(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

~~Aide~~ Issues Statement On D.A.'s Medical Past

© 1967, New York Times News Service

NEW ORLEANS — District Attorney Jim Garrison refused Friday to respond directly to a copyrighted article by the Chicago Tribune saying that he was under care of a psychiatrist for four and a half years from 1950 to 1955.

However, Charles Ward, Garrison's assistant, replied by quoting his chief's response when similar charges were made against him in 1965 by a political opponent.

At that time Garrison said he had volunteered for combat duty in the Korean War as a plane spotter.

"I had contracted amoebic dysentery in Europe during World War II, which resulted in exhaustion and intestinal trouble," Garrison was quoted as having said.

"THE ARMY diagnosed this as an anxiety reaction during the Korean War. They subsequently concluded that if it was there, it's gone now."

Ward said:

"The Army would not allow a man who had psychiatric illness to hold the rank of lieutenant colonel in the Army Reserve."

The Tribune article said that Garrison was "discharged from the Army as totally unfit for military duty but in 1955 he was allowed to re-enter the National Guard."

The account went on to quote from an Army medical board report on Garrison made at Brooke Army Hospital in San Antonio.

THE REPORT was quoted as follows:

"This patient has a severe and disabling psychoneurosis of long duration. It has interfered with his social and professional adjustment to a marked degree.

"He is considered totally disabled from the standpoint of military duty and moderately incapacitated in civilian adaptability.

"His illness existed long before his call to active duty July 24, 1951, and is of the type that will require long-term psychotherapeutic approach, which is not feasible in a military hospital."

...rison Probe

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page # 94

"The Dallas Morning News" Dallas, Texas

Date: 12/30/67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: Jack B. Kruger

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

Tell

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

3 Witnesses Named in Garrison Probe

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison subpoenaed three men Friday — two from California and one from Nebraska — as "material witnesses" in his probe into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The three were Loran A. Hall of Kernville, Calif.; Thomas Beckham of Omaha; and Lawrence R. Howard Jr. of Los Angeles.

Judge Matthew Branniff issued the subpoenaes and ordered the men to appear before the grand jury here Feb. 1 and 2. The documents said the three would be granted immunity from arrest for anything happening prior to their entry into Louisiana.

THE SUBPOENA for Hall said Garrison had information that Hall checked into the Dallas YMCA in October, 1963, and remained in Dallas until the time of Kennedy's death there Nov. 22, 1963.

The subpoena contended that Hall was in Dallas with Jack Ruby "and other individuals believed to be involved in the assassination," including Lee Harvey Oswald.

Hall, the document said, "brought a weapon to Dallas shortly before the assassination." It added that he was "arrested and briefly jailed in Dallas in October, 1963."

Garrison contended in the document that Hall was active in the "Free Cuba" movement in Florida, Louisiana and Texas and that "he was previously engaged in CIA-sponsored guerrilla training in Florida for raids on Cuba."

THE SUBPOENA said Hall, while in New Orleans, associated with David Ferrie, a pilot who before his death Feb. 22, 1967, was a target of Grrison's controversial probe. It said Hall was a target of Garrison's concerning the assassination.

"You're kiddin'!" was Hall's comment when informed of the subpoena.

Hall said he would "be in Los Angeles Saturday to fight that . . . right down the line."

Hall said he had been in Texas during the time the subpoena noted and that he had been active for one year in the "Free Cuba" movement in 1963.

But he denied ever meeting Oswald, Ruby, Ferrie "or anyone else involved in the assassination or anyone ever mentioned by Garrison or anybody else."

HALL, A BARTENDER in Wolford Heights, Calif., 125 miles northeast of Los Angeles, said he had been in Louisiana "once, back in 1963 and that was for about 3½ hours while I was driving through to Miami."

He said he was in Dallas "for two days about two or three months before the assassination. I was driving through on my way to Miami and stayed at the YMCA for one night or two—I don't remember which."

He said he had been active in the "Free Cuba" movement, collecting "equipment" from California, Texas and Florida and "executing raids on Cuba."

Hall said the raids went on for about a year until a boat he was on was stopped by CIA agents.

"They confiscated everything we had but let me go. I was never charged with anything," Hall said.

BECKHAM, his subpoena said, associated with Ferrie in New Orleans during 1963 and both were ordained priests in the "old Orthodox Catholic Church of North America."

The Beckham subpoena said he was also reported to be seen in Dallas in November, 1963, with a number of people "believed to have played a part in the assassination of President Kennedy."

The subpoena for Howard said Garrison has information that Howard was with Ferrie in 1963 during visits to New Orleans and that Howard participated in CIA-sponsored guerrilla training in Florida for raids on Cuba.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page # 9A

"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 12/30/67
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Jack B. Kruger
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated Dallas

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Army Studies Story of Garrison Records

Los Angeles Times Washington Post

WASHINGTON — The Army is investigating how medical records on New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison reached the hands of a Chicago Tribune reporter, the Defense Department said Friday. Such records are supposed to be confidential unless the person concerned permits their release.

Meanwhile, Garrison subpoenaed three "material witnesses" in New Orleans Friday in his controversial investigation of an alleged plot to assassinate President Kennedy.

Chicago Tribune reporter Russell Freeburg, in a copyrighted story published Friday, wrote that Garrison was discharged from the Army in 1951 as totally unfit for military duty because of mental problems.

Garrison declined comment Friday on the Tribune story. But his top aide, Charles A. Ward, denied its accuracy. A source close to Garrison said charges that he suffered mental disorders were raised during his 1965 campaign for reelection as district attorney and were discredited.

Garrison said the trio he subpoenaed Friday were "in a unique position to observe activities relevant to the assassination." The men were identified as Loran Eugene Hall of Kernville, Calif.; Lawrence John Howard Jr. of Los Angeles, and Thomas Edward Beckham of Omaha, Neb.

The subpoenas alleged that Hall and Howard checked into the Dallas YMCA in October 1963, and remained in that city until the time of the assassination. Hall is said to have brought a weapon to Dallas shortly before Kennedy's death. The subpoenas stated the two men were associated in Dallas with Jack Ruby — who killed Lee Harvey Oswald and has since died and with others "believed" to have been "involved in the assassination," including Oswald.

The Garrison subpoenas also alleged that Hall and Howard were associated in New Orleans with the late David Ferrie, a pilot who had been another target of Garrison's investigation. And they claimed the two men had taken part in CIA-sponsored guerrilla training in Florida for raids on Cuba.

As for Beckham, the subpoena alleged he was seen in Dallas in November 1963, with a number of people "believed to have played a part" in the Kennedy killing.

Beckham was also linked with Ferrie in New Orleans during 1963 when both were members of the "Old Orthodox Catholic Church of North America" — a small sect.

Hall, informed of the subpoena, commented, "You're kidding." He denied ever meeting Oswald, Ruby, Ferrie "or anyone else involved in the assassination or anyone ever mentioned by Garrison or anybody else."

The subpoenaed trio were ordered to appear before an Orleans Parish grand jury Feb. 1-2. They were promised immunity from arrest for anything that happened prior to their entering Louisiana.

Garrison already has accused two other men, Clay Shaw of New Orleans and recently Edgar Eugene Bradley of Los Angeles, of taking part in an assassination plot.

He also asserted Friday that 10 men — "some of whom we have identified as participants in the assassination" — were arrested in Dallas' Dealey Plaza minutes after the shooting and later "quietly released."

Late Friday the Pentagon, in response to questions about Garrison's military record, released a brief chronology of his service noting he was "released from active duty by reason of physical disability in the grade of captain on Oct. 31, 1951." Garrison resigned from the National Guard in

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

2A
"Ft. Worth Star Telegram"
Ft. Worth, Texas

Date: 12/30/67
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Jack L. Butler
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

February as a lieutenant colonel.

The Pentagon said information in personnel, medical and other such files cannot be released to the public without the written permission of the individual, and added: "The Army is conducting an investigation to determine if any such information about James C. Garrison's service has been released from official Army sources."

A Pentagon official said the Army wants to find out, among other things, whether Garrison himself ever gave permission for release of his record.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Secret Service Knew— Of Plot, Ex-Agent Says

SPRINGFIELD, Mo. (AP) — Three attorneys said Tuesday that a former U.S. Secret Service agent, now a prisoner at the federal medical center here, told them the agency knew before President Kennedy was assassinated that an attempt to kill him was being planned.

A lawyer representing former agent Abraham W. Bolden, 32, asserted his client told him he was sent to prison after being refused permission to tell the Warren Commission about the alleged information.

The charges were made in a news conference staged by Mark Lane, lawyer and author; Richard V. Burnes, assistant to Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison of New Orleans, and John Hosmer, former judge and prosecutor from Marshfield, Mo.

Lane said the Secret Service received information that an attempt on Kennedy's life would be made on a visit by the President to Chicago, a visit later canceled out of fear for Kennedy's safety.

One of several names given the federal agency then, Lane said, was the name of a man now being sought by Dist. Atty. Garrison in his probe of the Kennedy assassination. He refused to identify the man and said the name has not been made public.

The lawyers said their information came during two days of talks with Bolden, sentenced in Chicago two years ago to six years in prison for conspiring to sell official information in a counterfeiting case.

Bolden, first Negro named to the Secret Service's White House detail, was not in Dallas when the President was shot Nov. 22, 1963.

But the attorneys said he told them that he and other agents were told of a plot to kill Kennedy in Chicago and shadowed one suspect.

After the assassination, when Bolden asked to testify before the Warren Commission, said Hosmer, he was arrested and convicted in the counterfeiting case on what Hosmer called perjured testimony.

Officials of the medical center said Bolden was transferred here Nov. 9 last year from federal prison at Terre Haute, Ind., to help with the maintenance of the hospital and is not a patient here.

Hosmer identified himself as Bolden's attorney and said he called Lane and Burnes into the case.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page # 154

"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 12/6/67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: Jack B. Kruger

Character:
or
Classification: (TT)
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated Dallas

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: December 29, 1967

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY — NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Purpose of this memorandum is to report that check of Bureau records revealed no communication was sent from the Bureau to any field office during the 30-day period from October 22, 1963, to November 22, 1963, advising of a threat against President Kennedy or of an attempted assassination of President Kennedy at Dallas, Texas. We are also reporting that a thorough check of Western Union records in Dallas was made during our investigation of the assassination and it was determined at that time that during the period June through November 22, 1963, no telegram was found from Lee Harvey Oswald to anyone. This establishes that Garrison's current claim that a telegram was sent by Oswald to the FBI in November, 1963, is completely false.

BACKGROUND:

Memorandum Mr. W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan dated December 27, 1967, reported New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison alleged in a press conference on December 26, 1967, that Lee Harvey Oswald had informed the FBI on November 17, 1963, that there would be an assassination attempt of President Kennedy on November 22, 1963, in Dallas, Texas. According to news media December 27, 1967, Garrison alleged that there was a teletype message sent through FBI channels on November 17, 1963, alleging there would be an assassination attempt on President Kennedy in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.

Station WVUE-TV, New Orleans, reported later in the day on December 27, 1967, that it had learned Garrison was basing his claim on a telegram that Lee Harvey Oswald had sent to the FBI before the slaying. Garrison was quoted as saying he has contacted Western Union officials in Dallas who took the telegram from Oswald and kept a copy of it. He was also quoted as saying that if he could get a copy of the telegram "it would break the

62-109060
REL:ns
(8)

REC 3 62-109060-1-5982

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CONTINUED - OVER

JAN 5 1968

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COPY MADE FOR MR. TOLSON

case wide open" because it would prove Oswald worked for the FBI. Garrison was also quoted as saying that the Western Union agent would not reveal the file copy because he feared for his life.

DATA REFUTING GARRISON:

We have made a careful check of our records and found no record that Lee Harvey Oswald ever sent a telegram or any other communication to the FBI. In addition, a check of our records for the 30-day period prior to the assassination (October 22, 1963, to November 22, 1963) disclosed no Bureau communication to Dallas or any other field office reporting a threat against President Kennedy or that there would be an attempted assassination of President Kennedy in Dallas, Texas. In addition, Special Agent in Charge J. Gordon Shanklin of the Dallas Office advised that a check of Dallas records disclosed that the Dallas Office never received or sent a telegram or any other communication regarding a threat to President Kennedy at any time.

Our records do disclose that during this 30-day period prior to the assassination several communications were received from various offices reporting a threat to President Kennedy. Such information was immediately disseminated to Secret Service locally and to Secret Service Headquarters, Washington, D. C. In one instance, the Atlanta Office reported by teletype October 20, 1963, that a right-wing organization held a rally at Indianapolis, Indiana, at which time two individuals informed a Bureau source that the right-wing people would have to get guns and kill President Kennedy. The Atlanta Office reported that Secret Service desired to interview the Bureau source in order to evaluate his information and thereafter to interview the two individuals who made the threat. By airtel dated November 1, 1963, the Bureau instructed the Miami Office to interview the Bureau source [(William Somersett)] and inform him of the desire of Secret Service to interview him. This is the only Bureau communication found during the 30-day period that dealt in any manner with a threat against President Kennedy. No Bureau communication to any field office was located which reported a possible threat to President Kennedy during his trip to Dallas in November, 1963.

OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

WESTERN UNION RECORD CHECK:

During our investigation of the assassination, we received information that C. A. Hamblen, night manager for Western Union, Dallas, Texas, had claimed that an individual he believed to be Lee Harvey Oswald had visited the Western Union office in Dallas. Hamblen claimed this individual had visited Western Union on at least two occasions and once received a Western Union money order and on the other occasion sent a telegram to Washington, D. C. Hamblen claimed a fellow employee, Mrs. McClure, could verify his information. Hamblen was subsequently interviewed by a member of the legal staff of the Warren Commission under oath. Hamblen informed the Warren Commission representative he could not state for certain whether the individual in question was Lee Harvey Oswald or not. He furnished conflicting information to the Warren Commission representative and was unable to produce any evidence that Oswald had ever received or sent a telegram or money order through the Western Union office in Dallas. Mrs. McClure denied ever seeing Lee Harvey Oswald in the Western Union office.

A thorough check was made of Western Union records in Dallas for the period June through November, 1963, for money orders payable to Lee Harvey Oswald or his known aliases, O. H. Lee and Alek James Hidell, and for telegrams sent by Oswald or his known aliases. No indication of any such money order or telegram was found in any of these records. This fact was established by the Warren Commission through interviews under oath of: (1) Mr. W. W. Semingsen, an official of the Western Union office who had under his jurisdiction the operations of Western Union offices in eight states, including Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Louisiana; and (2) Mr. Laurance R. Wilcox, District Manager for Western Union in the city of Dallas, including the immediate surrounding towns. Both of these Western Union officials were positive and conclusive in their statements that Oswald never sent a telegram from Dallas, Texas, to anyone.

OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

Complete details surrounding the allegation of Oswald and contact with Western Union in Dallas is set out on page 332 of the Warren Commission Report which is available to the public. In addition, the complete testimony of all Western Union personnel interviewed by the Warren Commission under oath concerning such allegation is set out in the back up material to the Warren Commission Report which is also available to the public.

Western Union officials placed absolutely no credence in Mr. Hamblen's allegation that Oswald was ever in Western Union offices in Dallas and his immediate superiors have concluded that the whole thing was a "figment of Mr. Hamblen's imagination."

ACTION:

For information. We have previously sent communications to the White House and the Attorney General completely denying Garrison's allegation that Oswald ever informed the FBI of an assassination plot against President Kennedy in Dallas.

1 - Mr. [illegible] E. [illegible]nihan

1/5/68

Airtel

6193

To: SACs, Dallas (89-43) (Enclosures - 2)
New Orleans (89-69) (Enclosures - 2)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed for each office are two copies of an article by former Special Agent William W. Turner which appears in the January, 1968, issue of "Ramparts" magazine. Bureau has reviewed the Turner article and has noted that it is generally a rehash of allegations made by New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison in connection with his probe of the assassination.

Bureau desires that the Dallas and New Orleans Offices review and analyze the enclosed article by Turner and furnish the Bureau the results of your observations and analyses. You should be particularly alert for new allegations by Turner which have not been surfaced by Garrison to date. The allegations of Turner which have previously been widely publicized by Garrison will not require extensive analyses by each office since these allegations have been thoroughly analyzed at Seat of Government and necessary dissemination made of the data involved. This matter should be given the immediate attention of each office.

ST-115

REL:ms
(6)

REC 48 62-109060-5983

[illegible]

18 JAN 5 1968

MAILED 4
JAN 4 1968
COMM-FBI

55 JAN 11 1968 TELETYPE UNIT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEC 27 1967

TELETYPE

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Wick
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

640PM URGENT 12/27/67 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) 2P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM FINAL EDITION, DEC. TWENTYSEVEN, INSTANT REPORTED THAT EDGAR EUGENE BRADLEY SURRENDERED TODAY TO LOS ANGELES AUTHORITIES TO FACE CHARGES OF CONSPIRING TO KILL PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY AND WAS RELEASED BY LOS ANGELES MINICIPAL JUDGE DAVID J. AISENSON ON HIS OWN RECOGNIZANCE. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, LOS ANGELES ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY JOSEPH CARR TOLD THE JUDGE HE HAD NO OBJECTION TO THE RELEASE OF BRADLEY BECAUSE HE HAD LIVED IN THE SAME HOUSE SINCE NINETEEN FORTYONE.

REC-68 62-109060-3984

22 JAN 4 1968

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE GEORGE JENSEN, BRADLEY'S ATTORNEY, ACCOMPANIED BRADLEY TO THE OFFICE OF LOS ANGELES SHERIFF PETER PITCHESS TO SURRENDER AND REITERATED HIS VOW TO "FIGHT TOOTH AND NAIL" TO PREVENT HIS CLIENT'S EXTRADITION TO LOUISIANA.

END PAGE ONE XEROX

DEC 19

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT JENSEN IN A NEWS CONFERENCE AFTER THE ARRAIGNMENT PROCEEDINGS SAID THE DEFENSE IS SEEKING A COLLEGE STUDENT WHO HE SAID SAT BESIDE BRADLEY ON A BUS TRAVELING FROM OKLA. TO EL PASO ON NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, THE DAY OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. JENSEN, A FORMER FBI AGENT, ISSUED AN APPEAL FOR THE STUDENT TO COME FORWARD AND TESTIFY BUT DID NOT FURNISH THIS STUDENT'S NAME. JENSEN ALSO REPORTED THREE OTHER WITNESSES WHO SAW BRADLEY THAT DAY ARE ALSO BEING SOUGHT. JENSEN MADE PUBLIC A LETTER HE SAID WAS SENT TO CALIF. GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN ASKING GOVERNOR REAGAN TO NOTIFY LOUISIANA THAT BRADLEY WILL NOT BE EXTRADITED UNTIL CLAY SHAW IS BROUGHT TO TRIAL.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT EXTRADITION HEARING WILL NOT BE SET UNTIL GOVERNOR JOHN J. MCKEITHEN FILES A FORMAL REQUEST WITH GOVERNOR REAGAN.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

SVW

FBI WASH DC

P

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

5-1134 (10-29-65)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 12/27/67

The attached states Edgar Eugene Bradley surrendered to Los Angeles authorities 12/27/67. Garrison, District Attorney of New Orleans, Louisiana, had issued warrant for arrest of Bradley on charge of conspiring to kill President Kennedy. Bradley was released on his own recognizance, and his attorney intends to fight extradition to Louisiana.

Note that the name Edgar Eugene Bradley was never mentioned in our investigation of the assassination or in the records of the Warren Commission.

Inasmuch as the attached information was obtain through news media reports, no further dissemination is being made.

JFM:chs

WCS/M

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 5985

PAGE NO. 1-5

NO. OF PAGES 5

SECTION NO.

148

JUSTICE DEPT

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 5986

PAGE NO. 1-5

NO. OF PAGES 5

SECTION NO.

148

CIA

REFERRAL

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 12/29/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 12/11/67 and Bulet dated 12/18/67, enclosing results of Laboratory examination of cartridge turned over to FBI by MR. WILLIAM A. BARBEE; and Bureau telephone call to Dallas 12/27/67 requesting further clarification concerning location of this cartridge with respect to its proximity to the Texas Schoolbook Depository.

On 12/29/67, SA WALLACE R. HEITMAN and Investigative Clerk STEVE D. ALBRIGHT surveyed the area of 1615 Stemmons Freeway, Dallas, Texas, and noted the following:

1615 Stemmons Freeway is at a location approximately one mile north, as the crow flies, from the Texas Schoolbook Depository. From the ground at 1615 Stemmons Freeway, the Texas Schoolbook Depository building cannot be seen. From the ground at the Texas Schoolbook Depository, the building at 1615 Stemmons Freeway cannot be seen. Bearing in mind that LEE HARVEY OSWALD fired from the Southeast 6th floor window of the Texas Schoolbook Depository, the building at 1615 Stemmons Freeway would not be in any way in the line of fire.

REC-35 62-109060-PR 5987

No further action being taken, UACB.

3- Bureau
2- Dallas
RPG/wvm
(5)

EX-101

13 JAN 2 1968

W. R. Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

57 JAN 9 1968

FBI

Date: 1/5/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, SEATTLE (89-47) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau airtel to Seattle, dated 12/28/67.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies of a self-explanatory LHM concerning captioned matter.

Enclosed for the Dallas Division for completion of the Dallas files is one copy of the above LHM.

In view of the nature of the information furnished by [redacted] no additional inquiry is being made by the Seattle Division.

Copies of the LHM have been furnished to Secret Service and NISD locally.

4 [redacted]

ST-115 ST-115 61-125

REC 11 62-109060-5988

3 - Bureau (Enc. 4) (REG)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 1) (REG)
1 - Seattle
CRS/bjb
(5)

13 JAN 8 1968

cc LHM & USSS
+ F.H. Vinson AAG
1/8/68 6-cur

D.C.: Bishop. cc LHM + airtel
Rec 57 32

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

January 5, 1968

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☐ Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.
2. ☐ Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.
3. ☐ Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.
4. ☐ U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.
5. ☐ Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:
   (a) ☒ Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
   (b) ☐ Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
   (c) ☐ Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.
6. ☐ Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph ☐ has been furnished ☐ enclosed ☐ is not available
☐ may be available through _____

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s) (1)
U. S. Secret Service, Seattle (REG)

Enclosure(s) (1)

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Seattle, Washington
January 5, 1968

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

[redacted] Seattle, Washington, sent the following telegram to the U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., on December 19, 1967:

"Have important information concerning death of J.F.K. fast", signed [redacted] Seattle.

The current Seattle City Directory indicates [redacted] Seattle, is employed as a boiler maker at Todd Shipyards Corporation, Seattle, Washington.

[redacted] Personnel Department, Todd Shipyards Corporation, advised SA CHARLES R. ST. JOHN on January 4, 1968, her records reflect [redacted] Seattle, Washington, was originally hired June 16, 1955. [redacted] was born March 12, 1931, and has Social Security Number 539-26-2294. During recent years he has worked for the company as a welder as follows:

May 8, 1964 - June 26, 1964
September 14, 1964 - November 20, 1964
April 21, 1966 - July 28, 1966
August 15, 1966 - June 23, 1967
July 14, 1967 - Present

He currently works the 7:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. shift.

[redacted] Welder, Todd Shipyards Corporation, Seattle, Washington, advised SA ST. JOHN on January 4, 1968, he is single and resides in Apartment 109 Pine Courts Apartments, 1615 Eighth Avenue, Seattle, Washington. He has no telephone.

62-109060-5788

This [illegible] contains neither [illegible] conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of [illegible] and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

In 1959 and 1960, he worked as a handy man for [redacted] who operates a restaurant at Rainier and Genesee [redacted]. He has not seen her since 1961. Just prior to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, November 22, 1963, at Dallas Texas, he heard [redacted] mind, a woman's voice. This voice sounded like that of [redacted] supra. The voice made several remarks to the effect "we will kill him" and "he will die". [redacted] attached no particular significance to this incident until recently.

[redacted] claims that about one month ago he began having visions and hearing voices. His visions included [redacted] and one of her sons, [redacted] The voices he hears are confused but he is certain they are the voices of [redacted] They are joined by a third voice alleged to be that of [redacted] President of The Boeing Company. [redacted] has never known or met [redacted] is identified by name by the [redacted] in these voice transmissions. The messages indicated all three of the above individuals were in a conspiracy to kill President KENNEDY but [redacted] actually master minded it. None of these three individuals actually committed the assassination. [redacted] believes the above three persons are currently in touch with him by some "machine transmission" and allegedly know what he is doing all of the time, including his present interview with an FBI Agent. The voices claim he knows too much and they are trying to "pervert" him by placing homosexuals at his disposal despite his abhorrence of such individuals.

[redacted] is described as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Date of Birth	March 12, 1931
Residence	Apartment 109 Pine Court Apartments 1615 Eighth Avenue Seattle, Washington
Height	5'7"
Weight	160 pounds
Complexion	Fair

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

Hair	Light Brown
Eyes	Blue
Marital Status	Single
Occupation	Welder Todd Shipyards Corporation Seattle, Washington
Social Security Number	539-26-2294

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WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

TELEPHONE
CODE 202 - 659-2560

REC 11

January 2, 1967

Mr. Tom Bishop
[illegible]
9th St. and Penn.Ave. NW
Washington, D. C.

Dear Tom:

The January "Ramparts" has a new "the way it really was "piece on the Kennedy Assassination. It seems hopeless to try to dam up the inaccuracies of that particular school of writing, but I thought you might want, or the Archives might want, a copy of the lie detector test given Gordon Novel and referred to with gross distortion on page 48 of "Ramparts."

The magazine says that Novel "fled" to McLean. In fact, he had told me his tale in New Orleans when I was there for the Shaw hearing sometime before and had repeated it over the telephone when I located him in Ohio. We then flew him here for the test because we wanted at least some feeling of security before using his story. I chose Lloyd Furr to give the test because he was the only one I could think of on the moment--he'd done a test for me when I was on the Washington Post some years ago in what was known as the Ross Rosenberg case. The reason it was done in McLean had nothing to do with the CIA. McLean is where Furr has all his gear.

Best,

Les Whitten
Assistant Bureau Chief

ENCLOSURE

REC 11

JAN 8 1968

Deleted Copy Sent
by Letter
Per FOIA Request

9-21-76

SERVICING
54 JAN 5 1968

Baltimore News American
Boston Record American and Sunday Advertiser
Los Angeles Herald-Examiner
New York World Journal Tribune
San Antonio [illegible]
San Francisco Examiner
Seattle Post-Intelligencer

stuff would just be [illegible] overnight . . . a bunch of fellows connected with the Cuban deal asked to leave it there overnight." It was all right, assured Banister, "I have approval from somebody."

The "somebody," one can surmise from the Gordon Novel episode which follows, was the CIA. Novel is wanted by the DA as a material witness in the 1961 burglary of the Schlumberger Well Co. munitions dump near New Orleans. Subpoenaed by the grand jury last March, Novel fled to McLean Virginia, next door to the CIA complex at Langley, and took a lie detector test administered by a former Army intelligence officer which, he boasted to the press, proved Garrison's probe was a fraud. He then skipped first to Montreal and then to Columbus, Ohio, from where Governor James Rhodes, in one of the most absurd stipulations ever attached to a normally routine procedure, refuses to extradite him unless Garrison agrees not to question him on the assassination.

From his Ohio sanctuary the fugitive cryptically asserted that the munitions caper was one of "the most patriotic burglaries in history." When an enterprising reporter took him to a marathon party, Novel's indiscreet tongue loosened further. According to the States-Item article, Novel's oft-repeated account was that the munitions bunker was a CIA staging point for war materiel destined for use in the impending Bay of Pigs invasion. He is quoted as saying that on the day the munitions were picked up, he "was called by his CIA contact and told to join a group which was ordered to transport munitions from the bunker to New Orleans." The key to the bunker was provided by his CIA contact. Novel reportedly said the others in the CIA group at the bunker were David Ferrie, Sergio Arcacha Smith—New Orleans delegate to the Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Front—and several Cubans. The munitions, according to his account, were dropped in Novel's office, Ferrie's home and Banister's office-storeroom.

Ferrie worked on and off for Banister as an investigator, and the mutual affinity was such that in 1962, when Eastern Air Lines was in the process of dismissing Ferrie for publicity over alleged homosexual acts, Banister appeared at a Miami hearing and delivered an impassioned plea on his behalf. When Banister suddenly died, the ex-pilot evidently acquired part of his [illegible] he realized he was a prime suspect in Garrison's probe, Ferrie systematically disposed of his papers and documents for the years 1962 and 1963. But in photocopying the bibliography of a career paper he had written (at one time he had caged mice in his home on which he experimented with cancer implants), he inadvertently overlapped the bottom portion of notes recording his depositions. Included is the notation, "Copies of B's [presumably Banister's] materials files to Atlanta rite-wingers [sic]."

The Banister files were reputed to be the largest collection of "anti-communist intelligence" in Louisiana, and part were sold by his widow to the Sovereignty Commission, a sort of state HUAC, where a Garrison investigator was able to examine them. Banister's filing system was modeled after the FBI's, and contained files on both friends and foes. The "10" and "23" classification dealt with Cuban matters; 23-5, for example, was labeled Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Front and 10-209 simply Cuban File. There was a main file, 23-14, labeled Shaw File, but someone had completely stripped it before Garrison's man got there.

The Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Front, which occupied what was grandiosely called Suite 6 at 544 Camp Street, was the coalition of Cuban exile "liberation" groups operating under CIA aegis that mounted the Bay of Pigs invasion. Arcacha, the New Orleans delegate of the Miami-based organization, is a dapper, moustachioed man who had served in Batista's diplomatic corps. There are numerous witnesses who attest that he was a confidant of Banister and Ferrie, and that his office was a way station for the mixed bag of Cuban exiles and American adventurers involved in the "liberation" movement. Late in 1962, the Front closed up shop, at which time Arcacha became a founder of the Crusade to Free Cuba, a paramilitary group of militant right wingers. In March 1963, he moved to Houston, Texas. Early in his investigation, Garrison charged Arcacha with being a party to the munitions burglary with Novel and Ferrie, but by this time he was living in Dallas, where he refused to talk to the DA's men without Dallas police and assistant DA Bill Alexander present. When Garrison obtained an arrest warrant and sought to extradite him, Texas Governor John C[illegible] would not sign the papers.

As for Oswald and 544 Camp Garrison declares that "we have witnesses who can testify they s[illegible] Oswald there on a number of oc[illegible] One witness is David L. Lewis, in Banister's stable of investiga[illegible] late 1962, Lewis says, he was [illegible] coffee in the restaurant next to 54[illegible] Street when Cuban exile Carlos [illegible] who was close to Arcacha, came a conversation he interpreted as [illegible] would. A few days later, Lew[illegible] Quiroga, Oswald and Ferrie too[illegible] 544 Camp Street. A few days aft[illegible] he barged into Banister's office [illegible] terrupted a meeting between B[illegible] Quiroga, Ferrie and Leon Oswald[illegible] not until he was interviewed by G[illegible] that Lewis concluded that Leon [illegible] was probably Lee Harvey Oswald[illegible] ing that the "natural deaths of B[illegible] and Ferrie were strikingly s[illegible] Lewis has slipped into seclusion.

[CIA: THE COMMON DENOMINA[illegible]

ON OR ABOUT THE NIGHT [illegible] tember 16, 1963, a none[illegible] Leon Oswald, the brilli[illegible]ratic David Ferrie, and a [illegible] executive-type man named Cler[illegible]trand discussed a guerrilla amb[illegible] President Kennedy in Ferrie's [illegible]ment. There was talk of "triang[illegible] of fire . . . the availability of exit [illegible] man had to be sacrificed to give th[illegible] one or two gunmen time to escap[illegible] escape out of the country would b[illegible] plane flown by Ferrie. This was t[illegible] of the testimony of Perry Ra[illegible] Russo at a preliminary hearing fo[illegible] Shaw, accused by Garrison of c[illegible]acy in the assassination. Russo id[illegible] Leon Oswald as Lee Harvey Oswa[illegible] Clem Bertrand as Clay Shaw.

What would bring three such [illegible] disparate men together in the first [illegible] One possible answer: the CIA.

On the fringe of downtown N[illegible]leans, the building at 544 Camp S[illegible] across the street from the gover[illegible] building which in 1963 housed th[illegible] CIA headquarters. One block aw[illegible] 640 Magazine Street, is the Will[illegible] Reily Co., a coffee firm where [illegible] was employed that pivotal summ[illegible] worked from May 10 to July 19, e[illegible] a total of $548.41 (Commission E[illegible] 1154). Despite this, he did no[illegible] hard put to support Marina an[illegible]

62-109060-54

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-68

821

22101

March 25, 1967.

To Whom It May Concern:

Subject: Gordon Dwane Novel,
New Orlean, La.

Polygraph Examination:

Pursuant to arrangements and agreement, the above named individual, was interviewed and examined on the Polygraph (Lie Detector), a detection of deception technique. Subject voluntarily submitted to the examination, and standard Keeler Polygraphic Technique was used throughout the examination. The examination and interview was conducted on the above date, by the undersigned examiner.

Prior to the examination Novel was instructed to answer all questions, "yes" or "No", and relevant, irrelevant, and "general control" questions were interspersed. The examination consisted of eight (8) Polygrams (charts), and the relevant questions were as follows: (His answers appear in parenthesis.)

A. Did you meet Jim Garrison, 225 Baronne Building, on or about February 21st, 1967? (Yes)

B. Did you later accompany Garrison to the Roosevelt Hotel on the same date? (Yes)

C. Was this meeting at the request of Willie Robertson, Garrison's financial backer? (Yes)

D. Did Robertson promise you that you would not be involved, if you co-operated with Garrison? (Yes)

E. Was this meeting on February 21st, a highly secret meeting? (Yes)

F. Did you converse with Garrison, about any involvement concerning Ferrie in the conspiracy to kill the President? (Yes)

G. Did Garrison tell you that Ferrie passed a Lie Detector Test, and according to the test was not involved in the conspiracy to kill the President? (Yes)

H. Did Garrison tell you that Martens passed a Lie Detector Test, and according to the test was not involved in the conspiracy to kill the President? (Yes)

EXPOSURE

I. Do you have or have you ever had any knowledge of a genuine conspiracy to kill the President? (No)

J. To you knowledge was Attorney Dean Andrews part of a conspiracy to kill the President? (No)

K. Do you now honestly believe Garrison's conspiracy prosecution is a fraud? (Yes)

L. During the meeting at the Roosevelt Hotel, did Garrison agree (endorse) a bizzare plan to obtain a confession from Ferrie? (Yes)

M. Have you told the examiner the truth about this bizzare plan to obtain a confession from Ferrie? (Yes)

(Note: The plan to some extent was shooting an atropine dart into the unsuspecting Ferrie, taking him to a secret place, giving him sodium pentathol, and otherwise abusing him until he confessed. This included tearing off his artificial hair and eyebrows.)

N. Did Bill Gervich threaten (intimidate) you in an effort to make you co-operate with Garrison in his investigation? (Yes)

O. Did Garrison agree to endorse you plan for anti-surveillance equipment and security for him and his office? (Yes)

P. Did you know Shaw in any connection with an assassination plot? (No)

Q. Did you know or to your knowledge, did you ever meet Lee Harvey Oswald? (No)

R. Has Hearst Headline Service given or promised you anything more than about $60.00 for travel expenses in connection with any statements to them? (No)

Observations:

The above relevant questions were asked several times, two or more, and except for slight variations id a word or two which did not basically change or alter the questions were as stated above, and his answers were as given in parenthesis, with the exception he was very emphatic on several.

It is the opinion of this examiner, after careful analysis of all Polygrams, this subjects answers as stated to the above questions did not generally denote specific deception, and therefore would be considered as truthful answers.

Generally, this examiner is of the opinion Morel satisfactorily answered the above questions.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of March, 1967.
Parish County, Louisiana
My Comm. Exp. 7-1-70

State of Louisiana
County of Jefferson

FBI

Date: 1/3/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

One copy each of these newspaper articles is enclosed herewith for Dallas and Miami.

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 4) ENCLOSURE
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 4)
1 - Miami (Encl. 4)
1 - New Orleans

62-109060-5990

EJC:jab
(6)

REC-9
EX-108

18 JAN 5 1968

C. C. Bishop

5 - Legat

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

55 JAN 11 1968 Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Investigation of DA Is Asked

Beckham Brother Says FBI Contacted

The brother of one of the men sought for questioning in District Attorney Jim Garrison's presidential death plot probe said here Saturday night that he and his family hope to have the U.S. Justice Department launch an investigation into Garrison's tactics.

Frederick E. Beckham, 21, 860 Taft pl., said that his family has already contacted the Federal Bureau of Investigation and hopes that through that agency the Justice Department will conduct a federal check in the Garrison probe.

Beckham is the brother of Thomas Edward Beckham, 27, a former New Orleans disc jockey and entertainer who has been working and living in Omaha, Neb. He was subpenaed by Garrison Friday along with two other out-of-state men, termed by the DA as important material witnesses in the Nov. 22, 1963, killing of President John F. Kennedy in Dallas, Tex.

One of Garrison's claims was that Thomas Beckham was in Dallas the day Kennedy was fatally shot. The younger Beckham strongly denied this Saturday, saying that his brother was asleep at their residence at the time of the Dallas shooting.

TELLS PAPER

Thomas Beckham, who says he is a bishop of the Old Orthodox Catholic Church of North America, told an Omaha newspaper earlier Saturday that he had moved to a motel in Council Bluffs, Iowa, just across the Missouri River from Omaha. However, the newspaper told The Times-Picayune Saturday night that he had checked out of the motel later in the day and his whereabouts were unknown.

In disputing Garrison's claim, Frederick Beckham said that his brother signed and mailed a sympathy card to President Kennedy's widow on the same day her husband was shot. He said the card, if it could be found, would show his brother's signature and a New Orleans postmark dated Nov. 22, 1963.

The younger Beckham said he had talked with his brother by telephone Friday, and the brother told him that he would return to New Orleans only if Garrison was willing to pay his expenses and reimburse him for financial losses he would incur by missing entertainment engagements.

Frederick Beckham said that Thomas claimed that Garrison is involving him in the case "for political reasons" which he could not disclose at the time. He termed the DA's charges "a political frame."

ONE OF FOUR

Iowa, where the elder Beckham is reportedly living, is one of four states which does not honor the interstate witness compact. It is also the state where another witness wanted by Garrison, Sandra Moffett McMaines, is residing.

Subpenas were also issued Friday for Loran Eugene Hall of Kernville, Calif., and Lawrence J. Howard Jr. of Los Angeles. Garrison has also termed these men as important material witnesses.

Another claim by Garrison was that Thomas Beckham was a close friend of the late David W. Ferrie, who was named as one of the presidential assassination conspirators in the indictment of retired New Orleans businessman Clay L. Shaw. Ferrie, who died last February of what the coroner said was natural causes, once claimed to be an ordained priest of the same church as Beckham.

Thomas Beckham reportedly works in his musical entertainment career under the name of Mark Evans.

1946

Lou

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photo

62-109060-51

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 2

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 12-31-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEAL

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., I

☐ Being Investigated

10

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Probe Witness Hall Willing To Testify Here

(Special to the States-Item)

LOS ANGELES—Bartender Loran E. Hall today said he will come to New Orleans to testify in the investigation of the slaying of President John F. Kennedy, if District Attorney Jim Garrison can obtain a California court order for him to do so.

Hall, sought by Garrison as a material witness, said that, if a court order is issued, "I naturally will go to New Orleans. I have absolutely nothing to hide."

A SUBPENA FOR Hall and two other persons was issued last week by Criminal District Judge Matthew S. Braniff. Hall said then that he would not return to New Orleans voluntarily.

Meanwhile, officials indicated that a date may be set later today for an extradition hearing for Edgar Eugene Bradley, a Los Angeles man whom Garrison has charged with conspiracy to kill the President.

Hall, interviewed at his Kernville, Calif., bar, said he disliked President Kennedy, but denied any knowledge of a conspiracy to kill him.

Kennedy, Hall said, "should have been removed from office by ballot, not bullet."

HALL, WHO Garrison says was associated with Jack Ruby in Dallas, said he first saw Ruby "when I, like the rest of America, saw him shoot (Lee Harvey) Oswald on television."

Hall said he was arrested in Dallas in September 1963, and earlier in Miami because of his part in proposed raids on Communist Cuba. He said he had planned to take medical supplies, and arms to the Cuban people. He said he was questioned by the Central Intelligence Agency after his arrest.

Garrison, Hall said, is interested in him because he once told FBI agents he was present at a meeting at the home of Mrs. Sylvia Odio. The meeting, described in the Warren Report on the President's slaying, involved a "Leon" Oswald, Mrs. Odio told the commission.

However, Hall today said he never attended any such meeting. He said he told the FBI that because he was frightened.

HALL SAID HE is "very hostile" to Supreme Chief Justice Earl Warren, chairman of the commission, because of his judicial decisions. He described himself as a "militant conservative" and Oswald as a "Communist."

Since the subpena was issued, Hall said, he has been the target of harassing phone calls. He said he was "concerned because of the unnatural deaths of so many people who have been involved in the assassination probe."

Hall admitted he knew Lawrence J. Howard Jr., also of Los Angeles, who was subpenaed along with him by Garrison. But he said he has not seen Howard since before the assassination, which was Nov. 22, 1963.

Loran E. Hall

Lawrence John Howard

Calif

62-109060

5116

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 1-2-68
Edition:
Author: RED FLASH
Editor: GEORGE W. HEAL
Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., L

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DA Subpenas 3 in JFK Slaying Probe

Immunity Offered for Testimony

District Attorney Jim Garrison today subpenaed three persons as material witnesses in his probe of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The three were identified as:

Loran A. Hall of Kerrville, Calif.

Thomas Beckham of Omaha, Neb.

Lawrence J. Howard Jr. of Los Angeles.

The subpenas were issued by Criminal District Judge Matthew S. Braniff and call for the appearance of the three before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury Feb. 1 and 2.

THE SUBPENA for Hall said the DA has information that he checked into the Dallas Young Men's Christian Association in October, 1963, and remained in Dallas until the time of the Kennedy slaying.

It contends he was in Dallas with Jack Ruby "and other individuals believed to be involved in the assassination, that he brought a weapon to Dallas shortly before the assassination, that he was active in the 'Free Cuba' movement in Florida, Louisiana and Texas, that he was previously engaged in CIA-sponsored guerrilla training in Florida for raids on Cuba, that he was in association with Lee Harvey Oswald in Dallas . . ."

The subpena charges that before Hall's arrival in Dallas he was in the New Orleans area and was in contact with David William Ferrie, who has been named in an indictment as a conspirator to the Kennedy slaying, and other individuals who frequented 531 Lafayette st.

THE DOCUMENT identifies the Lafayette st. address as the same office building described as 544 Camp st., the address used on leaflets handed out by Lee Oswald in New Orleans.

Before the assassination, Hall was present at discussions concerning it, the subpena says.

The document stipulates that if Hall obeys the summons, he will have immunity from prosecution.

THE BECKHAN subpena says the DA's office has information that he was in association with Ferrie and various other individuals at 531 Lafayette.

It says he was further connected with Ferrie in that both were ordained priests in the "Old Orthodox Catholic Church of North America."

Beckham, the subpena says, operated a "Cuban mission" on Rampart st. and says he was "in active association with certain Cuban exiles in New Orleans in whose company Lee Oswald was seen."

IT SAYS Beckham "had knowledge of CIA-sponsored guerrilla training conducted near New Orleans." It adds he had knowledge of the intelligence activities occurring in the office of W. Guy Banister.

The subpena says Beckham subsequently was reported to be in Dallas in November of 1963 with one of the Cuban exiles and that a number of those persons with whom he was in contact in New Orleans and Dallas "are believed to have played a part in the assassination."

The document grants him immunity similar to that given Hall if he obeys the subpena.

THE SUBPENA for Howard says information has been given the DA that Howard was in association with Ferrie in 1963 during the course of visits to New Orleans.

It says the DA has information that Howard was engaged in CIA-sponsored guerrilla training in Florida for raids on Cuba, that he was active in the "Free Cuba" movements in Florida, Louisiana and Texas, and that he associated with Ferrie and others at 531 Lafayette.

The document says Howard arrived in Dallas and checked into the YMCA in October, 1963, and stayed in Dallas until the time of the Kennedy slaying.

IT SAYS HE was in contact with Ruby "and other individuals believed to have been in-

ENCLOSURE 62-109060

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 12-29-67
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, T 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

3

3910

volved in the assassination."

The subpena grants Howard immunity in the same manner as Hall and Beckham.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

WITNESSES CALLED IN JFK PLOT PROBE

Trio Allegedly Knew of Suspects' Actions

Grand Jury subpoenas were issued Friday for three out-of-state witnesses in connection with District Attorney Jim Garrison's investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Those subpoenaed to appear Feb. 1 and 2 before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury were identified as:

Loren Eugene Hall of Kerrville, Calif.; Lawrence John Howard Jr. of Los Angeles, and Thomas Edward Beckham, a former New Orleanian presently living in Omaha, Neb.

Garrison said each of the three witnesses was "in a unique position to observe activities relevant to the assassination of President Kennedy in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963. The district attorney said none of the three men were questioned by the Warren Commission, which conducted the official investigation of the President's death.

Garrison contended that Hall arrived in Dallas prior to the assassination carrying a .30-caliber rifle. Garrison added that this was "hardly an inconsequential matter inasmuch as he earlier stated that Kennedy should be killed." After the assassination, Hall returned to California, it is alleged.

Hall a bartender in Wofford Heights, Calif., about 125 miles northeast of Los Angeles, said Friday he intends to fight the subpoena "right down the line."

Hall admitted being in Texas during the time the subpoena noted and that he was active for one year in the "Free Cuba" movement in 1963.

DENIES CHARGE

However, he denied ever meeting Lee Harvey Oswald, Jack Ruby or David W. Ferrie "or anyone else involved in the assassination or anyone ever mentioned by Garrison or anybody else."

Oswald was labeled by the Warren Commission as the lone assassin of President Kennedy. Ruby, a Dallas night club operator, shot Oswald to death two days after the assassination. Ferrie, a New Orleans pilot who died earlier this year, was implicated by Garrison as a co-conspirator with Oswald, Ruby and others in a Presidential death plot.

The subpoena for Hall said Garrison has information that he checked into the Dallas Young Men's Christian Association in October, 1963, and remained in Dallas until the time of the Kennedy slaying.

It further contended that Hall was in Dallas with Jack Ruby "and other individuals believed to be involved in the assassination, that he brought a weapon to Dallas shortly before the assassination, that he was active in the 'Free Cuba' movement in Florida, Louisiana and Texas, that he was previously engaged in CIA-sponsored guerrilla training in Florida for raids on Cuba, that he was in association with Lee Harvey Oswald in Dallas..."

The document also charged Hall contacted Ferrie in New Orleans before the former arrived in Dallas.

Retorting to Garrison's charges, Hall said he was in Dallas "for two days about two or three months before the assassination. I was driving through on my way to Miami and stayed at the YMCA for one night or two — I don't remember which."

He said he was in Louisiana "once, back in 1963 and that was for about 3½ hours while I was driving through to Miami."

Hall said he spoke to only one man while in Louisiana — a Cuban who ran a laundry "The guy used to be the head of the Cuban railroads under Batista," he said, but he was unable to remember the man's name. Batista refers to Cuban leader Fulgencio Batista, who was toppled from power in 1959 by Fidel Castro.

Hall admitted being active in the "Free Cuba" movement, collecting equipment" from California, Texas and Florida and "executing raids on Cuba." The raids, he added, involved "blowing up bridges, starting fires in sugar cane fields, knocking out radio antennas — anything we could do like that."

He said the raids went on for about a year until a boat he was on was stopped by CIA agents. "They confiscated everything we had but let me go. I was never charged with anything," Hall asserted.

About his Dallas trip, Hall stated that he was arrested before he got to the YMCA. He said he was jailed "for one day for investigation — but for what I never found out. The charges were dropped. I was released and I went straight to the YMCA."

Hall denied ever bringing a weapon to Dallas.

The Beckham subpena charged that he was in association with Ferrie and various other individuals at 531 Lafayette st. The Lafayette st. address was identified as the same office building described as 544 Camp st.—the address used on leaflets handed out by Oswald in New Orleans during the summer of 1963.

Beckham's subpena contended he was further connected with Ferrie in that both were ordained priests in the "Old Orthodox Catholic Church of North America."

The subpena said Beckham operated a "Cuban mission" on Rampart st. and was "in active association with certain Cuban exiles in New Orleans in whose company Lee Oswald was seen."

The document said Beckham has knowledge of CIA-sponsored guerrilla training conducted near New Orleans, adding he has knowledge of intelligence activities occurring in the office of W. Guy Banister. (Banister was former head of the

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 12-30-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION O PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, T 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-5910

ENCLOSURE

Chicago office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.)

LINK ALLEGED

It said Beckham was reported to be in Dallas in November, 1963, with one Cuban exile and that a number of those persons with whom he was in contact in New Orleans and Dallas "are believed to have played a part in the assassination."

Garrison, in his press release, said Beckham was originally from New Orleans and was an associate of Ferrie and Sergio Arcacha, former Cuban exile leader in New Orleans now living in Dallas.

Beckham, who lists himself as a bishop of the Universal Life Church and entertains with Western music under the name of Mark Evans, said in Omaha Friday night that he met Ferrie "for about 10 minutes—long enough to say hello and goodbye" several years ago.

MENTIONS MARTIN

He claimed he was introduced to Ferrie, "who had some supernatural stuff for hair," by New Orleans private investigator Jack Martin.

Beckham said that the only time he has been in Dallas was late last year, and was then accompanied by Dr. F. Lee Crisman of Tacoma, Wash., with whom he works as a psychologist and who manages his entertainment career.

After claiming that he had never met Oswald, Beckham said: "all I know is that President Kennedy was assassinated and Oswald was blamed for it."

Beckham said he does know Garrison and several of his staff members, adding that he worked as an investigator for Garrison for about three months in late 1962. He said there is no record of his employment because he was paid in cash. He said he also knows William Gurvich, Garrison's former chief investigator who resigned and criticized the DA's investigation.

Gurvich told The Times-Picayune Friday night that he doesn't "ever recall meeting a Mr. Beckham.

"He would never have had an occasion to meet me," said Gurvich. "I was not a member of Garrison's staff at the time Beckham claims to have worked for him. We travel in different circles."

REFUSE TO RETURN

Beckham said he will not return to New Orleans because "if I did I would destroy myself. If Garrison is sincere he can come up here and question me. I'm not running from anything and I'm willing to take a lie detector test."

Beckham said he was in trouble once in New Orleans when he was arrested for running a lottery in a church on Rampart st.

An offer of immunity by Garrison was greeted by scoffs from Beckham. "How can a man who's supposed to prosecute the law provide protection from it?" he asked.

The Howard subpoena indicated that he also knew Ferrie in 1963 during the course of several visits to New Orleans.

The document said Howard was engaged in CIA-sponsored guerrilla training in Florida for raids on Cuba, that he was active in the "Free Cuba" movements in Florida, Louisiana and Texas, and that he associated with Ferrie and others at 531 Lafayette.

It further stated that Howard checked into the Dallas YMCA in October, 1963, and remained in the city until the Kennedy slaying. It said he was in contact with Ruby and other individuals believed to have been involved in the assassination.

Garrison, in his press release, said Howard was also known by his "war name" of Alonzo Escurido. "In the early 1960s he was a close companion of Loren Hall's in guerilla activity in Florida. He later met Hall in Dallas in the fall of 1963," Garrison stated.

The subpoenas were issued by Criminal District Judge Matthew S. Braniff. Each subpoena grants the witness immunity from prosecution if he obeys the summons.

In his statement, Garrison accused the Warren Commission of trying "to hide the fact that for the first time in American history, a coup d'etat had occurred, resulting in the carefully planned execution of a President . . ."

He said President Kennedy "plainly was shot from a number of different directions."

He also contended that the American people have never been told the names of 10 men who were arrested in Dealey Plaza in Dallas minutes after the assassination.

"They later were quietly released after the murder of (police) officer (J. D.) Tippit, in another part of Dallas, provided the necessary diversion to cover their release," Garrison said. His investigation has identified some of these 10 men as participants in the assassination, he added.



LAWRENCE J. HOWARD JR.



THOMAS E. BECKH



LORAN EUGENE HALL

REC-91

62-109060-5991

January 4, 1968

[redacted]

Santa Barbara, California 93103

Dear [redacted]

Your communication of December 28th has been received.

The FBI at the request of President Johnson conducted a prompt, intensive, objective and thorough investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. All the material developed by this Bureau in connection with this investigation was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration, and the results of our inquiries were subsequently made available to the National Archives by the Warren Commission. The FBI has no authority to independently release any information in these reports.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles reflect no record identifiable with correspondent.

HCS:lkm (3)

MAILED 18
JAN 4 1968
COMM-FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JAN 11 1968

ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MR. TOLSON
MR. DELOACH
MR. MOHR
MR. BISHOP
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. FELT
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. TROTTER
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

12/28/67

Dear Mr. Hoover:
As a law-abiding citizen I demand that my government cooperate in any legal attempt to uncover further evidence in the murder of the late President.

It is apparent that Mr. Garrison has not been receiving this cooperation although the conclusions of the Warren Report are patently incomplete and perhaps not even factual.

It is strange indeed that agencies of our government seem to look upon a further investigation of this crime as being undesirable, to say the least.

I do not believe the American people will accept a continuation of this attitude, and I earnestly request that you give Mr. Garrison all access to all information bearing on this unsolved crime.

Yours very truly,

[redacted]

Assassination of President John F Kennedy

EX-108

REC-9 62-109060-5991

18 JAN 8 1968

December 27, 1967

NR 012 SF 100460 - 5992

Miss Polly Busselle
Office of Senator Robert F. Kennedy
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Miss Busselle:

Your communication enclosing a letter sent to Senator Kennedy from [redacted] of Oakland, California, was received on December 21st. Your interest in bringing Smith's comments to my attention is appreciated, and I am returning the enclosure to your communication in accordance with your request.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 24
DEC 27 1967
COMM-FBI

Enclosure

1 - San Francisco - Enclosures (2) T. H. Smith II
Attention SAC: Bring information regarding alleged threats to [redacted] life to the attention of appropriate authorities. In view of [redacted] idiotic charges, advise Bureau of any information readily available concerning him. Submit under caption, [redacted] Oakland, California, Research (Correspondence and Tours).

121 Pearl St.

HRH:lkm (6)

Return to Room

JAN 12 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Miss Polly Busselle

NOTE: Our relations with Senator Robert F. Kennedy are well known. Bufiles contain no information identifiable with [redacted] on the basis of available data; however, the Crime Records Division does maintain a "mental card" on one [redacted] who, in 1953, was living in Goodwater, Alabama. It is not known if these two [redacted] are identical.

MIL

MIL 62-41312

-1-

see me SF 1-3-68

62-104060-6032

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	✓
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

United States Senate

Respectfully referred to

General Bureau of Narcotics

for such consideration as the communication herewith submitted may warrant, and for a report thereon, in duplicate to accompany return of inclosure.

By direction of

R. F. Kennedy

R. F. Kennedy U. S. S.

Attn: P. Busselle

ack 12-22-67 Mm

EXP PROC 36 DEC 21 1967

62-109060-5992

REC-35

1-8-68

12 DEC 21 1967

CORRESPONDENCE

[redacted]
Phone: [redacted]

November 12, 1967

Chairmans and Members of:
Senate and House Judicial Committees
Senate and House Government Operation Committees
House Un-American Activity Committee
Senate Office Building
House Office Building
Washington, D.C.

Gentleman,

I believe an investigation by your committee will determine that these are the facts:

The 35th President of the United States, John Kennedy, was killed because he was a communist and embarrassed the Soviet Union on the Cuba blockade incident.

That the persons planning or participating in his death were, J.Edgard Hoover Director of the F.B.I., Earl Warren Chief Justic of the United States, Thomas Kuchel U.S. Senator, Lyndon Johnson then Vice President of the United States, J.Patton Principal of Booker T. Washington High School Dallas Texas and Alma Morley 530 - 46th Street Oakland.

You will also find that the following people are dead from a communist killing "accident", Martha Reading of Dallas Texas, killed in Dallas when she reported to Hoover the President was going to be killed. Hoover ordered her death himself and her husband John killed several weeks later. Lawrence Grimes and many others.

You will also find that Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman were communist and Truman received $500,000.00 for becoming a communist and that Hoover, Sherman Adams and President Eisenhower received $500,00.00 each for becoming a communist after the arrest of Rudolf Abel.

You will also find that Harry Truman removed Douglas McArthur from his command because Truman did not want to embarrass the Soviet Union in the Korean War and that when I informed McArthur that all the above stated people were communist, McArthur received Three Million Dollars of which he had to give to two Senate investigators $500,000.00 each. I suggest taxes were not paid.

I think you will find the following people are communist, Ronald Reagan and his entire staff and appointees, George Romney, Nelson Rockerfeller, Mark Hatfield, George Murphy, the current Mayor of

62-109060-5492

ENCLOSURE

San Francisco [illegible] of his nominees and [illegible] of his appointees, current Mayor [illegible] and each of his [illegible] and nominees, the entire City Council of Berkeley, the Board of Education of Berkeley and Oakland, Irving Ferry IRS Internal Revenue Service Tom Conway Internal Revenue Service, R. Reeves Internal Revenue Service, P. Mothart Head Agent F.B.I. Oakland. Post Office employees; Charles Coleman Los Angeles, Milton Kay, H.Hoffert. Mare Island Naval Shipyard; R.Dye Master of the Public Works Shop, Eddy Hartizone Master of the Riggers Shop, both parties received at least Ten Thousand Dollars for becoming a communist for which I suggest they have not paid taxes. I suggest that the F.B.I. and Internal Revenue Service is completely infiltrated with communist, Jack Houston Berkeley Police Department.

I have the understanding that one must be just before he can be generous yet Douglas McArthur and not pay a penney tax on the three Million Dollars and gave the money to his wife just prior to his death and did not pay Gift tax. As a matter of fact. I suggest that none of the above stated people have paid taxes.

I suggest that slaves from Russia are being imported into the United States without passports to further the communist cause.

I have reported to the Oakland office of the F.B.I. that certain citizens of the United States have been taken to Russia and made slaves. I will give you one guess how far that report went.

I suggest that Internal Revenue Agents are one of the greatest source of recruitment for the Communist Party and I ask if this practice is in violation of the Hatch Act or other law?

The following people have threaten the life of me and my family if I supplied you with the above stated information:

Mavo Crawford 1399 Delaware Berkeley, Sterling Lewis Real Estate Broker 66th Street Berkeley, Edward Null Instructor Laney College, Ed and Enola Hicks 61 Rio Vista Ave Oakland, Nick Benton 412 Monte Vista Ave Oakland, Marion Avery 1402 Campus Dr. Berkeley, Dorthy Bisher 4175 Howe Street Oakland. Also it has been threaten that my wife will be fried.

An acknowledgement of the receipt of this correspondence will be greatly appreciated.

Respectively submitted,

[redacted]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: December 29, 1967

1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan, 12/27/67, advising of statements made by District Attorney James C. Garrison at a press conference held in New Orleans on 12/26/67 and setting forth the facts as known to us concerning those statements.

One of the statements concerned Loran Hall of California who, according to Garrison, had inside knowledge of the assassination the day it happened. As was set forth in referenced memorandum, we interviewed Loran Eugene Hall in California in September, 1964, in connection with information furnished by one Mrs. Sylvia Odio. Mrs. Odio, a Cuban refugee, had told us shortly after the assassination that Leon Oswald and two other men visited her in September, 1963, concerning her father who was imprisoned in Cuba. Mrs. Odio claimed that Leon Oswald was Lee Harvey Oswald. Our investigation into her claim revealed she had a history of emotional instability and mental illness and a reputation for telling falsehoods. The investigation into Lee Harvey Oswald's activities established that on the date Mrs. Odio claimed Oswald visited her he was in fact on a bus en route to Mexico. The Warren Commission concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald was not at Mrs. Odio's apartment in September, 1963.

During the course of our investigation of the assassination, we received information that Loran Eugene Hall had been in Dallas, Texas, in September or October, 1963, and reportedly was soliciting contributions from anti-Castro Cuban refugees. It was in this connection that we interviewed Hall. He told us he never met Lee Harvey Oswald. He said he possessed no knowledge regarding the assassination. He stated he and two companions were in Dallas, Texas, in September, 1963, contacting various Cuban refugees. He recalled meeting Sylvia Odio at that time and stated he was accompanied by Lawrence Howard and William Seymour when he met Mrs. Odio.

62-109060

REC-35 62-109060-5993

JAN 8 1968

TNG:as

CONTINUED - OVER

5-19

68 JAN 9

4068 SENT TO MR. TOLSON

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

Interviews of Howard and Seymour and other investigation failed to corroborate Hall's statements. Our inquiries revealed that Hall had a history of mental instability and a reputation for lying. Results of our inquiries in this matter were disseminated to the Warren Commission.

News media on 12/29/67 reported Garrison has now subpoenaed three men as material witnesses in his probe: Loran A. Hall of Kernville, California; Lawrence J. Howard, Jr., of Los Angeles; and Thomas Beckham of Omaha, Nebraska.

Information concerning Hall and Howard was furnished to the White House and Attorney General by communications dated 12/28/67.

Concerning the third man, Thomas Beckham, our files reveal that his name never came up during our investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. However, on 1/13/67 we received information that Garrison had located a witness, Thomas Beckham, who was associated with Oswald and assisted him in passing out leaflets. Bureau files contain a reference to a Thomas Edward Beckham of New Orleans who in 1962 was seeking funds for a religious group aiding Cubans. This man allegedly had a record with the New Orleans Police Department for being involved in such activities. In October, 1962, this man's mother reported that he was then a patient in the mental ward of a hospital in New Orleans.

The information that Thomas Beckham was one of Garrison's witnesses was furnished us by Jack S. Martin, the New Orleans private investigator who was one of the original instigators of Garrison's current probe. Martin himself is a mental case and in 1957 was a psychiatric patient in a New Orleans hospital.

ACTION:

We have already furnished the White House and Attorney General the information concerning Hall and Howard. By separate communication we are furnishing them the information regarding Beckham.

FBI

Date: 1/4/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

One copy each of these newspaper articles is enclosed herewith for Dallas and Miami.

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encs. 3)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encs. 3)
1 - Miami (Encs. 3)
1 - New Orleans
EJC:emh
(6)

REC-35 62-109060-5994

NOT RECORDED

18 JAN 6 1968

C. C. - Bishop

12 JAN 1 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

all Willing to Come to N.O.

ing to Hide, Says Probe Witness

wn E. Hall, a California nder subpenaed by District ney Jim Garrison in the edy assassination probe, Tuesday he's willing to e to New Orleans.

e said that if Garrison gets alifornia court order to this ct, "I naturally will go to Orleans. I have absolutely hing to hide."

ubpenas went out for Hall d two other persons last ek. At that time, Hall said wouldn't come to New Orans voluntarily.

MAY SET DATE

It's also expected that a date ill be set soon by California fficials for an extradition hearg for Edgar Eugene Bradley. Garrison has charged Bradley, Los Angeles, with conspiracy o kill President John F. Kenedy.

Hall, interviewed at his Kernville, Calif., bar, said he disliked the late President but denied any knowledge of an assassination conspiracy.

He said that President Kennedy "should have been removed from office by ballot, not bullet."

Garrison claims a connection existed between Hall and Jack Ruby, slayer of President Kennedy's accused assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald.

But Hall says he first saw Ruby "when I, like the rest of America, saw him shoot Oswald on television."

Hall said he was arrested in Dallas in Sept., 1963 and earlier in Miami because of his part in proposed raids on Communist Cuba.

CIA QUESTIONS

Hall, who said he was to take medical supplies and arms to the Cuban people, said he was questioned by the Central Intelligence Agency after his arrest.

Garrison, he said, is interested in him because he once told FBI agents he was present at a meeting in the home of Mrs. Sylvia Odio.

This meeting, described in the Warren Report on the President's slaying, involved a "Leon" Oswald, Mrs. Odio told the commission.

However, Hall said Tuesday that he never attended any meeting like this. He said he told the FBI that because he was frightened.

Hall said he is "very hostile" to Chief Justice Earl Warren, Warren Commission chairman, because of his judicial decisions.

He described himself as a "militant conservative" and Oswald as a "communist."

Since issuance of the subpena, Hall said he has received some harassing phone calls.

He said he's "concerned because of the unnatural deaths of so many people who have been involved in the assassination probe."

Hall admitted he knew Lawrence J. Howard Jr., also of Los Angeles, also subpenaed with him by Garrison.

But he added that he has not seen Howard since before the assassination, which occurred Nov. 22, 1963.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 17

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEWORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-3-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, T. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

(1)

62-109060-5994

ENCLOSURE

(Clipping In Space Below)

Vows Beckham Will Return If Conditions Met

An attorney for Thomas Edward Beckham, 27, entertainer-evangelist sought by New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison as a material witness in his probe of the assassination of President Kennedy, said yesterday in Council Bluffs, Iowa, his client would return to New Orleans if certain conditions are met.

John E. Rice, Bellevue, Neb., attorney, said Beckham would have to be guaranteed immunity from prosecution on a trip from Nebraska to New Orleans and back.

Beckham, a western music entertainer who says he is a bishop of the Universal Life Church, moved here from Omaha in an effort to avoid a subpena issued Friday for his return to New Orleans to face a grand jury probe Feb. 1-2. Iowa is not a party to an interstate pact providing for the free exchange of material witnesses in major criminal cases.

In Omaha, Douglas County Atty. Donald Knowles said he will ask the district court to order Beckham to appear as a material witness. Knowles said he had received a written request to return Beckham to New Orleans.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE M-3

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 1-3-68

Edition: RED COMET

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY DALLAS, TX 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89

Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-5714

ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
DEC 29 1967
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

P

FBI NEW ORLS

7:20PM URGENT 12/29/67 JLC

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060), DALLAS (89-43), LOS ANGELES, AND OMAHA

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) 7P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, DEC. TWENTY NINE INSTANT, REPORTED THAT DA (DISTRICT ATTORNEY) JIM GARRISON TODAY SUBPOENAED THREE PERSONS AS MATERIAL WITNESSES IN HIS PROBE OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY. THE ARTICLE IDENTIFIED THE THREE WITNESSES AS LORAN A. HALL OF KERNVILLE, CALIF., THOMAS BECKHAM OF OMAHA, NEB., AND LAWRENCE J. HOWARD OF LOS ANGELES. SUBPOENAES WERE ISSUED BY CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE MATTHEW S. BRANIFF AND CALLED FOR THE APPEARANCE OF THE WITNESSES BEFORE THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY, FEB. ONE AND TWO.

62-109060-5995

HEI

DEC 11 JAN 8 1968

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE THE SUBPOENA FOR HALL SAID THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY HAS INFORMATION HALL CHECKED INTO THE

END PAGE ONE

89 JAN 12 1968

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

DEC 1967

DALLAS YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION IN OCT., SIXTYTHREE AND REMAINED IN DALLAS UNTIL THE TIME OF THE KENNEDY SLAYING. IT WAS FURTHER CONTENDED THAT HALL WAS IN DALLAS WITH JACK RUBY "AND OTHER INDIVIDUALS BELIEVED TO BE INVOLVED IN THE ASSASSINATION, THAT HE BROUGHT A WEAPON TO DALLAS SHORTLY BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION, THAT HE WAS ACTIVE IN THE 'FREE CUBA' MOVEMENT IN FLA., LA. AND TEXAS, THAT HE WAS PREVIOUSLY ENGAGED IN CIA SPONSORED GUERRILLA TRAINING IN FLA. FOR RAIDS ON CUBA, THAT HE WAS IN ASSOCIATION WITH LEE HARVEY OSWALD IN DALLAS." THE SUBPOENA CHARGES THAT BEFORE HALL'S ARRIVAL IN DALLAS HE WAS IN THE NEW ORLEANS AREA AND WAS IN CONTACT WITH DAVID WILLIAM FERRY AND OTHER INDIVIDUALS WHO FREQUENTED FIVE THREE ONE LAFAYETTE ST. WHICH THE DOCUMENT IDENTIFIED AS THE SAME OFFICE BUILDING DESCRIBED AS FIVE FOUR FOUR CAMP ST. THE ADDRESS USED ON LEAFLETS HANDED OUT BY LEE OSWALD IN NEW ORLEANS. THE SUBPOENA ALLEGES THAT BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION, HALL WAS PRESENT AT DISCUSSIONS CONCERNING IT. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE SUBPOENA STIPULATES THAT IF HALL OBEYS THE SUMMONS HE WILL HAVE IMMUNITY FROM PROSECUTION.

END PAGE TWO

(2)

THE APTICLE REPORTED THAT THE SUBPOENA FOR BECKHAM STATES THE DA'S OFFICE HAS INFORMATION THAT HE WAS IN ASSOCIATION WITH FERRY AND OTHER INDIVIDUALS AT FIVE THREE ONE LAFAYETTE ST. AND THAT HE WAS FURTHER CONNECTED WITH FERRY IN THAT BOTH WERE ORDAINED PRIESTS IN THE "OLD ORTHODOX CATHOLIC CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA." - THE SUBPOENA STATES BECKHAM OPERATED A "CUBAN MISSION" ON RAMPART ST. AND SAYS HE WAS "IN ACTIVE ASSOCIATION WITH CERTAIN CUBAN EXILES IN NEW ORLEANS IN WHOSE COMPANY LEE OSWALD WAS SEEN."

THE SUBPOENA ALLEGES THAT BECKHAM "HAD KNOWLEDGE OF CIA SPONSORED GUERRILLA TRAINING CONDUCTED NEAR NEW ORLEANS." IT ALSO ADDS HE HAD KNOWLEDGE OF INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES OCCURRING IN THE OFFICE OF W. GUY BANISTER.

THE SUBPOENA SAYS BECKHAM SUBSEQUENTLY WAS REPORTED TO BE IN DALLAS IN NOV., SIXTYTHREE, WITH ONE OF THE CUBAN EXILES AND THAT A NUMBER OF THOSE PERSONS WITH WHOM HE WAS IN CONTACT IN NEW ORLEANS AND DALLAS "ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE PLAYED A PART IN THE ASSASSINATION." THE SUBPOENA GRANTS

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

BECKHAM IMMUNITY SIMILAR TO THAT GIVEN HALL IF HE OBEYS THE SUBPOENA.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE SUBPOENA FOR HOWARD STATES INFORMATION HAS BEEN GIVEN THE DA THAT HOWARD WAS IN ASSOCIATION WITH FERRY IN SIXTYTHREE DURING THE COURSE OF VISITS TO NEW ORLEANS. THE SUBPOENA SAYS THE DA HAS INFORMATION HOWARD WAS ENGAGED IN CIA SPONSORED GUERRILLA TRAINING IN FLA. FOR RAIDS ON CUBA, THAT HE WAS ACTIVE IN THE "FREE CUBA" MOVEMENT IN FLA., LA., AND TEXAS, AND THAT HE ASSOCIATED WITH FERRY AND OTHERS AT FIVE THREE ONE LAFAYETTE. THE SUBPOENA SAYS HOWARD ARRIVED IN DALLAS AND CHECKED INTO THE YMCA IN OCT., SIXTYTHREE AND STAYED IN DALLAS UNTIL THE TIME OF THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION. THE BUSPOENA CLAIMS THAT HOWARD WAS IN CONTACT WITH RUBY "AND OTHER INDIVIDUALS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN INVOLVED IN THE ASSASSINATION." THE SUBPOENA GRANTS IMMUNITY TO HOWARD IN THE SAME MANNER AS THE OTHER WITNESSES.

END PAGE FOUR

(4)

PAGE FIVE

SAM DI PINO, TV STATION CHANNEL TWELVE, FURNISHED THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF THE SUBPOENAED WITNESSES AS THOMAS BECKHAM, FIVE THREE ONE FOUR NORTH FORTYEIGHTH ST., OMAHA, NEB., LAWRENCE J. HOWARD, THREE ONE NINE THREE BLANCHARD, LOS ANGELES, CALIF., AND LORAN E. HALL, KERNVILLE, CALIF.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM FINAL EDITION, INSTANT DATE, REPORTED THAT GARRISON SAID HALL IS ALSO KNOWN AS LORENZO FASCILLO AND SKIP HALL AND THAT HALL IN NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE WAS A MEMBER OF THE MINUTEMEN ORGANIZATION. GARRISON ALSO SAID THAT HOWARD IS ALSO KNOWN AS ALONZO ESCURIDO.

NO IDENTIFIABLE INFO CONTAINED IN FILES NEW ORLEANS OFFICE ON HOWARD AND HALL UNDER NAMES AND ALIASES.

THOMAS BECKHAM PROBABLY IDENTICAL WITH INDIVIDUAL BY THAT NAME MENTIONED IN NEW ORLEANS TEL TO BUREAU FEB. TWENTY, SIXTYSEVEN, WHICH REPORTED JACK S. MARTIN FURNISHED INFO THAT GARRISON HAD LOCATED A WITNESS NAMED THOMAS BECKHAM, AKA. MARK EVANS, WHO ACCORDING TO MARTIN WAS ASSOCIATED WITH OSWALD AND ASSISTED OSWALD IN PASSING OUT LEAFLETS.

END PAGE FIVE

5314 N. 48th St
Omaha, Neb.

FILES NEW ORLEANS OFFICE SHOW THOMAS EDWARD BECKHAM WAS SUBJECT OF INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY INVESTIGATION IN JULY, FIFTYEIGHT, AND IS APPARENTLY IDENTICAL WITH INDIVIDUAL OF SAME NAME WHO IS LISTED AS BAD CHECK PASSER IN JULY EIGHT, SIXTY, NEW ORLEANS HOTEL BULLETIN.

FILES ALSO REFLECT THAT DAVID LEWIS ON OCT. ELEVEN, SIXTYTWO, REPORTED THAT THOMAS EDWARD BECKHAM WAS SEEKING FUNDS FOR A RELIGIOUS GROUP SEEKING TO HELP CUBANS.

FILES FURTHER SHOW BECKHAM'S MOTHER REPORTED ON OCT. NINETEEN SIXTYTWO THAT HE WAS CONFINED IN MENTAL WARD, THIRD FLOOR, CHARITY HOSPITAL, NEW ORLEANS, LA. AND MADE AVAILABLE A CARD WHICH REFLECTED BECKHAM WAS "PRIEST IN CHARGE OF HOLEY CHAPEL FOR PEACE, THREE FIVE TWO S. RAMPART ST."

FILES FURTHER SHOW THAT ON JULY SEVEN, SIXTY, JACK S. MARTIN ADVISED THAT THOMAS EDWARD BECKHAM, AGE SEVENTEEN, A SINGER WHOM MARTIN WAS ATTEMPTING TO PROMOTE, WAS IN CALIF. ALLEGEDLY PASSING FRAUDULENT CHECKS ON FATHER'S ACCOUNT.

END PAGE SIX

(4)

PAGE SEVEN

OMAHA AND LOS ANGELES WILL FURNISH ANY INFO CONCERNING WITNESSES RESIDING IN THEIR RESPECTIVE TERRITORIES TO BUREAU, DALLAS, AND NEW ORLEANS.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

DEL

FBI WASH DC

CC. MR. SULLIVAN

3-117a ((9-29-65)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 12/29/67

Attached teletype from New Orleans reports New Orleans District Attorney Garrison has issued subpoenas as witnesses to his probe to Loran A. Hall, Thomas Beckham and Lawrence J. Howard. Garrison alleges that three individuals were in contact with Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack Ruby or their associates, in Dallas or New Orleans. Our investigation of assassination disclosed no information any of these three individuals knew Oswald or Ruby. By letter dated 12/28/67, we furnished pertinent data in our files regarding Hall and Howard to White House and Attorney General. Our files are being reviewed regarding Beckham and results will also be furnished White House and Attorney General.

REL:cbs

WE 5/wpw

FBI

Date: 1/5/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (175-17)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: Dallas

Re San Francisco teletype to Bureau, 12/21/67.

Enclosed for the information of the Bureau, Dallas and New Orleans Offices is one copy each of an article appearing in the current issue of the "Berkeley Barb." The "Berkeley Barb" is a weekly newspaper published by the Underground Press Syndicate (UPS) at 2886 Telegraph Ave., Berkeley, Calif. The editor and publisher is MAX SCHERR and the managing editor is JAMES A. SCHREIBER.

The article was written by HAL VERB, who has previously been identified as a member of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the Socialist Workers Party.

Cal. T

ENCLOSURE

(3)- Bureau (Enc. 1)(AM)
1 - Dallas (89-43)(Enc. 1)(AM)
1 - New Orleans (89-69)(Enc. 1)(AM)
1 - San Francisco

62-109060-3996

HKM:jab
(6)

REC-69 EX-108

13 JAN 9 1968

C. D. Bishop

5 Redmond

6 JAN 15 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

MAFIA PLOT TO KILL GARRISON VERIFIED

By Hal Verb

The Mafia is under contract to kill Jim Garrison, the New Orleans DA investigating the Kennedy assassination. The names of the Mafia men involved are known to state and federal lawmen.

The plot against Garrison was disclosed December 23 in a taped interview between KCBS newsman Harry Morgan and Bill Boxley, an investigator for Garrison. Boxley said the plan to murder Garrison was verified "through California state intelligence services."

The daily press didn't find the interview important enough to report.

Harry Morgan posed the question of motive for the Mafia interest in the death of Garrison. "Is it because, one, I'm asked, the fact that the Mafia was directly involved in the (Kennedy) assassination itself, or they are merely serving a hireling function for someone else?" he asked.

"Well," Boxley replied, "we are inclined to believe that this would be a purely a financial contract—merely a business matter...there's no motivation or emotion involved in this sort of scheme or plot."

Boxley said DA Jim Garrison is "a primary subject now not only for organized crime, but for people who are on, let's say, the lunatic fringe of politics."

On December 14 Harry Morgan got in touch with Garrison's office to pass on an unconfirmed tip about the Mafia gunning for the DA. A subsequent check showed that the names supplied by Morgan correspond with "pretty well-known Mafia structure."

Special police protection was then given to Garrison. Boxley noted that Garrison does not place complete faith in such protection.

"He (Garrison) points out...that the secret service, the FBI, the Central Intelligence Agency and all of our Armed Forces were unable to prevent the assassination of President Kennedy..." Boxley said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

— This newspaper published by the Underground Press Syndicate (UPS)

— BERKELEY BARB

— Vol. No. 26, Issue 124, December 29 - January 4.

— 2886 Telegraph Ave Berkeley, Cal. 94705

Date: Dec. 29 - Jan. 4
Edition: above.
Author: HAL VERB
Editor: MAX SCHERR
Title: Mafia Plot to Kill Garrison Verified
Character: UNSUB; Jim Garrison-Vict:
or
Classification: Threat to Ki:
Submitting Office: SanFrancis:

☐ Being Investigated

5996

FBI

Date: 1/16/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO : Director, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, New Orleans (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION -
CONCERNING
(OO: Dallas)

Re New Orleans airtel 1/15/68, and enclosed analysis.

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies and for Dallas three copies of seven pages which were inadvertently not included in the analysis submitted with referenced communication. The omission of these pages was noticed upon first reading of the analysis.

Bureau and Dallas are requested to renumber pages 23 through 28.

New Orleans copies are being changed in ink.

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 42)
2 - Dallas (Enc. 21)
2 - New Orleans
ECW:epk
(7)

Enclosures detached & handled from 818 — corrections made. RLC

62-109060-
NOT RECORDED
12 JAN 17 1968

5/RLC

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

57 JAN 18 1968

FBI

Date: 1/5/68

REC-71

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: Director, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, Cleveland (62-1848)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/23/63, DALLAS TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Mobile tel to the Bureau, 3/2/66, captioned "UNSUBS, aka., (FNU) HENDERSON; (FNU) SAVANTE (PHONETIC); Alleged Plan to Bomb U.S. Capitol Building, Washington, D.C., 3/3/66; Bombing Matters-Threats," and Cleveland tel to the Bureau, 1/13/67, captioned "[redacted] Threat Against the President."

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of an LHM concerning captioned matter.

Two copies of LHM being furnished Secret Service, Cleveland, Ohio.

Two copies of LHM being furnished to New Orleans for information inasmuch as [redacted] claimed that he would be interviewed by District Attorney JAMES GARRISON of New Orleans in the next several days concerning captioned matter.

REC-71 62-109060-5997

ENCLOSURE

12 JAN 8 1968

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
2 - New Orleans (Info) (Enc. 9) (RM)
3 - Cleveland
(1 - 175-2;
1 - 174-63)
WCE/hs
(8)

C. C. - Bishop

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

ICC of PT + LHM retained in 818 7vD Rel/Lef

CV 62-1848

Also enclosed for the information of New Orleans are Xerox copies of four teletype communications from the Cleveland Office dated 11/18/66, 11/19/66, 1/13/67 and 1/13/67, captioned [redacted] Threat Against the President. Also enclosed for the New Orleans Office is a copy of referenced Mobile teletype dated 3/2/66, and a Xerox copy of an airtel and LHM from the Cleveland Office dated 3/8/66 bearing the same caption.

No further action being taken by the Cleveland Office.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

January 5, 1968

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☒ Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.

2. ☐ Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.

3. ☐ Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.

4. ☐ U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.

5. ☐ Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:

   (a) ☐ Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
   (b) ☐ Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
   (c) ☐ Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.

6. ☐ Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph ☐ has been furnished ☐ enclosed ☐ is not available
☐ may be available through _____

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s) -2
U. S. Secret Service, Cleveland (By Hand)

Enclosure(s)

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 23, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

The files of the Cleveland Office reflect that [redacted] first came to the attention of this office in March, 1966, when he furnished information to a representative of the FBI in Selma, Alabama, indicating that he had overheard conversation relating to an alleged plan to bomb the United States Capitol Building in Washington, D. C., on March 3, 1966. Investigation at that time revealed that [redacted] was a "liar" and had a record at Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court, Cleveland, Ohio, since 1953 for incorrigibility and numerous thefts. [redacted] was committed to the Boys Industrial School, Lancaster, Ohio, in 1958 and examined by State Juvenile Diagnosis Clinic, Columbus, Ohio, which found [redacted] to be severely emotionally disturbed. In 1959 [redacted] was further described as "psychoneurotic offender with a severe, obsessive-compulsive with pre-psychotic personality pattern."

On November 18, 1966, information was received indicating [redacted] had a small explosive device which he planned to use to kill the President. Following that report, [redacted] was picked up by Secret Service in Cleveland, Ohio, and subsequently committed to the Cleveland Psychiatric Hospital. [redacted] escaped from the hospital on January 13, 1967, but surrendered on the same date to Secret Service in Cleveland and was returned to the psychiatric hospital.

The above information was furnished Fred Backstrom, Special Agent, Secret Service, Cleveland, Ohio, at 11:00 AM on January 5, 1968. Agent Backstrom stated that [redacted] had visited the Secret Service office the previous day with similar information. He said [redacted] was not wanted by Secret Service at this time. He further stated that Douglas, following his release from the Cleveland Psychiatric Hospital, went to the Chicago area and was committed to the Elgin, Illinois, State Hospital on October 21, 1967. He was released on November 2, 1967.

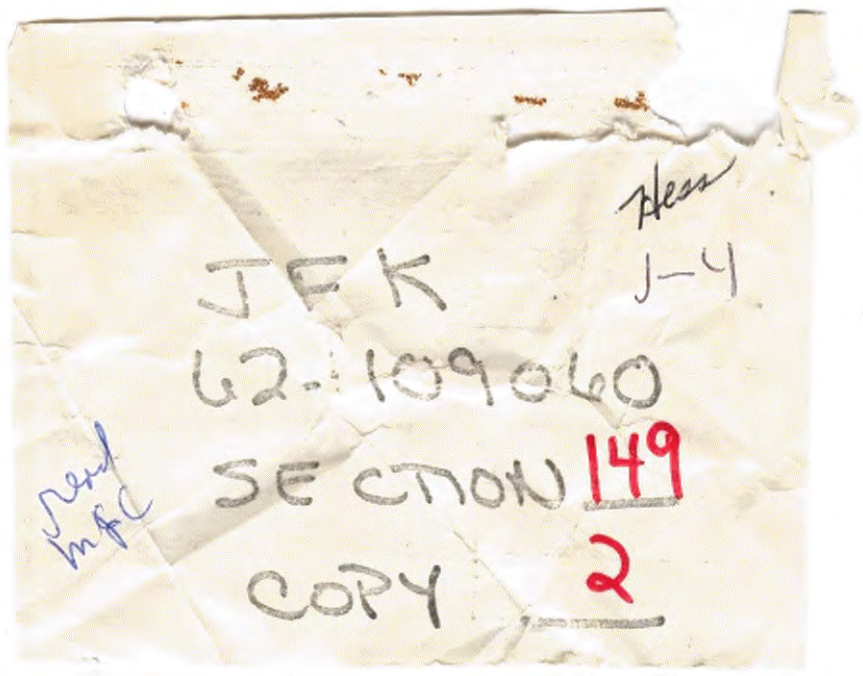
[redacted] is described as follows:

Race:	Negro
Sex:	Male
Birth Data:	May 11, 1943, at Cleveland, Ohio

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 23, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Height:	5' 7½"
Weight:	138 pounds
Tattoos:	Heart on back of left hand and blotched cross on back of right hand

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.


Hess
J-4
JFK
62-109060
SECTION 149
COPY 2

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 6 1968

TELETYPE

FBI DALLAS

1:17PM URGENT 1-6-68 JDH

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

FROM DALLAS (89-43)2P

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, ELEVEN TWENTYTWO SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

RE NEW ORLEANS TELETYPE TO BUREAU, DALLAS, LOS ANGELES AND OKLAHOMA CITY DATED JANUARY FOUR LAST WHEREIN IT WAS REFLECTED THAT ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY HAD ISSUED SUBPOENA FOR AN OKLAHOMA MAN AS A MATERIAL WITNESS, IDENTIFYING HIM AS JAMES HICKS OF ENID, OKLAHOMA, A CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEE AT VANCE AFB.

DALLAS INDICES CONTAIN NO INFO IDENTIFIABLE WITH HICKS BASED ON INFORMATION AVAILABLE.

DALLAS FILES DO REFLECT A SIGNED STATEMENT WAS OBTAINED FROM KARAN KICKS, AN EMPLOYEE OF SOUTHWESTERN PUBLISHING COMPANY, ROOM TWO ZERO THREE IN THE TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY, AFTER THE ASSASSINATION WHICH INTERVIEW WAS NEGATIVE WITH RESPECT TO INFO CONCERNING ASSASSINATION. REC-69 62-109060-5998 COPY OF THIS SIGNED STATEMENT WAS FURNISHED THE BUREAU BY DALLAS AIRTEL TO BUREAU DATED MARCH JAN 9 1968 TWENTYFIVE, SIXTYFOUR CAPTIONED AS ABOVE.

END PAGE ONE

EX-108

55 JAN 22 1968

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

DIRECTOR(62-109060),NEW ORLEANS(89-69)

KARAN HICKS WAS ALSO INTERVIEWED ON NOVEMBER TWENTYSIX, SIXTHTHREE, THE RESULTS OF WHICH INTERVIEW ARE SET FORTH ON PAGE FOUR THREE SEVEN OF REPORT OF SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING DATED NOVEMBER THIRTY, SIXTYTHREE, CAPTIONED "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, ECT.", WHICH INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETELY NEGATIVE. HER HUSBAND IS JAMES DANIEL HICKS, CONCERNING WHOM THERE IS NO ADDITIONAL IDENTIFYING INFO AVAILABLE.

ABOVE FURNISHED FOR INFO OF BUREAU AND NEW ORLEANS AND INFO COPIES FURNISHED AIRMAIL TO OKLAHOMA CITY AND LOS ANGELES.

END.

SVW

FBI WASH DC

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 5 1968

TELETYPE

REC-71

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

717PM URGENT 1/5/68 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) 2P

ASSASSINATION OF PRES. JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS., NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE; MISC - INFO CONCERNING.

RE NEW ORLEANS TELETYPE JANUARY FOUR SIXTYEIGHT.

NEW ORLEANS "TIMES PICAYUNE", JAN. FIVE INSTANT, CONTAINED AN ARTICLE REITERATING THE FACTS CONCERNING THE SUBPOENA BY THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY AGAINST JAMES HICKS, ENID, OKLA. AS SET FORTH IN RETEL.

IN ADDITION TO THIS, GARRISON WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THE FOLLOWING:

"THERE IS NOTHING UNUSUAL ABOUT THE FACT THAT WITNESSES OF SPECIAL INTEREST, AND PERSONS WHOSE HISTORIES OTHERWISE RELATE TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION, HAVE BEEN GIVEN JOBS WITH THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

"THOSE WHO ALREADY HAD NOT WORKED WITH THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY OR WERE NOT WORKING FOR IT AT THE TIME OF THE ASSASSINATION, CONSISTENTLY ARE FOUND TO HAVE RECEIVED JOBS SINCE IN INSTALLATIONS CONNECTED WITH UNITED STATES DEFENSE OPERATIONS."

END PAGE ONE

REC-71 62-109060-5999

JAN 9 1968

XEROX JAN 15 1968

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Tolson
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss [illegible]
Miss Gandy

NO 89-69

"THE DA SAID THAT ALL OF THE PERSONS 'WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE ASSASSINATION OR WHO COULD BE IMPORTANT WITNESSES, HAVE PROFITED ONE WAY OR ANOTHER.

"'ONE AFTER THE OTHER, THEIR FINANCIAL STATUS HAS NOTICEABLY IMPROVED SINCE THE EXECUTION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY IN DALLAS.' GARRISON STATED THAT 'THE INVOLVEMENT OF HIGH OFFICIALS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IN THE AFFAIR BECOMES MORE AND MORE APPARENT.'"

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

X SAA

FBI WASH DC

P

R. Gemahan advised 95 P 10/10. memo sent to Hinds. /mr

SULLIVAN

LEON W. SCOTT, D.D.S.
6 SICKLES AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y.

Office: NE. 2-2828
Res. NE. 2-4951

Dec. 30, 1967.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Washington, D. C.

Re: Assassination of President John F Kennedy

Dear Sir:

This is a letter that I should have written long ago.

It is my recollection that at the inauguration of President Kennedy this happened. The President went to several dances and at one he cut the first slice of cake and put the knife down and walked away. Suppose some enemy had been standing by and picked up the knife?

It seems to me that some one should be assigned the job of following him and seeing to it that nothing like this happens or at least that this follower pick up the knife and carry it to a proper place. ...

It could be that since I was watching television that I did not see "Right". Be that as it may I feel that this sould be written anyhow.

Sincerely yours,

Leon W. Scott

62-109060-6000

REC-28

12 JAN 9 19[illegible]68

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

Washington, D. C.

EX-103

CORRESPONDENCE

66 JAN 11 1968

Ack
Refer

FBI

Date: 1/6/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (89-75)(P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
Dallas, Texas,
11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION
CONCERNING

Re Los Angeles teletype to Bureau dated 1/5/68 and Bureau teletype to Los Angeles dated 1/6/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are an original and five copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination. Enclosed for the Dallas and New Orleans Divisions are one copy each of above mentioned memorandum.

C.C. - Bishop

EX-108

REC-69

6001

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 6)
1 - Dallas (89-43)(Enc. 1)(AM)
1 - New Orleans (89-69)(Enc. 1)(AM)
2 - Los Angeles
AJD:vjh
(7)

16 JAN 8 1968

SIX

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

5 JAN 12 1968

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California
January 6, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

On January 5, 1968, [redacted] North Hollywood, California, telephonically contacted the Los Angeles Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and furnished the following information:

He stated that he had recently heard an announcer over a local radio station interviewing someone who claimed that he had checked the National Archives in Washington, D. C. concerning the Kennedy assassination and this person had confirmed that [redacted] had been interviewed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation but not in connection with the assassination plot.

[redacted] stated that he recalled having been contacted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation about the time of the assassination but not in connection with the assassination.

He assumed that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had received instructions to thoroughly check on him in view of the recent allegations of District Attorney James Garrison. [redacted] indicated that he wanted to volunteer that he will assist the Federal Bureau of Investigation in any way if there is any desire to interview him since he has absolutely nothing to hide. He stated that he had publicly volunteered to take a polygraph examination from any responsible public agency, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He said that Civil Polygraph Examiner Chris Gugas had called and volunteered his services. [redacted] stated that he and his associates had checked and found that Gugas had a good reputation, so he had submitted to repeated polygraph examinations over a period of several days. Mr. [redacted] added that, at a press conference on January 4, 1968, Gugas said in the event that [redacted] is not innocent in the Kennedy assassination plot then Gugas would "turn in license".

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 16 1973

ENCLOSURE

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

As far as he knows, New Orleans District Attorney James Garrison has not taken any steps whatever toward extraditing him from California and that Garrison is apparently "trying me in the paper".

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: December 28, 1967

FROM : W. A. Branigan

1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Lenihan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

In connection with current news media, charges that District Attorney James Garrison of New Orleans alleged that a teletype had been sent out within the Bureau on November 17, 1963, claiming that an attempt to assassinate President Kennedy would occur in Dallas on November 22, 1963. I contacted SAC, J. Gordon Shanklin of the Dallas Office and requested that he thoroughly review his files to locate such a teletype as either having been sent by his office or received by his office. I further told him that one story carried the pertinent date as September 17, 1963, and he should also check his files for that date. SAC, Shanklin subsequently called to advise that the Dallas Office never received or sent a teletype regarding a threat to President Kennedy on November 17, 1963, or September 17, 1963, or for that matter on any other time. In addition, we have reviewed all the abstracts incoming and outgoing to all continental offices for November 17, 1963, and September 17, 1963, without locating any such teletype as alleged by Garrison.

ACTION:

The essence of this has been incorporated in a memorandum for the Director. This is for record purposes.

WAB:jcb
(7)

REC 48

6002

22 JAN 4 1968

66 JAN 11 1968

1 - Mr. Lenihan

1/8/68

Airtel

To: SACs, Dallas (89-43) (Enclosure)
New Orleans (89-69) (Enclosure)
Oklahoma City (89-41) (Enclosure)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

News media 1/5/68 reported that New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison has issued a subpoena to James Hicks, Enid, Oklahoma.

A check of Bureau files disclosed that the Oklahoma City Office previously forwarded to the Bureau a newspaper clipping which appeared in the 7/27/67 issue of the "Enid Morning News," Enid, Oklahoma, which concerns James Hicks of Enid, Oklahoma. It appears the latter individual is identical to the individual to whom Garrison has issued a subpoena.

The Oklahoma City Office should make certain that all pertinent information in captioned matter is correctly indexed in the Oklahoma City Office so such data can be retrieved at a later date if a development occurs within the territory of the Oklahoma City Office. It appears that this was not done on this occasion. Oklahoma City Office should also be alert for any additional information concerning James Hicks and his involvement in Garrison's probe which appears in the territory covered by the Oklahoma City Office.

REC 46 62-109060-6003

REL: as
(8)

MAILED 8
JAN 8 1968
COMM-FBI

54 JAN 11 1968

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Enid Man Called To Testify In New Orleans Probe Of Kennedy Assassination Disputes Information Given To Warren Commission

A man whom the Warren Commission hunted for many months has just returned to Enid from a visit with District Attorney Jim Garrison in New Orleans.

Garrison is conducting his own investigation of the Nov. 22, 1963, assassination of President John F. Kennedy. The Warren Report is the U.S. Government's official investigation summary of the assassination.

The Enid man involved in the incident is James Hicks, 23, of 1713 E. Cedar, who was standing less than 100 yards from the Kennedy auto when the president was shot to death.

Hicks does not know how Garrison of New Orleans found out Hicks' name. But Hicks' picture appears in Volume XII of the Warren Report, taken while he was standing on the grass watching the Kennedy auto race down the street immediately after the shooting.

After the assassination, Hicks stayed around Dallas for some time and during this time he met socially half a dozen persons. At the time the six new

THE ENID MORNING NEWS
ENID, OKLAHOMA

7/27/67

ENCLOSURE

friends did not seem especially important.

But when Hicks visited Garrison in New Orleans this past week, he was shown pictures of 150 persons and asked if he could identify any of them. Hicks picked out six that he knew—six Cubans he had met in Dallas after the assassination.

Hicks first received a telephone call from one of DA Garrison's assistants several days ago. Then on Tuesday, July 13, he received another call, this one from Garrison himself, asking Hicks to come to New Orleans.

Hicks and his wife flew to New Orleans on Thursday and spent four days there. During that time, they spent many hours with Garrison, who grilled Hicks for every bit of information he could remember about the Kennedy assassination.

Hicks says, "It just didn't happen the way the Warren Commission said it did." For example, Hicks recalls hearing four shots—one of which seemed to go directly over his head (and not from the now-famous School Book Depository).

A man was kneeling in the trunk of a car near the School Book Depository, Hicks recalls. He remembers seeing the man in the trunk as he (Hicks) walked along the parade route looking for a place to stand.

It is Hicks' theory that the man in the auto trunk could have fired one or more shots, ducked into the trunk and closed the trunk lid over himself. Then another person could have driven the car away from the scene.

Hicks recalls that he was standing about 15 feet from a large highway sign which read "Caution, Slippery When Wet." But today the sign is gone. In fact, Hicks thinks the sign may have "disappeared" within a few hours after the shooting.

Why? He does not know. It's just another part of the mystery surrounding the assassination.

The Enid man, who works for Serv-Air, Inc., as an instrument technician, feels Garrison is building a strong case for his contention that Kennedy's death was more than a one-man deal. In fact, he thinks that Garrison's case will stand up in court.

When the case goes to court, it is quite likely that Hicks will be called to testify as a witness.

Hicks describes Garrison as "a dedicated man," who does his regular work during the daytime and spends his evenings working on the assassination case. He interviewed Mr. and Mrs. Hicks as late at 12:30 one night and was still working on the case when they left his office. Garrison's office is cluttered with pictures and documents concerning the assassination.

Hicks is able to clear up one disputed event which occurred that fateful day.

Movie films show that, after the shots were fired, Mrs. Kennedy stood up, leaned back over the trunk of the car, then sat down again. The Warren Report contends that she was reaching to help a Secret Service man climb onto the car as it sped away.

Hicks says that Kennedy's head "literally exploded" with the shot and that, by some instinctive reaction, Mrs. Kennedy stood and reached across the trunk for a piece of blown-away skull—but did not succeed in reaching it.

This and many more unusual facts will be told when Garrison's case comes to court. Hicks feels. And that Enid man may be one of the star witnesses in what could be America's most-publicized trial.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop

DATE: January 4, 1968

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

The January, 1968, issue of "Ramparts" magazine contains an article entitled "The Garrison Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy," which was authored by former Special Agent William W. Turner [redacted]

Turner is the self-centered, embittered individual who has made frequent scurrilous attacks upon the Director and the Bureau since his dismissal.

Turner also wrote an article in the June, 1967, issue of "Ramparts" magazine entitled "The Inquest." In such article, Turner summarized the wild accusations of New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison and used information from individuals whom we found to be completely unreliable during the course of our investigation of the assassination. In such article, Turner's arguments consisted of innuendoes, part facts and numerous outright falsehoods.

Turner's current article in the January, 1968, issue of "Ramparts" magazine is largely a rehash of the allegations made by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison during the last ten months. The vast majority of such data has previously been analyzed by us and appropriate dissemination made to the White House and to the Attorney General.

In the first three pages of his current article, Turner goes to great length to praise Garrison and to alert his readers that Garrison is conducting his probe under most difficult conditions. At one point, Turner states that Garrison "tried the life of an FBI Agent but found the role too circumscribed to be stimulating." Turner fails to point out Garrison was a Special Agent for less than five months and that after he resigned from the FBI to enter military service on July 24, 1951, he wrote a letter to the Bureau

Enclosure ENCLOSURE REC-69 6004
62-109060 ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
REL:as (8)

CONTINUED - OVER

57 JAN 24 1968 JAN 22 1968

PERS. REC. UNIT

approximately two weeks later asking the Bureau to get him released from Army duty so he could again resume his duties in the FBI. Turner also fails to note that when the Bureau informed Garrison it would take no action to interfere with his military duties, approximately two weeks thereafter Garrison contacted Army medical authorities and disclosed his psychiatric background and obtained an Army medical release.

Surprisingly, Turner identifies Jack S. Martin as the individual who informed Garrison of an alleged association between Lee Harvey Oswald and David William Ferrie. It was this information which caused Garrison to launch his intensive probe of the assassination. We have previously pointed out Martin is well known as an alcoholic and was previously committed to a hospital in New Orleans for a mental condition.

Throughout his article, Turner speculates that Oswald was a Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) agent and was in frequent contact with CIA and individuals who were being used by CIA in various secret endeavors. He also is critical of the FBI and accuses the FBI of disregarding information from various individuals interviewed whereas Garrison has found the information furnished by such individuals highly significant. Such allegation is completely false since our investigation was extremely thorough and every attempt was made to verify the information involved. Actually, Garrison has constantly used this type of information (rejected by the Warren Commission) to build his case.

Turner makes a plea to his readers that they join with him in demanding that President Johnson release documents in National Archives which are now withheld from the public. He falsely alleges that such documents include evidence of Oswald's role as a CIA "double agent." Other authors critical of the Warren Commission have made similar demands that the data withheld from the public at National Archives be made available to them. Included are Mark Lane and Harold Weisberg, [redacted] who have continually attacked the Warren Commission, President Johnson, the Director and other high Government officials. Lane and Weisberg are in frequent contact with Garrison in New Orleans.

ACTION:

For information. We are sending a copy of Turner's article to the Dallas and New Orleans Offices for review and analyses to determine if any new material is contained therein. A copy of "Ramparts" magazine containing Turner's article is attached.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. A. Rosen

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: January 5, 1968

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Purpose of this memorandum is to set forth information in our files concerning James Hicks, Enid, Oklahoma. News media January 5, 1968, reports Hicks had been subpoenaed by New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison as a "material witness" in connection with Garrison's assassination probe.

A check of our files disclosed that the name James Hicks did not come up in connection with our investigation of the assassination nor does it appear in the Index of the Warren Commission Report.

The only information apparently identical with Hicks which appears in Bureau files is contained in a newspaper clipping from the "Enid Morning News," Enid, Oklahoma, for July 27, 1967, which reported that James Hicks had been in contact with New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison.

This newspaper article reports that Hicks claims he was in Dallas, Texas, on the day of the assassination of President Kennedy and was standing less than 100 yards from President Kennedy's automobile when President Kennedy was assassinated. Hicks reportedly claims that he remained in Dallas for some time after the assassination and met six Cubans, pictures of whom he later recognized as among 150 pictures exhibited to him by Garrison.

The article further reports that Hicks stated "It just didn't happen the way the Warren Commission said it did." Hicks claims he heard four shots at the time of the assassination and that one shot seemed to go directly over his head and not from the Texas School Book Depository Building. Hicks also reportedly stated that he recalled seeing a man kneeling in the trunk of a car near the Texas School Book Depository Building and that it was his theory that the man in the automobile trunk could have fired one or more shots, ducked into the trunk and

Enclosure sent 1-8-68 REC-52 62-109060-6005

62-109060
55 JAN 10 1968 (7)

CONTINUED - OVER

SIX

closed the trunk lid over himself. Then another person could have driven the car away from the scene. The news article identified Hicks as an employee for Serv-Air, Inc., where he held the position of an instrument technician. Hicks told newsmen that he felt Garrison is building a strong case for his contention that President Kennedy's death was more than a one-man deal. Hicks also stated he thinks that Garrison's case will stand up in court.

ACTION:

For information.

A copy of the "Enid Morning News" article is attached. Also attached for approval is a copy of a letter to the Attorney General furnishing him information in our files identical with Hicks.

Enid Man Called To Testify In New Orleans Probe Of Kennedy Assassination Disputes Information Given To Warren Commission

A man whom the Warren Commission hunted for many months has just returned to Enid from a visit with District Attorney Jim Garrison in New Orleans.

Garrison is conducting his own investigation of the Nov. 22, 1963, assassination of President John F. Kennedy. The Warren Report is the U.S. Government's official investigation summary of the assassination.

The Enid man involved in the incident is James Hicks, 28, of 1713 E. Cedar, who was standing less than 100 yards from the Kennedy auto when the president was shot to death.

Hicks does not know how Garrison of New Orleans found out Hicks' name. But Hicks' picture appears in Volume XII of the Warren Report, taken while he was standing on the grass watching the Kennedy auto race down the street immediately after the shooting.

After the assassination, Hicks stayed around Dallas for some time and during this time he met socially half a dozen persons. At the time the six new

THE ENID MORNING NEWS
ENID, OKLAHOMA

7/27/67

ENCLOSURE

friends did not seem especially important.

But when Hicks visited Garrison in New Orleans this past week, he was shown pictures of 150 persons and asked if he could identify any of them. Hicks picked out six that he knew—six Cubans he had met in Dallas after the assassination.

Hicks first received a telephone call from one of DA Garrison's assistants several days ago. Then on Tuesday, July 18, he received another call, this one from Garrison himself, asking Hicks to come to New Orleans.

Hicks and his wife flew to New Orleans on Thursday and spent four days there. During that time, they spent many hours with Garrison, who grilled Hicks for every bit of information he could remember about the Kennedy assassination.

Hicks says, "It just didn't happen the way the Warren Commission said it did." For example, Hicks recalls hearing four shots—one of which seemed to go directly over his head (and not from the now-famous School Book Depository).

A man was kneeling in the trunk of a car near the School Book Depository, Hicks recalls. He remembers seeing the man in the trunk as he (Hicks) walked along the parade route looking for a place to stand.

It is Hicks' theory that the man in the auto trunk could have fired one or more shots, ducked into the trunk and closed the trunk lid over himself. Then another person could have driven the car away from the scene.

Hicks recalls that he was standing about 15 feet from a large highway sign which read "Caution, Slippery When Wet." But today the sign is gone. In fact, Hicks thinks the sign may have "disappeared" within a few hours after the shooting.

Why? He does not know. It's just another part of the mystery surrounding the assassination.

The Enid man, who works for Serv-Air, Inc., as an instrument technician, feels Garrison is building a strong case for his contention that Kennedy's death was more than a one-man deal. In fact, he thinks that Garrison's case will stand up in court.

When the case goes to court, it is quite likely that Hicks will be called to testify as a witness.

Hicks describes Garrison as "a dedicated man," who does his regular work during the daytime and spends his evenings working on the assassination case. He interviewed Mr. and Mrs. Hicks as late at 12:30 one night and was still working on the case when they left his office. Garrison's office is cluttered with pictures and documents concerning the assassination.

Hicks is able to clear up one disputed event which occurred that fateful day.

Movie films show that, after the shots were fired, Mrs. Kennedy stood up, leaned back over the trunk of the car, then sat down again. The Warren Report contends that she was reaching to help a Secret Service man climb onto the car as it sped away.

Hicks says that Kennedy's head "literally exploded" with the shot and that, by some instinctive reaction, Mrs. Kennedy stood and reached across the trunk for a piece of blown-away skull—but did not succeed in reaching it.

This and many more unusual facts will be told when Garrison's case comes to court. Hicks feels. And that Enid man may be one of the star witnesses in what could be America's most-publicized trial.

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. A. Rosen

The Attorney General

January 8, 1968

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

News media for January 5, 1968, reported that James Hicks, Enid, Oklahoma, had been subpoenaed by New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison as a "material witness" in connection with Garrison's assassination probe.

A check of our files disclosed that the name, James Hicks, did not come up in connection with our investigation of the assassination nor does it appear in the Index to the Warren Commission Report.

The only information apparently identical with Hicks which appears in our files is contained in a newspaper clipping from the "Enid Morning News," Enid, Oklahoma, for July 27, 1967, which reported that James Hicks had been in contact with New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison.

This newspaper article reports that Hicks claims he was in Dallas, Texas, on the day of the assassination of President Kennedy and was standing less than 100 yards from President Kennedy's automobile when President Kennedy was assassinated. Hicks reportedly claims that he remained in Dallas for some time after the assassination and met six Cubans, pictures of whom he later recognized from among 150 pictures exhibited to him by Garrison.

MAILED 2
COMM-FBI

REC-32 62-109060-6006

JAN 9 1968

The article further reports that Hicks stated "It just didn't happen the way the Warren Commission said it did." Hicks claims he heard four shots at the time of the assassination and that one shot seemed to go directly

62-109060

REL:as
(13)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

over his head and not from the Texas School Book Depository Building. Hicks also reportedly stated that he recalled seeing a man kneeling in the trunk of a car near the Texas School Book Depository Building and that it was his theory that the man in the automobile trunk could have fired one or more shots, ducked into the trunk and closed the trunk lid over himself. Then another person could have driven the car away from the scene.

The news article identified Hicks as an employee for Serv-Air, Incorporated, where he held the position of an instrument technician. Hicks told newsmen that he felt Garrison is building a strong case for his contention that President Kennedy's death was more than a one-man deal. Hicks also stated he thinks that Garrison's case will stand up in court.

A copy of the "Enid Morning News" article for July 27, 1967, is enclosed for your further information in this matter.

Enclosure

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosure)

1 - Mr. Edwin L. Weisl, Jr. (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr. (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE:

See memorandum Mr. W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan dated 1/5/68, captioned as above, prepared by REL:as.

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 1/6/68

Attached indicates that [redacted] for whom warrant has been issued by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison, contacted Resident Agency in Van Nuys, California.

[redacted] was not investigated and his name did not come up in connection with our investigation of the Kennedy assassination. His name does not appear in the indices of the Warren Commission report.

We do not know why Garrison has issued warrant for [redacted] arrest. News media have speculated that Garrison has issued warrant for wrong Bradley and actually is interested in Leslie Eugene Bradley who formerly was in prison in Cuba and a self-described soldier of fortune.

Data in attached teletype will be furnished to the Department.

VHN:rwf

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 01968

TELETYPE

REC-32 62-109060-6007
EX 103

FBI WASH DC

9:15PM DEFERRED 1/5/68 ECD

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060), DALLAS (89-43), NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

FROM LOS ANGELES (89-75)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO SIXTY THREE, MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING.

RE LOS ANGELES TELETYPE TO BUREAU, DALLAS AND NEW ORLEANS DECEMBER TWENTY ONE SIXTY SEVEN.

[redacted] TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED VAN NUYS RESIDENT AGENCY TODAY AND ADVISED THAT HE HAD RECENTLY HEARD AN ANNOUNCER UNDER A LOCAL RADIO STATION INTERVIEWING SOMEONE WHO CLAIMED THAT HE HAD CHECKED THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES IN WASHINGTON, D. C., CONCERNING THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION AND THAT THIS PERSON HAD CONFIRMED THAT [redacted] HAD BEEN INTERVIEWED BY THE FBI BUT NOT IN CONNECTION WITH THE ASSASSATION PLOT.

[redacted] STATED THAT HE RECALLED HAVING BEEN CONTACTED BY THE FBI ABOUT THE TIME OF THE ASSASSINATION BUT NOT IN CONNECTION WITH THE ASSASSINATION.

[redacted] FURTHER ADVISED AS FOLLOWS:

END PAGE ONE

1 XEROX

JAN 1968

MR DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

HE

LA 89-75

PAGE TWO

HE ASSUMES THAT THE FBI HAS RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS TO THOROUGHLY CHECK HIM OUT IN VIEW OF THE RECENT ALLEGATIONS OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY JAMES GARRISON AGAINST HIM. HE SAID THAT HE WANTED TO VOLUNTEER THAT HE WILL ASSIST THE FBI IN ANY WAY IF THERE IS ANY DESIRE TO INTERVIEW HIM SINCE HE HAS ABSOLUTELY NOTHING TO HIDE. HE HAS PUBLICLY VOLUNTEERED TO TAKE A POLYGRAPH EXAMINATION FROM ANY RESPONSIBLE PUBLIC AGENCY INCLUDING THE FBI. HE SAID THAT CIVIL POLYGRAPH EXAMINER CHRIS GUGAS HAD CALLED AND VOLUNTEERED HIS SERVICES. HE AND HIS ASSOCIATES HAD CHECKED AND FOUND THAT GUGAS HAD A GOOD REPUTATION, SO HE HAD SUBMITTED TO REPEATED POLYGRAPH EXAMINATIONS OVER PERIOD OF SEVERAL DAYS. HE SAID THAT AT A PRESS CONFERENCE YESTERDAY, GUGAS SAID IN EVENT THAT IF [redacted] IS NOT INNOCENT IN THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION PLOT, THEN GUGAS WOULD "TURN IN LICENSE". AS FAR AS HE KNOWS, NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT ATTORNEY JAMES GARRISON HAS NOT TAKEN ANY STEPS WHATEVER TOWARD EXTRADITING HIM FROM CALIFORNIA AND THAT GARRISON'S APPARENTLY MERELY "TRYING ME IN THE PAPER".

END

JMS

FBI WASH DC

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
JAN 4 1968

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Jones
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

BI OKLA CITY

914PM URGENT 1-4-68 FMZ

TO DIRECOTR 62-109060

FROM OKLAHOMA CITY

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE; MISC - INFO CONCERNING.

RE NEW ORLEANS TELETYPE INSTANT DATE.

NO RECORD LOCATED OKLA. CITY INDICES IDENTIFIABLE WITH JAMES HICKS MENTIONED RETEL.

THE SUBPOENA OF HICKS BY GARRISON HAS BEEN AFFORDED NEWS COVERAGE BY LOCAL PRESS.

REC 39 62-109060-6008

AIRMAIL COPIES DALLAS AND NEW ORLEANS.

END

12 JAN 18 1968

BJP

FBI WASH DC

P

XEROX

JAN 55 JAN 1 - 1968

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

JAN 4 1968

TELETYPE

REC 39

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

759PM URGENT 1/4/68 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060), DALLAS (89-43), LOS ANGELES AND OKLAHOMA CITY.

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) 4P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE; MISC - INFO CONCERNING.

NEW ORLEANS "STATES ITEM," RED FLASH EDITION, JAN. FOUR INSTANT, REPORTED THAT DA JIM GARRISON TODAY ORDERED INTO COURT LAWRENCE HOWARD, JR., THIRTYTWO, OF EL MONTE, CALIF., NEAR LOS ANGELES, TO SHOW CAUSE JAN. SIXTEEN NEXT, WHY HOWARD SHOULD NOT TESTIFY IN NEW ORLEANS. THE ORDER WAS SIGNED BY SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE RICHARD SCHAUER.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE THE REQUEST FOR HOWARD'S APPEARANCE IN NEW ORLEANS WAS ACCOMPANIED BY A CHECK FOR ALMOST FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS, THE PRICE OF A ROUNDTRIP TICKET.

REC 39 6009

A CHECK FOR FOUR HUNDRED AND FIVE DOLLARS WAS ALLEGEDLY RECEIVED BY KERN COUNTY OFFICIALS AT BAKERSFIELD, CALIF., ACCOMPANIED BY A LETTER REQUESTING KERN COUNTY DA KIT NELSON TO OBTAIN A COURT ORDER DIRECTING THE APPEARANCE IN NEW ORLEANS OF LOREN HALL.

12 JAN 16 1968

END PAGE ONE

XEROX JAN 16 1968

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

JAN 1968

THE ARTICLE STATES JUDGE P. R. BORDEN HAS ORDERED A HEARING ON THE NEW ORLEANS REQUEST ON JAN. TEN NEXT IN THE KERN COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT.

THE NEW ORLEANS "STATES ITEM," SECOND PEACH EDITION, JAN. FOUR INSTANT, REPORTED THAT THE DA'S OFFICE SAID TODAY THAT AN ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY SUBPOENA HAS BEEN ISSUED FOR AN OKLAHOMA MAN AS A MATERIAL WITNESS.

THE ARTICLE IDENTIFIED THE MAN AS JAMES HICKS OF ENID, OKLA., A CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEE AT VANCE AFB.

THE ARTICLE STATES THAT ALTHOUGH THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT DOES NOT LIST HICKS AS AMONG THOSE PERSONS PRESENT AT THE SCENE OF THE ASSASSINATION AT DALLAS ON NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, THAT THE DA'S OFFICE HAS INFO THAT HE WAS PRESENT. ALSO, THAT HICKS MAY HAVE PERTINENT INFO ABOUT THE PLANNING AND EXECUTION OF THE ASSASSINATION OR OF PERSONS WHO MAY HAVE BEEN INVOLVED IN A CONSPIRACY.

THE ARTICLE ALSO STATED EDGAR EUGENE BRADLEY TODAY CLAIMED HE PASSED A LIE DETECTOR TEST ADMINISTERED BY BEVERLY HILLS PRIVATE INVESTIGATION FIRM.

END PAGE TWO

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, MAJOR CHRIS DUGAS, CRIMINOLIGIST FOR THE INVESTIGATION FIRM SAID HE ADMINISTERED NINE POLYGRAPH TESTS TO BRADLEY IN THE PAST TWO DAYS.

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT DUGAS SAID BRADLEY ANSWERED THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS AND THE DEVICE INDICATED HE WAS TELLING THE TRUTH:

ONE - WERE YOU IN DALLAS IN NINETEEN SIXTYTWO OR NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE?

TWO - WERE YOU A PART OF ANY CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT KENNEDY?

THREE - HAVE YOU EVER PILOTED AN AIRPLANE?

FOUR - HAVE YOU EVER MET CLAY SHAW, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, DAVID FERRIE OR JACK RUBY?

FIVE - DID YOU EVER CONSPIRE TO ASSASSINATE TEXAS ATTORNEY GENERAL TOM GANAN? (DUGAS SAID THIS WAS A FAKE QUESTION TO TEST BRADLEY'S RESPONSE, THERE BEING NO SUCH PERSON.)

SIX - WERE YOU EVER IN NEW ORLEANS OR AT THE SCOTT AIRPORT PRIOR TO NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN? (THE QUESTION APPARENTLY APPLIED TO THE SCOTT FLYING SERVICE AT THE LAKEFRONT AIRPORT.)

END PAGE THREE

SEVEN - DID YOU LIE AT ANY TIME DURING THE TEST?

OKLAHOMA CITY CONDUCT NO ACTIVE INVESTIGATION, CHECK INDICES RE JAMES HICKS AND FURNISH THE BUREAU, DALLAS AND NEW ORLEANS WITH ANY PERTINENT INFO SO THAT AN INTELLIGENT CHECK OF THEIR INDICES CAN BE MADE.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

SVW

FBI WASH DC

CLRP

Tamm returned to me 11/23/63

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

(Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 1/5/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, OMAHA (89-20) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

Re New Orleans teletype to Bureau, 12/29/67, and Omaha airtel to Bureau, 12/30/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies, for Dallas two copies, and for New Orleans one copy of LHM captioned as above. The Bureau is being furnished this LHM for possible dissemination purposes. A copy of this LHM is being disseminated locally to Secret Service.

Retel refers to subpoenas issued 12/29/67 for THOMAS BECKHAM, LORAN A. HALL, and LAWRENCE J. HOWARD by District Attorney JIM GARRISON, New Orleans. Copies of newspaper articles regarding BECKHAM appearing in the Omaha World-Herald newspaper since that date have been furnished the Bureau.

[redacted] Omaha, Nebraska, Police Department, on 1/5/68 was furnished information regarding BECKHAM's [redacted] as furnished by RICHARDSON in enclosed LHM.

No further investigation is being conducted by Omaha in this matter UACB.

ENCLOSURE 6010

3 - Bureau (Enc. 5)
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
1 - New Orleans (89-69) (Info)(Enc. 1)
1 - Omaha
GDW:erb
(7)

REC-25 12 JAN 9 1968

5 - Dallas

C. C. - Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

Incl NT + 1 xerox of clipping

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Omaha, Nebraska
January 5, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

Edward J Beckham

The Omaha World-Herald, an Omaha, Nebraska, newspaper, in an article dated December 30, 1967, disclosed that Thomas Edward Beckham, who used the name Mark Evans as an entertainer, believed that by moving to Iowa he may have avoided a summons to testify in New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's investigation of an alleged conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. According to this article, Beckham, who claimed to be a bishop in the Universal Life Church, was the subject of a subpoena issued by a New Orleans Judge on December 29, 1967, to appear before an Orleans Parish grand jury on February 1 and 2, 1968.

This article further disclosed that Beckham, when interviewed by a reporter at Omaha, displayed documents stating that he received a "bachelor of theology degree" from Faith Bible College and Theological Seminary, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, in June, 1964; a "master of church education" from the same school on May 10, 1967; and a "doctor of psychology" from that school on June 1, 1967. He also disclosed documents indicating he received a "doctor of philosophy" from the National Institute of Criminology and a "law degree" from the Blackstone School of Law, a correspondence school.

On January 4, 1968, [redacted], Douglas County Sheriff's Office, Omaha, Nebraska, advised that the following note had been received by the Sheriff that date:

"To the Sheriff

"As I was reading in the paper today, I read the story about Dr. Edward Beckham and the assassin of President John F. Kennedy. Well, I think I know a little about it. Not that what I know means anything; it's just what Dr. Beckham told me, and what I have seen and about the offer that was made me.

"/s/ [redacted]
Tank 4"

1 6010

ENCLOSURE

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

Michael A. Richardson

[redacted] described [redacted] as a Negro male, born April 5, 1950, at Lubbock, Texas, who is presently incarcerated in the Douglas County Jail, Omaha, on a robbery charge awaiting a hearing in Juvenile Court. He stated that he contacted [redacted] relative to this note and learned from him that he had worked for Beckham in Omaha during 1967, but he did not believe [redacted] to possess any pertinent information regarding Beckham's activities prior to the time he arrived in Omaha or any information regarding President Kennedy's assassination.

On January 5, 1968, [redacted] was interviewed by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at the Douglas County Jail, Omaha, Nebraska, and furnished the following information:

He first met Dr. Edward Beckham, who was known by the name of Mark to his friends and associates, in the early summer of 1967. At that time Beckham operated the Universal Life Church of America located at 16th and Binney Streets, Omaha, in an old store building. Beckham operated a secondhand store handling home furnishings, appliances, and other items on the ground floor, and in the basement of this building, which was decorated as a chapel, he held church services on rare occasions. [redacted] became friendly with Dr. Beckham and after a short period started working for Beckham as a delivery boy, delivering merchandise sold in the store to various homes in the area.

[redacted] stated that Dr. Beckham had an assistant who used the name of "Chuck", but whose name he later determined to be Dave Smith, working with him. He stated that both of these individuals did quite a bit of traveling to Kansas City, Missouri; Wichita, Kansas; and Texas cities; however, he was not aware of the purpose of these trips. He advised that on one occasion he accompanied Beckham and Chuck to Lincoln, Nebraska, where they went into a house, staying approximately two hours and leaving him in the car. He stated that Beckham on this occasion paid him $50.00 just for accompanying him to Lincoln.

[redacted] cited an incident which occurred in August, 1967, in which he appeared in Juvenile Court on a destruction of property charge accompanied by Beckham wearing a priest's collar. He stated that Beckham was instrumental in

"getting him off" on this charge. Later Beckham told him that in return for "getting him off" he expected [redacted] to help him pull a deal in the future, for which he would pay him $1,000.00; however, he never disclosed to [redacted] what this deal was.

[redacted] advised that Chuck on one occasion asked him to obtain a .32 caliber pistol for him, and [redacted] was able to obtain such a weapon for $5.00 from a boy and subsequently sell it to Chuck for $25.00. He also observed on another occasion a .25 caliber Beretta pistol. Chuck also on a later date asked him if he could obtain for him a 30.06 rifle, and he told Chuck that he did not feel he could obtain such a weapon for him. He stated that Chuck later showed him an Army rifle, possibly an M-1, which he said he had obtained at Wichita, Kansas. Chuck claimed he had no shells for this rifle, but when he obtained same he would show [redacted] how to shoot it.

[redacted] related that sometime during the summer of 1967 a white male having blond, crew cut hair appeared at Beckham's store looking for Beckham. He stated he remained at the store most of the day waiting for Beckham, and after talking with Beckham on the telephone left the store and he never saw him again. He stated this individual was driving a white over gold 1964 Chevrolet with white bucket seats and Texas license plates. He stated this individual showed him a pistol which he had in his glove compartment and four rifles located in the trunk of his car.

He continued that Beckham had numerous rough looking friends who frequently came by the store to visit him; however, he never met these individuals and could furnish no information concerning them.

[redacted] continued that during his period of contact with Beckham, Beckham resided at 4201 Ida Street, Omaha, Nebraska, with his wife and mother-in-law. Beckham told him that he was a singer, psychiatrist, and medical doctor and showed him identification to back up most of these claims. When he first met Beckham, Beckham claimed to have recently arrived in Omaha and at that time he was driving a maroon colored Dodge Dart, approximately 1964 model, which contained either a telephone or citizens band radio in it.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

[redacted] stated Beckham told him that on one occasion he had ridden on the same airplane as Lee Harvey Oswald, the assassin of President Kennedy, but Beckham had made no other comments regarding Oswald or the assassination. He described Beckham as quite a "con man" and for this reason he believed Beckham when making the comment concerning Oswald to have been making up this story.



[redacted] concluded that he has not seen Beckham since approximately August or September, 1967, at which time Beckham sold most of the merchandise on hand to someone else and went out of business. He stated he was unable to recall any comments made by Beckham regarding his background, places of residence, or activities prior to his arrival in the Omaha area.

Files of the Omaha, Nebraska, Police Department, Identification Bureau, and the Douglas County Sheriff's Office, Omaha, were caused to be checked on January 5, 1968, concerning Beckham and no information identifiable with him was located.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

4200

[redacted]
Urbana, Illinois 61801
December 31, 1967

FBI
Washington, DC.

Attention: Dept of Public Information

Sir:

Please send me what material you have on Attorney General Garrison and how valid or invalid his investigation of the recent assasinatio might be.

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

Happy New Year to all of you.

REC 18 - 6011

1 JAN 9 1968

REC 18

62-109060-6011

January 8, 1968

4199

[redacted]
Urbana, Illinois 61801

Dear Mr. [redacted]

Your letter of December 31st has been received. I want to thank you for your New Year's greeting and you have my best wishes for every happiness during the New Year.

In response to your request, information in our files must be maintained as confidential pursuant to regulations of the Department of Justice. I am sure you will understand the reason for this policy. The FBI at the request of President Johnson conducted a prompt, intensive, objective and thorough investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. All the material developed by this Bureau in connection with this investigation was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration, and the results of our inquiry were subsequently made available to the National Archives by the Warren Commission. The FBI has no authority to independently release any information in these reports.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 19
JAN
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Bufiles reflect an outgoing to [redacted] 12-29-67 in response to his request regarding the National Council of Churches.

HCS:jed
(3)

59 JAN 12 1968

AIR MAIL ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Rosen

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: December 26, 1967

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Lenihan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to my memorandum earlier today advis that New Orleans District Attorney James Garrison was to hold a press conference along with former SA William Turner and the publisher of "Ramparts" magazine.

SAC R. Rightmyer of the New Orleans Office called to advise that a local radio station summed up one of the statement: made by Garrison during the press conference as follows:

> Indications are very strong that Lee Harvey Oswald was advising the FBI with regard to the fact that an assassination was contemplated. On Sunday, November 17, 19(there appeared to be the final definitive meeting. On that day, the FBI sent out TWXs (described as telegrams on Bureau circuits) to a number of its offices advising that on the 22nd of November, an attempt would be made to assassinate President Kennedy at Dallas, Texas. This went up to J. Edgar Hoover. What came down you can judge for yourself as the President was allowed to ride in the parade in an open car without the bubble-top.

Statements by Garrison are of course completely without fact. The Bureau has already in the sworn testimony of the Direc and former Assistant to the Director Belmont denied that Oswald was ever an informant or served in an informant capacity. For the past several days Garrison has been building up a charge that U. S. Government Officials including the present President were aware of an assassination plot against President Kennedy and were deliberately suppressing the evidence of such a plot.

ACTION:

REC 37 62-109060-6012

SAC Rightmyer advised that he would send additional details to the Bureau for its attention.

A complete analysis is made. Memo will be subm D.

62-109060

WAB:kmj
(3)

79 JAN 11 1968

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Rosen

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: December 27, 1967

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Lenihan

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan memorandum dated 12/26/67 advising that New Orleans District Attorney James Garrison held a press conference in New Orleans on 12/26/67 at which time he alleged Lee Harvey Oswald was an FBI informant and had informed the FBI on 11/17/63 that there would be an assassination attempt of President Kennedy on November 22, 1963, in Dallas, Texas. Garrison's statements, of course, were completely false.

By teletype 12/27/67, the New Orleans Office reported further details of Garrison's press conference on 12/26/67. A concise summary of the allegations made by Garrison during such press conference and the facts as known to us are set forth below:

Garrison alleged that he could prove that there was a teletype message sent through FBI channels on November 17, 1963, alleging there would be an assassination attempt on President Kennedy in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963. He further alleged that he could prove that such message was sent "but not in open court." It is not known what Garrison has in mind since there was no such message.*

REC 37 6013

Garrison alleged that there are serious possibilities that some of the classified files concerning the assassination which are now withheld from the public may be changed before they are eventually released. The data referred to by Garrison are maintained by the National Archives under its complete control. Archives is acting under White House instructions in not releasing such data to the public. Garrison's allegation obviously is aimed at trying to get access to Warren Commission records in Archives which are not available to him.

62-109060

REL:slc
(8)

SENT DIRECTOR

CONTINUED - OVER

*A thorough check was made of files at FBI Headquarters and Dallas Office files in this regard. This check was made for the dates November 17, 1963, and September 17, 1963, since the latter date was mentioned by some news media. This check disclosed Oswald never sent any telegram to the FBI.

Garrison continued his criticism of President Johnson and charged that President Johnson and other high officials of the U.S. Government concealed from the public the truth of the assassination. Garrison alleged that President Johnson whom he described as "the man who profited most by the assassination" decided that "vital evidence" could not be seen by the public for 75 years and that President Johnson "got away with this decision." Garrison alleged that the assassination of President Kennedy was carried out by "an infinitely larger number than you would dream" and that in Dealy Plaza (the assassination site) alone, there could have been as many as 15 individuals involved in the assassination.

In connection with the allegation above, it is noted that during the past several months Garrison has changed his story frequently as to the number of individuals involved in the assassination. In his press releases he has claimed that Dallas Police officials, Secret Service and FBI personnel, Lee Harvey Oswald, Clay Shaw, David William Ferry, and numerous others were involved in the conspiracy plot.

Garrison alleged that before the sun set on November 22, 1963, Government officials and investigators knew that a lone gunman did not kill the President. Garrison claimed "Washington has fooled not only the people of this country but the world, to stay in power." Garrison's statement is, of course, completely false. On the evening of November 22, 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald was in custody of the Dallas Police Department. Investigation was proceeding to determine if Oswald acted alone or had accomplices. Investigation subsequently established that Lee Harvey Oswald was the lone assassin. This conclusion was based on overwhelming evidence in our possession.

Garrison claims that he is prepared to go to trial immediately in connection with his arrest of Clay Shaw. He also expected there would be a trial of other individuals whose names he had. He added that some individuals involved will never be prosecuted by anyone since his office has not been able to put them in New Orleans and consequently he cannot take legal action against them.

Former Special Agent William W. Turner who now writes articles for "Ramparts" magazine also appeared at Garrison's press conference and urged that certain Warren Commission documents now withheld from the public be released for Garrison's perusal. Turner

claimed that more than 200 documents have been classified by the Warren Commission and many are pertinent to Garrison's probe. Former Special Agent Turner has been extremely critical of the FBI and the Director since his dismissal from the Bureau. He has written previous articles for "Ramparts" magazine attacking the conclusions of the Warren Commission.

"The New York Times" for December 27, 1967, also reported that Garrison said that Loran Hall of California had inside knowledge of the assassination the day it happened. "The Times" article reports that Hall told the FBI that in September, 1963, he was in Dallas soliciting aid for activities against the Castro regime in Cuba. The Director requested to be informed when the FBI interviewed Hall in this matter.

For the Director's information, Mrs. Sylvia Odio, who has a mental background, informed our Dallas Office on 12/18/63 that she received a visit from Leon Oswald and two Mexican companions on September 26 or 27, 1963, and that these three individuals brought her a message from her father who was being held as a political prisoner in Cuba. Odio alleged that Leon Oswald was Lee Harvey Oswald. We conducted extensive investigation regarding Odio's allegation and found absolutely no corroboration for it. We determined Oswald was on a bus en route to Mexico City on the dates Odio claimed she was visited by Oswald and two companions.

Subsequently on September 16, 1964, we located Loran Eugene Hall in Johnsandale, California, who has been active in anti-Castro activities in this country. Hall informed our Agents that in September, 1963, he was in Dallas soliciting aid in connection with anti-Castro activities. He said he was accompanied to Mrs. Odio's home by Lawrence Howard, a Mexican-American from East Los Angeles, and William Seymour from Arizona. Hall stated that he possessed no knowledge relating to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

We then showed pictures of Hall, Howard, and Seymour to Odio but her memory was hazy and she could not recall meeting these three men. We disseminated results of our checks in this matter to the Warren Commission.

OVER

Memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
62-109060

Odio testified before the Warren Commission on July 22, 1964, at which time she informed the Commission she was under the treatment of a psychiatrist. The Warren Commission concluded that Odio had not met an individual named Leon Oswald as claimed.

ACTION:

For information. A concise summary of Garrison's press conference and the facts refuting his scurrilous allegations is being sent to the White House and the Attorney General by separate communication.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

DEC 27 1967

FBI WASH DC

TELETYPE

10:02AM URGENT 12-27-67 MMW

TO DIRECTOR 89-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69 7PGS

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE. MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING.

REMYTEL DECEMBER TWENTYSIX LAST.

THE NEW ORLEANS TIMES PICAYUNE, DECEMBER TWENTYSEVEN, SIXTY SEVEN, CARRIED ARTICLE ENTITLED "OSWALD INFORMED FBI OF PLOT, CLAIM" WITH SUB-TITLE "ALERTED BUREAU NOV. SEVENTEEN , GARRISON SAYS", WHICH REPORTED THAT GARRISON CLAIMED THAT ON NOVEMBER SEVENTEEN, SIXTYTHREE, LEE HARVEY OSWALD ALERTED THE FBI THAT AN ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT WOULD BE MADE ON PRESIDENT KENNEDY IN DALLAS ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, GARRISON, ADDRESSING A PRESS CONFERENCE AT THE MONTELEONE HOTEL, CLAIMS THAT IT WAS ON SUNDAY, NOVEMBER SEVENTEEN THAT THE PRINCIPALS INVOLVED IN THE ASSASSINATION HAD A "FINAL DEFINITIVE MEETING.

REC 8 89-109060-6014

GARRISON SAID NOVEMBER SEVENTEEN WAS ALSO A DAY WHEN THE WHEREABOUTS OF OSWALD COULD NOT BE ACCOUNTED FOR.

END PAGE ONE

62 JAN 15 1968

XEROX
DEC 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

SOVIET SECTION

GARRISON ALLEGED THAT OSWALD WAS NEITHER AT HIS APARTMENT AT ONE ZERO TWO SIX N. BECKLEY IN DALLAS OR AT THE PAINE RESIDENCE IN NEARBY IRVING, WHERE HIS WIFE AND FAMILY LIVED.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT GARRISON SAID HE IS CONVINCED THAT OSWALD WAS FEEDING TO THE FBI ALL THE INFORMATION HE WAS OBTAINING ABOUT THE ASSASSINATION PLOT.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT GARRISON CLAIMS THAT A TWX (INTERBUREAU MESSAGE) WAS SENT TO A NUMBER OF FBI OFFICES ON NOVEMBER SEVENTEEN, SIXTYTHREE, WENT TO FBI DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER, BUT SAID NEWSMEN WOULD HAVE TO JUDGE FOR THEMSELVES "WHAT CAME DOWN TO PRESIDENT JOHN KENNEDY", WHO GARRISON SAID WAS ALLOWED TO RIDE IN DALLAS WITHOUT THE PROTECTION OF THE BUBBLE TOP ON THE PRESIDENTIAL LIMOUSINE. GARRISON WAS ASKED IF HE COULD PROVE THAT SUCH A MESSAGE WAS EVER MOVED THROUGH FBI CHANNELS AND GARRISON ANSWERED THAT WHILE HE WAS NOT FREE TO ANSWER HE

NEVERTHELESS WAS NOT SPECULATING. THE ARTICLE QUOTED GARRISON AS SAYING "I HAVE REASON TO KNOW IT IS TRUE" AND "THAT THE MESSAGE WAS SENT TO VARIOUS OFFICES." HE ASSERTED THAT PRIVATELY HE COULD PROVE THE MESSAGE WAS SENT "BUT NOT IN OPEN COURT."

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE FBI IN WASHINGTON DECLINED COMMENT ON GARRISON'S STATEMENTS.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, THE PRESS CONFERENCE WAS IN CONNECTION WITH A LENGTHY ARTICLE ON GARRISON'S PROBE AND THE ASSASSINATION APPEARING IN THE JANUARY ISSUE OF RAMPARTS MAGAZINE. WILLIAM W. TURNER, AUTHOR OF THE RAMPARTS ARTICLE, ALSO SPOKE AT THE SESSION AND URGED THAT CERTAIN WARREN COMMISSION DOCUMENTS BE RELEASED FOR GARRISON'S PERUSAL. TURNER, WHO CLAIMED RAMPARTS HAS BEEN INVESTIGATING THE DEATH OF KENNEDY FOR TWO YEARS, SAID SOME MATERIAL THAT HAS BEEN PUT AWAY FOR SEVENTYFIVE YEARS HAS BEEN SUPPRESSED FOR REASONS OF NATIONAL SECURITY, EMBARRASSMENT OF PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS AND OTHER REASONS. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, TURNER EMPHASIZED THAT HE WAS NOT SUGGESTING THAT THE MATERIAL BE

MADE PUBLIC BUT THAT IT SHOULD BE MADE AVAILABLE TO A "DULY CONSTITUTED LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY", IN THIS CASE THE ORLEANS PARISH DA'S OFFICE. TURNER CLAIMED THAT MORE THAT TWO HUNDRED DOCUMENTS HAVE BEEN CLASSIFIED BY THE WARREN COMMISSION AND MANY ARE PERTINENT TO GARRISON'S PROBE.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT GARRISON ALSO SAID THERE ARE SERIOUS POSSIBILITIES THAT SOME OF THE CLASSIFIED FILES CONCERNING THE ASSASSINATION ARE BEING CHANGED SO THAT THEY WILL CONTAIN ONLY INOCUOUS STATEMENTS WHICH MAY BE RELEASED, PERHAPS BEFORE THE END OF THE SEVENTYFIVE YEAR PERIOD.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT GARRISON HAD MIXED FEELINGS ABOUT HIS PROBE BECOMING A CAMPAIGN ISSUE IN NEXT YEAR'S PRESIDENTIAL RACE.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, GARRISON CONTINUED HIS CRITICISM OF PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON. HE BLASTED "CALLOUS, KNOWING CONCEALMENT OF THE TRUTH BY HIGH AGENCIES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT,

END PAGE FOUR

INCLUDING THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES." GARRISON SAID THE PRESIDENT, "THE MAN WHO PROFITED MOST BY THE ASSASSINATION" DECIDED THAT "VITAL EVIDENCE" COULD NOT BE SEEN FOR SEVENTY FIVE YEARS, WHEN MOST ADULTS ALIVE AT THE TIME OF THE ASSASSINATION WOULD BE DEAD, AND GOT AWAY WITH THIS DECISION.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT GARRISON SAID ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTHREE, THE DAY AFTER THE ASSASSINATION, THERE WERE FEDERAL INQUIRIES CONCERNING INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED, ADDING THAT "WITHIN TWENTYFOUR HOURS" FEDERAL AUTHORITIES "KNEW WHO TO QUESTION".

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT GARRISON SAID AT THE PRESS CONFERENCE HE WAS NOT PARTICULARY CONCERNED WITH THE ARREST OF EDGAR EUGENE BRADLEY NOR WOULD HE SPEAK ON THE POSSIBILITY OF ENCOUNTERING DIFFICULTY IN BRADLEY'S EXTRADITION.

GARRISON ALSO REPORTEDLY SAID THAT IN A FEW DAYS HIS OFFICE WILL SUBPOENA THREE WITNESSES IT HAS BEEN INTERESTED IN FOR A LONG TIME BUT HE WAS NOT AT LIBERTY TO IDENTIFY THEM NOW.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, GARRISON WAS ASKED HOW MANY PERSONS

WERE INVOLVED IN CARRYING OUT THE ALLEGED PLOT AND REPLIED THERE WAS "AN INFINITELY LARGER NUMBER THAN YOU WOULD DREAM" AND THAT IN DEALY PLAZA ALONE THERE COULD HAVE BEEN AS MANY AS FIFTEEN INCLUDING LOOKOUTS, MEN OPERATING RADIOS, SUPERVISORS, ETC., "IT WAS VERY LARGE AND VERY WELL ORGANIZED".

CONCERNING THE IDENTITY OF GUNMEN, GARRISON SAID HE FEELS HIS OFFICE HAS IDENTIFIED SOME BY NAME BUT NOT ALL. HE SAID "THERE WERE A NUMBER". GARRISON WAS QUOTED AS SAYING GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND INVESTIGATORS HAD TO KNOW BEFORE THE SUN SET ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE THAT A LONE GUNMAN DID NOT KILL THE PRESIDENT. GARRISON SAID "WASHINGTON HAS FOOLED NOT ONLY THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY BUT THE WORLD, TO STAY IN POWER."

CONCERNING CLAY SHAW, ARRESTED AND CHARGED WITH PARTICIPATING IN A CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE KENNEDY, GARRISON SAID HE WAS PREPARED TO GO TO TRAIL IMMEDIATELY.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, GARRISON SAID "AS DISTRICT ATTORNEY I EXPECT THERE WILL BE A TRIAL" BUT ADDED THAT A NUMBER OF PERSONS

END PAGE SIX

INVOLVED "WILL NEVER BE PROSECUTED BY ANYONE" ASSERTING THAT HIS OFFICE KNOWS THE NAMES OF A NUMBER OF PERSONS BUT BECAUSE HIS OFFICE HAS NOT BEEN ABLE TO PUT THEM IN NEW ORLEANS HE CANNOT TAKE LEGAL ACTING AGAINST THEM.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE DA'S OFFICE OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA ISSUED A FUGITIVE COMPLAINT CHARGING EDGAR EUGENE BRADLEY WITH "CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT MURDER" WHICH WAS ISSUED IN COMPLIANCE WITH A LOUISIANA WARRANT OBTAINED BY GARRISON. THE ARTICLE STATED THAT BRADLEY IS EXPECTED TO SURRENDER TO LOS ANGELES AUTHORITIES WEDNESDAY MORNING. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, GEORGE JENSEN, BRADLEY'S LAWYER, SAID BRADLEY WILL SURRENDER TO MUNICIPAL COURT IN LOS ANGELES BUT WILL REFUSE TO GO TO NEW ORLEANS AND THAT HE WILL FIGHT EXTRADITION "TOOTH AND NAIL".

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

GJM

FBI WASH DC

P

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: January 8, 1968

FROM : R. I. Shroder

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING

By letter dated 12-1-67, the Department furnished us copies of two civil actions; one, filed by John J. King of Colorado for just compensation in the amount of $5,000,000 for the 6.5 Millimeter Mannlicher - Carcano Rifle (assassination rifle) and the .38 Smith and Wesson Revolver used by Lee Harvey Oswald to kill Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit; two, a civil complaint filed by Marina N. Oswald Porter for just compensation in the amount of $500,000 for property taken pursuant to Public Law 89-318. This law was enacted so the Government could acquire evidence obtained during the assassination investigation.

Concerning these civil complaints the Department desired to know: 1) The time at which each exhibit was originally taken into custody; 2) The persons who obtained original custody; 3) The time at which custody was initially obtained by Federal officers; and 4) The location at the time of original custody. The Department needed this information to defend the Government but indicated they desired to know whether the above information was easily ascertainable from records of either the Bureau or the Dallas Police Department. Copies of these complaints and the Department's letter were furnished to Dallas for action.

On 1-2-68, [redacted], Civil Division, telephonically contacted the Bureau to advise it was his understanding that John J. King intended to file motions in the near future, and the Civil Division desired to file motions to precede King's motion. He indicated that he was not too concerned over the civil action filed by Marina Porter as he had received information that in all probability Mrs. Porter would accept any settlement the Government would offer; however, his primary concern dealt with the civil complaint filed by King. [redacted] was advised that an inquiry would be made to determine the status of this matter.

KMR:erg
(4)

REC- 14

XEROX

JAN 9 1968

6015

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

SAC Shanklin, Dallas, advised that the research to comply with the Department's request in connection with Mrs. Porter's civil action required extensive research and progress was being made. Concerning the civil complaint of King's, we previously had prepared a chronology of the location of the weapons which was furnished to the Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA) in Dallas when the Department had filed forfeiture proceedings to acquire these weapons. It had been ascertained that John J. King had purchased the right for these weapons from Marina Porter previously.

On 1-3-68, Mr. Gershuny was advised of the extensive nature of research which had to be conducted to comply with the Department's request. He indicated that he did not believe that it would be necessary to do this extensive research whereupon he was requested to submit a written communication to the Bureau setting forth his views so these facts would be a matter of record, and we could instruct our Dallas Office to discontinue. He said this would be done. In view of his interest concerning the suit filed by Mr. King, he was referred to a letter the Bureau previously furnished Assistant Attorney General Fred M. Vinson, Jr., dated 11-23-65, (Bufile 62-109060, Serial 4079), furnishing the Department a chronology of the location of the weapons involved. He indicated this information would be satisfactory for the present. On the same date [redacted] called and said he had contacted the AUSA in Dallas who informed him that receipts concerning these weapons were in possession of the Dallas Office. He requested copies of these receipts. He was advised this matter would be handled. Dallas furnished copies of these receipts and they will be furnished to [redacted]

On 1/4 & 5/68, [redacted] briefly contacted the Bureau and desired to know in which report information is contained revealing the transfer of the two weapons involved from the Dallas Police Department to our Dallas Office. This information was furnished to him, and he was also informed the reports are a matter of public record in the National Archives. He said he did not need a copy of this report; however, he was advised if a copy was needed, it could be prepared. [redacted] was advised any requests for information from the Bureau regarding this matter should be furnished in writing so that an official record could be kept and that a determination regarding his request could be made.

ACTION: This is submitted for information. The receipts previously referred to which were obtained from Dallas will be submitted to the Department by separate communication.

FBI

Date: 1/5/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISC - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau, Dallas and Miami is one copy each of an article appearing in the New Orleans "States-Item" Newspaper concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY.

REC-74

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 1)
1 - Miami (Enc. 1)
1 - New Orleans
RAB:emh
(6)

cc Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

(Insert Clipping In Space Below)

Probe Investigation

Says Garrison Overstops, Congress Should Act

By RALPH DE TOLEDANO

When Jim Garrison, New Orleans' muscle-bound district attorney, announced an investigation of the Kennedy assassination, there was reason to believe that he was earnestly seeking to answer questions still perplexing Americans. It is probably true that in the early days of his probe, Mr. Garrison was sincerely interested in facts.

Since then, however, he has been captured by the extreme left. At his side has been Mark Lane, a darling of the far left. And this week, Mr. Carrison joined a press conference held by Ramparts, a slick-paper sensationalist monthly whose philosophy is shocking pink. The result has been scandalous enough to warrant an investigation of Jim Garrison by an appropriate committee of the Congress — or better still, by a commission of reputable jurists.

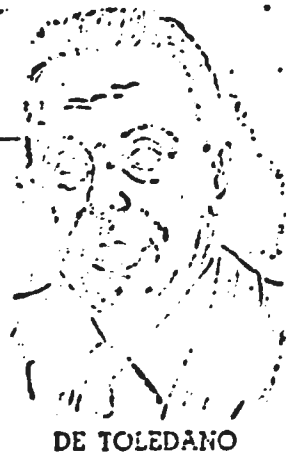
MR. GARRISON'S charges, accusations, and inferences go far beyond the realm of decency and probity. They sound, in fact, as if they were drawn from a dead-pan reading of that scurrilous little play, "MacBird," which is giving so much joy to the beatniks of Greenwich Village and their Vietnik cousins. The play suggests that President Lyndon Johnson murdered President Kennedy. Mr. Garrison does not go that far. He simply says, with bland guile, that President Johnson "knows" very well that Lee Oswald did not pull the trigger" and that "the federal government is protecting the assassins every day."

This, if true, would make President Johnson at the very least an accessory after the fact --and therefore legally chargeable with murder, as if he had been one of the 15 "plotters" that District Attorney Garrison [illegible]

[illegible]

Lee Harvey Oswald was working for the Central Intelligence Agency. Now he argues that Oswald was an FBI informant. That these two agencies do not share information or informants —or that CIA does not work operationally in the United States —does not seem to have reached Mr. Garrison's attention.

Donning his 007 cap, Mr. Garrison speaks mysteriously of telegrams sent by Oswald to the FBI, warning of the assassination attempt; of suppression by FBI director J. Edgar Hoover of this information in order, presumably, to help the plotters carry out the job; of witnesses who could produce the Oswald telegram from Western Union files but refuse to do so for fear of their lives. (Mr. Garrison apparently does not know that it would be illegal for Western Union to open its files



DE TOLEDANO

to a local district attorney. If a telegram such as he describes exists, it could be pried loose by a federal court order.)

IN THIS manner, Mr. Garrison has been flapping his wings. After more than a year of loud talk, he has done no more than to bring indictments against two suspects, leaving him 13 "plo-

[illegible]

In 1961. Or so it would seem from what little Mr. Garrison has said on the subject.

The most charitable explanation for Jim Garrison's behavior is that he talked too big in the early days of his "investigation" and now must move to bigger and better headline-makers to extricate himself from past extravagances. But he is now questioning the integrity of the presidency and of the entire federal government.

If what he says is true, more is required than the efforts of a local district attorney. It becomes a matter that only the highest national authority must probe. If it is not true, then Mr. Garrison is trafficking in criminal libel. In either case, he should not be allowed to continue sowing the seeds of destruction.

[illegible]

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 10

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEWORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-3-68
Edition:
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEAL
Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, T 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

6

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

2 Subpenaed In DA's Probe Called to Court

Two California men subpenaed by Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison in his probe of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy have been ordered into court.

Lawrence Howard Jr., 32, of El Monte, near Los Angeles, yesterday was ordered to show cause Jan. 16 why he shouldn't testify here. The order was signed by Superior Court Judge Richard Schauer.

The request for Howard's appearance here was accompanied by a check for almost $400—the price of a round-trip ticket.

And a check for $400 was received by Kern County officials at Bakersfield, accompanied by a letter requesting Kern County Dist. Atty. Kit Nelson to obtain a court order directing the appearance here of Loren Hall.

Judge P. R. Borden has ordered a hearing on the New Orleans request on Jan. 10 in the Kern County Superior Court.

Hall has denied knowledge of an assassination plot, but has said he would come to New Orleans if a court order is issued. However, he can ask the court not to issue such an order, in which event he would be required to show cause why the order should not be issued.

Dist. Atty. Garrison contends Hall was associated with Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby in Dallas. He contends Hall checked into the Dallas YMCA in October, 1963, and did not leave Dallas until after the assassination.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 4

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-4-68
Edition: RED COMET
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, T 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89
Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

U.S. ~~WORKER CALLED~~ IN KENNEDY 'PLOT'

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4 (UPI)—District Attorney Jim Garrison of New Orleans today subpoenaed a Federal civil service employe he said "may have special knowledge" of the assassination of President Kennedy.

The subpoena to appear before the Orleans Parish (County) grand jury went to a man identified as James Hicks, a civilian employe at Vance Air Force Base in Enid, Okla.

Mr. Garrison said that Mr. Hicks was at the scene the day Mr. Kennedy was shot in Dallas.

"Mr. Hicks may have special knowledge concerning the details of the assassination with respect to its planning and execution as well as personnel employed in the assassination of the President," Mr. Garrison said in a statement delivered from his office.

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., Jan. 4 (AP)—A professional lie detector consultant said today that results of tests he gave Edgar Eugene Bradley indicate Mr. Bradley did not plot the murder of President Kennedy.

Mr. Bradley, 49 years old, is accused by Mr. Garrison of conspiring with Clay Shaw, 54, to kill Mr. Kennedy.

Chris Gugas, of Professional Security Consultants, told a news conference here that he has administered nine tests to Mr. Bradley.

Following disclosure of the tests, Mr. Bradley challenged Mr. Garrison to take similar tests.

REC 17

The Washington Post
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times 33
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date JAN 5 1965

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 16 1973

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 6017

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES. 1

SECTION NO.

149

DEPT. OF JUSTICE

REFERRAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 3 1968

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

BI SACTO

12:07 PM URGENT 1/3/68 MAR

TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND DALLAS

FROM SACRAMENTO (62-34)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTY-THREE, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING.

TODAY THE EDITOR OF THE SACRAMENTO UNION, A DAILY NEWSPAPER OF GENERAL CIRCULATION, TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED THAT A WHITE MALE WHO GAVE THE APPEARANCE OF BEING A EUROPEAN HAD COME TO HIS OFFICE STATING HE WISHED TO RELAY A MESSAGE TO THE NEW YORK TIMES TO THE EFFECT THAT "HE WAS IN TROUBLE AGAIN BECAUSE HE KNEW TOO MUCH CONCERNING THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY." THIS INDIVIDUAL IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS [redacted] DAVIS, CALIFORNIA, CARE OF [redacted]. THE EDITOR OF THE SACRAMENTO UNION TOLD [redacted] THAT HE KNEW THE NEW YORK TIMES REPRESENTATIVE IN SAN FRANCISCO AND THAT HE COULD RELAY THIS INFORMATION TO HIM AND ASKED [redacted] IF THERE WAS ANY SPECIFIC

END PAGE ONE

JAN 1968

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

PERSON TO WHOM HE WISHED THE MESSAGE SENT. [redacted] STATED "THEY WILL KNOW ABOUT IT."

EDITOR OF SACRAMENTO UNION ADVISED HE HAD CONTACTED LARRY DAVIES AT THE NEW YORK TIMES BUREAU IN SAN FRANCISCO AND ADVISED HIM OF THE ABOVE. DAVIES ADVISED THAT HE DID NOT KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT THE MATTER.

EDITOR OF SACRAMENTO UNION DESCRIBED [redacted] AS WHITE MALE SIX FEET, THIRTY-FIVE - FORTY, LIGHT COLORED BUSHY HAIR, PALE COMPLEXION.

BUREAU AND DALLAS REQUESTED TO CHECK FILES FOR ANY INFORMATION PERTAINING TO [redacted] BUREAU REQUESTED TO ADVISE IF DESIRED TO INTERVIEW [redacted]

END

BGM

FBI WASH DC

P

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

January 4, 1968

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Bureau files show one [redacted] of Bronx, New York, between January and September, 1967, has contacted our offices in Wyoming and New York to advise he was working for Vice President Humphrey on the Mafia, local police in Helsinki were trying to kill his mother, and that the FBI was to accept all messages for him. During one interview at the New York Office, he appeared highly nervous and agitated and on one occasion broke down and cried. The interviewing Agent observed [redacted] indicated he suffered from a mental condition.

Dallas advised their files contain no references to [redacted]

In light of above, Sacramento is being advised of above and that [redacted] is not to be interviewed.

CWC:hw

1/5/68

1 - Mr. Raupach

AIRTEL

To: SACs Sacramento (62-34)
Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) REC-19 6019

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

5 - Laboratory
INFO

ReSCteletype 1/3/68.

Referenced teletype contains information concerning [redacted] Davis, California.

Bureau files contain the following information concerning one [redacted] also known as [redacted] who may be identical with the individual named in referenced communication. On September 11, 1967, [redacted] whose address was [redacted] Bronx, New York, contacted an Agent at Cheyenne, Wyoming. He advised he had been working with Vice-President Humphrey on the Maffia and said he was to inform the Vice-President of his whereabouts through the FBI. He advised he had left New York City en route to San Francisco, California, where he would contact the local FBI Office. According to [redacted] he could not call or send a telegram to the Vice-President because his instructions were to work through the FBI. He declined to furnish further information but informed that he would be leaving Cheyenne on the same date via Greyhound Bus.

On January 15, 1967, [redacted] appeared at the New York Office and desired to speak with the Assistant Director in charge or the Director, FBI. He was reluctant

KMR:rpr
(5)

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE. . .

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JAN 1 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

to discuss the nature of his visit but did advise he was seeking assistance in bringing his mother to the United States from Helsinki, Finland, where the local police were attempting to kill her. He claimed he could not return to Finland because the police allegedly tried to kill him when he traveled from Oslo, Norway, to Copenhagen, Denmark, and he believed the police would attempt to do the same if he returned to his home in Finland.

[redacted] claimed he had arrived in the United States on 11/15/66 on a "Businessman's Visa" which had expired on 12/10/66. He claimed he had reported to INS at New York and had turned his passport over to that agency. New York reported that during the interview [redacted] appeared highly nervous and agitated and one one occasion broke down and cried. Subsequent to his appearance at the New York Office he called on another occasion and asked if there were any messages for him. He claimed he was employed as a textile engineer in Brooklyn. When questioned, he was unable to explain the would-be nature of the messages he expected. On 8/26/67 [redacted] telephonically contacted the New York Office and spoke incoherently about an exchange group which was allegedly going overseas. He said he had called the Office of Vice-President Humphrey in Washington, D. C., who referred him to the FBI.

Information concerning [redacted] was furnished to U. S. Secret Service in New York on 9/12/67 and to U. S. Secret Service in Denver, Colorado, on 9/11/67. In view of the present location of [redacted] Sacramento is instructed to notify U. S. Secret Service.

No interview of [redacted] is to be conducted.

NOTE:

Sacramento advised on 1/3/68 that the editor of the Sacramento Union, a daily newspaper, advised that [redacted] came to his office and wished to relay a message to the New York Times to the effect "that he was in trouble again because he knew too much concerning the assassination of President Kennedy." He identified himself as [redacted] The editor contacted the San Francisco, New York Times representative and advised him regarding Sarenti who advised that he did not know anything about the matter. Sacramento requested check of Bureau files and Dallas files for information regarding [redacted] and whether he should be interviewed. In view of information in this communication, Sacramento should notify U. S. Secret Service regarding [redacted] location and no interview should be conducted.

THE FOUNDATION
AMERICANISM PREFERRED
DEVOTED TO THE
ADVANCEMENT OF AMERICANISM
[redacted]
GREENWOOD, S. C. 29646

December 27, 1967

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have been meaning to write you and thank you for the interesting releases we have been receiving from the FBI and which we frequently use in our broadcasts on AMERICANISM PREFERRED. This is one party whose public relations experience dates back to the late 1920's and early 1930's there in Washington, where I had a first hand view of the origin of many of the important events and trends in our nation's history. From this I have many times been prompted to write that you are perhaps our most valued American in maintaining the internal security of our nation.

My immediate reason for writing is the way this fellow Garrison, in New Orleans, has finally leveled off against the FBI and the CIA in a manner which neither Stalin nor Khrushchev could have improved upon. I had been regarding this fellow's charges and claims as the usual crackpot outpouring which accompany such a sensational event as the murder of President Kennedy; but of late they have been taking a trend which follows the line I heard coming from Radio Moscow even before it was announced in this country that President Kennedy was actually dead. That report from Radio Moscow came about the time they were wheeling President Kennedy into the Parkland Hospital, and it said, "The President of the United States has been murdered by the Radical Right of the South."

I thought this most unusual coming direct from Moscow, over Radio Moscow at the same time that the television was showing events in Dallas as aforesaid.

6020

108 DEC 5

RECORDED
JAN 10 1968

I had something of a "ringside seat" at the unfortunate event in Dallas and from right here in my studio in Greenwood, at that. I had finished lunch on the 22nd of November, 1963 and went into my studio to get the usual news reports of the time. Thus, I saw the very first television reports on events as they were happening in Dallas.

While the TV was showing happenings in Dallas I tuned a Hallicrafter receiver to Radio Moscow just to see what their comments might be. Those comments being what they were and at the time they were caused me to later write a broadcast in which I stated that it appeared to me that the murder of President Kennedy was a Communist cook-up, stemming straight from Moscow -- or else, how could they have been saying what they did? How could Moscow be the first to announce the death of President Kennedy if they had not been in on the deal and expecting this to happen?

62 JAN 17 1968

And, with the known Communist hatred of "the South", I conjecture that they were trying to kill two birds with one stone with the announcement that "the President had been killed by the Radical Right of the South." And, as you know, they would have succeeded in this had not been for the quick action and excellent work of both the Dallas Police Force and the FBI in the apprehension of the killer, a man who had been trained in Communist terrorism in Moscow, had married the daughter of one of the top men in the Communist secret police and who had just returned to Dallas from Communist Cuba.

Now here comes this Mr. Garrison with his antics now taking the direct Moscow line. He completely shoots around the theory of Oswald's Communist motivation and definitely adopts the Moscow line that "the President was killed by the Radical Right of the South". He first named a Southern business man as a conspirator and he has now gotten around to naming one of the top associates of Dr. Carl McIntire. Now, I don't know Dr. McIntire, but one thing I do know -- that he is definitely neither a Communist nor a Socialist. And I do know, also, that he is one of the first people that a Moscow-oriented individual would seek to smear even as this fellow Garrison is seeking to smear both the FBI and the CIA, the both being prime objectives of the Communist attack.

I note from the papers that this party Bradley, most recently attacked by Garrison, says he thinks Garrison is either off his rocker or is being highly paid for what he has been doing.

I would say that Mr. Bradley is perhaps right in both cases. But from my long time observation of Communist methods of operation, I would say that that money with which Mr. Garrison is being highly paid, as Mr. Bradley says, is coming from Moscow or the agents of such in this nation.

As I remember it, you are a George Washington Law man and that you went into the FBI the year I graduated from Annapolis, 1924. As a Georgetown Law student myself, you may remember the first Georgetown Boxing Team which I organized and coached at that time to help pay my way. This was done under Father McDonough, for whom McDonough Hall is now name

With the kindest personal regards and thanking you again for the releases, I am

Sincerely,



AC:mc

29646
1-5-68

BOX 223
GREENWOOD, S. C.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: January 8, 1968

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad

SUBJECT: JOSIAH THOMPSON
AUTHOR OF THE BOOK,
"SIX SECONDS IN DALLAS"
PERSONAL APPEARANCE
WTOP - TV (CBS)
11:30 a. m.
JANUARY 7, 1968

Josiah Thompson, author of the book, "Six Seconds in Dallas," appeared on WTOP - TV, January 7, 1968, at 11:30 a. m. The program was entitled "Capital Conversation," whose host was Roy Meecham.

This was a question and answer type show in which Thompson was interviewed. It was initiated by Roy Meecham who questioned Thompson regarding his background and the reason for writing his book.

Thompson indicated he became interested in the assassination of President Kennedy shortly after the incident occurred and following his review of the Commission's report and the 26 volumes of hearings supporting Commission's report, interpreted it as a case for the prosecution. Subsequently, other books appeared which were critical of the Commission and so consequently he wrote another book which he termed an alternative theory which showed the act of the assassination in a different light.

He said that he was disillusioned in the results of the Commission's findings and after studying records in the National Archives and especially a copy of the Zapruder film, he came to another conclusion as to how the assassination was committed. He criticized the President's Commission and members of the Commission Staff who he said were passive individuals and whose staff was a group of young lawyers trained in building a case. He also said he became involved in the

6021

KMR:vll
(8)

REC 48

JAN 11 1968

GPO 1033

assassination investigation due to the fact he felt he had been "conned by my Government."

Thompson mentioned he became associated with Life Magazine, and studied 4" by 5" transparencies of the Zapruder film which clearly indicated to him that Governor Connally of Texas was struck by a separate bullet. Therefore, the President's Commission was in error when it concluded President Kennedy and Governor Connally were struck by the same bullet.

Thompson mentioned the FBI and Special Agent Lyndal L. Schaneyfelt when he referred to the Zapruder film. He said a copy of a copy of the Zapruder film was studied both by the FBI and the Commission on which conclusions were based. This is an entirely false statement by Thompson since only the initial study of the Zapruder film was made from a copy. Later, during the investigation, both the FBI and the Commission had an opportunity to examine the original Zapruder film when it was brought to Washington by a representative of Life Magazine.

Thompson mentioned that Life Magazine had refused to allow him to utilize copies of various frames of the Zapruder film for his book, therefore, he had charcoal sketches made. As a result, Life Magazine filed a suit against him and Bernard Gies Associates, publisher, to prevent them from publishing the book and requesting all copies be destroyed, based on a copyright infringement.

Thompson mentioned that he has had no reaction by any member of the Commission or Staff as a result of his book. The program terminated when he and Roy Meecham mentioned it was felt that the investigation of the assassination should be reopened so that a final conclusion could be made.

Thompson's book was previously reviewed and the results of this review are contained in a memorandum, Mr. Rosen to Mr. DeLoach dated 12/7/67. There was nothing new revealed in this program.

ACTION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 12/27/67

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Memo from W. D. Griffith to Mr. Conrad 12/20/67 summarized allegations Mark Lane recently made in New Orleans regarding photographs of Oswald holding the rifle which Life Magazine featured on the front of its 2/21/64 issue. Our memo refers to a test photograph which the Laboratory made for comparison purposes and inappropriately referred to it as a "re-enactment." The Director has noted "I don't re-call ever authorizing this so-called "re-enactment." Did I?" H.

The test photograph was made as a necessary part of our Laboratory examination of the Oswald camera and of the photograph of Oswald holding the gun. This provided a known standard for use in the comparison just as a gun is test fired to provide known bullets for comparison. (Based on this comparison we were able to positively determine that the photograph in question was made with Oswald's camera.)

The test photograph was made on the roof of the Justice Building by the case examiner because outside lighting and similar shadow effect was needed and it provided a private location. No specific authorization was requested for the taking of this photograph since it was actually a part of the examination procedure required to fulfill the request of the Commission for this comparison and is a normal technique followed in obtaining known standards in camera comparisons of this type.

We now realize the word "re-enactment" used in my 12/20/67 memo was misleading and sincerely regret the use of this term.

REC 49 6022

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information.

62-109060

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen

WDG:mb (7)

69 JAN 12 1968

SENT DIRECTOR
12-27-67

1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

1/6/68

CODE

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SAC LOS ANGELES (89-75)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION CONCERNING.

REURTEL JANUARY FIVE LAST.

IMMEDIATELY SUAIRTEL WITH MEMORANDUM FOR DISSEMINATION ATTACHED.

1 - DALLAS (89-43) BY MAIL
1 - NEW ORLEANS (89-69) BY MAIL

VHN:gmh
(5)

REC 3 J-6023

19 JAN 11 1968

VIA TELETYPE
JAN 6 1968
ENCIPHERED

5 JAN 15 1968

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad DATE: 12/20/67

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

By airtel dated 12/18/67 the New Orleans Office furnished a letterhead memorandum regarding the appearance of Mark Lane, author of "Rush to Judgment," who spoke to a packed auditorium at Tulane University on the evening of December 4, 1967. Mark Lane in all probability has been the most severe critic of the Warren Commission and the information furnished by New Orleans shows he is still making allegations.

He showed an issue of Life Magazine portraying the photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald with the alleged assassination weapon and stated that this photograph was retouched with the knowledge and under the direction of Assistant Director DeLoach. This is a ridiculous lie since obviously the FBI has no control over any photographs used by Life Magazine for their covers. The Commission during their investigation went into great detail concerning this particular photograph of Oswald with the rifle to establish that retouching had been performed on these photographs prior to publication. A Laboratory examiner testified before the Commission that there was extensive retouching on the Life Magazine photograph as well as others. In fact the Commission obtained the photograph on which the retouching was done from Life Magazine along with their statement that it had been retouched, a procedure that is normal on almost all photographs being prepared for publication.

6024

Lane further stated that the FBI had taken pictures from atop their building in Washington and superimposed shadows on subject's

62-109060
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
2 - Mr. Rosen (1 - Mr. Raupach)
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt
LLS:mjk (8)

SENT DIRECTOR

CONTINUED - OVER

79 JAN 12 1968

photograph for authenticity. This is an outright lie with regard to the allegation of tampering with the subject's photograph. It is a typical statement by Lane wherein he combines a small portion of truth with a large portion of untruth to derive a desired effect. Examination of the subject's photograph was made at the request of the Commission. In order to make a proper analysis of this photograph, it was necessary to make a "re-enactment." This was carried out on the roof of the Justice Building by taking a photograph of an individual holding the rifle in a manner generally similar to conditions of lighting and pose that were present in the photograph of Oswald. This was done partly to assist in the identification of the photograph of Oswald with the camera that Marina Oswald actually used to take the picture, and partly for use in the comparison of the gun showing in the Oswald photograph with the gun as shown in the Laboratory photograph.

Lane also referred to the fact that the photographer who took the picture of Oswald with the rifle that appeared on the Life Magazine cover was never identified. The photographer who took this picture was thoroughly identified since Marina Oswald testified that she took the picture and an FBI Laboratory examiner testified that the picture was taken with the camera that Marina Oswald said she used. The print of this picture was found among Oswald's effects.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information.

4198

[redacted]

6025

ENCLOSURE

[redacted]
Bronx, New York

Dear [redacted]

This is in reply to your recent letter in which you advise that you have information concerning the assassination of the late President Kennedy.

Any information you may have on this subject should be furnished to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The telephone number of your local F.B.I. office can be found on the inside front cover of your telephone directory.

Your confidence in writing to us is appreciated.

Sincerely,

FRED M. VINSON, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

6025

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation DATE: January 10, 1968

FHV:WS:bks
129-11

FROM : Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

SUBJECT: Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy

With reference to our previous referral of January 2, 1968, concerning a letter we received from [redacted] from, New York, enclosed please find a copy of a telegram sent by [redacted] to the Attorney General.

We are also enclosing a copy of our reply to [redacted] letter.

Enclosures

2- Enclosure

REC 3 6025

JAN 11 1968

62-109060-5985

January 11, 1968

Airtel

1 - Mr. Raupach

To: SAC, New York

REC 3 From: Director, FBI (62-109060) 6025

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReBuairtel to New York 1/8/68. Referenced airtel contained information relative to a communication by [redacted] directed to the Attorney General indicating she had information concerning the assassination of President Kennedy.

Enclosed for New York is a Xerox copy of an additional letter dated 1/10/68, from the Department enclosing a copy of a telegram received by the Department from [redacted] Also enclosed is a Xerox copy of a letter to [redacted] dated 1/10/68, prepared by the Department.

In view of the recent letter received from the Department, New York is instructed to immediately interview [redacted] if not already done, and submit results of interview by LHM as previously instructed.

Enclosures (3)

KHR: jdb
(4)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.....

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE:

We received from the Department a letter dated 1/5/68, which enclosed a copy of a letter addressed to the Attorney General from [redacted] indicating she had evidence relating to the assassination of President Kennedy. By airtel 1/8/68, New York was instructed to interview her. The Department has now received a telegram from [redacted] which was acknowledged by the Department and was referred to the Bureau. Since this second communication from the Department, New York is being instructed to interview [redacted] immediately.

FBI

Date: 1/5/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63
Dallas, Texas
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: Dallas

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas dated 12/5/67, as well as telephone calls 1/5/68, from Bureau and to Bureau regarding anything in writing concerning the securing of evidence in the LEE HARVEY OSWALD case from the Dallas, Texas Police Department.

Enclosed are two Xerox copies of memo to file from SAC SHANKLIN (Dallas) dated 11/26/63, which gives information in this respect as well as other instructions from Mr. BELMONT.

The "MILLER" referred to in enclosed memo is Mr. HERBERT J. MILLER, JR., former Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division.

(3) - Bureau (Enclosures 2)
2 - Dallas
PEW:gjm
(5)

REC-3 6026

Approved: _____ Sent JAN 12 1968 M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

XEROX

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-12-2-
105-12-2-

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : FILE (89-43) DATE: 11/26/63

FROM : SAC SHANKLIN

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT KENNEDY, 11/22/63
AFO

Mr. BELMONT from Bureau called at 11:10 AM and said they had been thinking as to how Chief CURRY happened to make the statement that OSWALD had been interviewed by FBI prior to the shooting. It seems to Bureau he could have had this information by running across a copy of OSWALD's letter to Soviet Embassy dated 11/9/63. If in searching OSWALD's room and his home, the police told the press they came up with a lot of Communist literature or with a copy of his letter to the Soviet Embassy, and if Chief was so advised, that was the basis of his allegation against the Agent that we were harrassing the wife.

BELMONT wanted to know if our Agents have gone over everything that came out of OSWALD's home and room, both in the poesession of the Police, and have we gone in there and taken a thorough look for ourselves in the home and in the room.

This thing from the standpoint of our report is broadening way out. We will have to cover his background, his passport, citizenship and all that sort of thing. We are going to have to come out with his contact with Soviet Embassy and his trip to Mexico. This is very important and what they are trying to do is come up with anything indicating he is tied in with anybody. If in his room or home, there was any information showing that he had written to anybody or discussed this with anybody, or had been thinking about it, or was tied in with some organization. As this thing is broadening out into his contacts and motive, it is imperative that we know what was in his home & room and analyze it.

BELMONT was advised that re CURRY's statements to effect we had interviewed OSWALD's wife and any surveillance, that we did interview the woman that OSWALD's wife lived with, and that CURRY denied saying he had said we were surveilling.

89-43-867

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
FBI — DALLAS

Dallas
JGS:mfr
(2)

JAN 12 1968

ENCLOSURE

BELMONT said the issue is that we should be sure that we have thoroughly gone over anything the police took from Oswald's home and room and we should get in both places besides and see if there is anything in there. Get into the home through the landlady or the wife. As OSWALD is dead he can't be prosecuted. This is the question of cleaning up the situation. If this mother goes to Soviet Embassy, we would want to protect the Agent that his story is accurate, BELMONT was advised the wife is very hostile, and that the Secret Service has her somewhere - we don't know her present whereabouts definitely.

BELMONT advised that MILLER just called and that MILLER is coming back. MILLER said that local police and WADE want to turnover all the evidence they have in this matter to FBI. The Director called him on it, and MILLER says he believes it should be done, so it will all be in one place, with the understanding that if the State Board of Inquiry handles this, we will of course cooperate with them and make the evidence available as we have already said we would do. On that basis, we should accept all of the evidenc the police have. BELMONT suggested I might contact MILLER as apparently they have approached MILLER. This doesn't include evidence against RUBY because they are going to prosecute him. Contact MILLER and contact PD and tell them Bureau called and you understand they have made this offer through MILLER and we will accept it, and follow through from there. There may be some additional evidence that will have to go into this report.

BELMONT instructed to get in touch with MILLER and find out about this, and take over the evidence on the bases they offered it. This is definitely understood that the local police want to turn it over.

ADDENDUM: At approximately 12:00 noon District Attorney WADE called and confirmed the fact that he desired to have the evidence turned over to the FBI by the Police Dept. He stated he was so advising Chief CURRY. He said he did not want it to come through his hands, but that we should take it direct from the Police Department.

Chief of Police JESSE CURRY was called and he stated that he desired the FBI to take custody of the evidence in the OSWALD case. I agreed that this would be done, and Agents were sent to the Police Department to do so.

DL #89-43

I talked to the Bureau to Inspector ROBERT WICK, and pointed out to him that it would be made known immediately that we had the evidence, and I recommended that upon inquiry, we just state that the local authorities have turned over the evidence in the OSWALD case and make no further comment. He agreed. Later on during the evening, I talked to Assistant Director DE LOACH, and he stated this was the only statement to be made.

Mr. Edwin L. Weisl, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

January 11, 1968

Director, FBI (62-109060)-8026

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

REC-31

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

This will confirm the conversation between [redacted] and Special Agent Kenneth M. Raupach on January 5, 1968, concerning the civil actions filed against the United States by Mr. John J. King and Marina N. Oswald Porter pursuant to Public Law 89-318 which vested title to the Warren Commission exhibits in the United States and permitted claims for just compensation to be filed against the United States.

[redacted] advised that in preparing for the defense for these civil actions, he desired to know what action caused the transfer of evidence, which was obtained by the Dallas Police Department, to this Bureau.

Files of this Bureau indicate former Assistant Attorney General Herbert J. Miller, Jr., was in contact with Dallas District Attorney Henry Wade and Dallas Chief of Police Jesse Curry, who requested the FBI to take possession of all of the evidence concerning the assassination in the possession of the Dallas Police Department. As a result of this request, on November 26, 1963, evidence in possession of the Dallas Police Department was acquired by our Dallas Office for temporary retention awaiting the decision as to its final disposition. Evidence obtained was inventoried and appropriate receipts were obtained.

1 - Dallas (Info)

KMR:dcs
(8)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO....

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

54 JAN 16 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAILED 19
JAN 11 1968
COMM-FBI

XEROX
JAN 12 1968

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

NOTE:

By letter dated 12/1/67, [redacted] advised that John J. King and Marina N. Oswald Porter had filed civil complaints against United States under Public Law 89-318 for just compensation for evidence acquired during the assassination investigation. King's suit concerns the assassination rifle and the .38 caliber revolver used by Lee Harvey Oswald to kill Police Officer J. D. Tippit. It is noted John J. King previously purchased the right to ownership of these weapons from Marina Oswald Porter. Porter's suit concerns other evidence that was taken.

The President, by Executive Order 11130, dated 11/29/63, created the President's Commission to investigate the assassination. Mr. William A. Gershuny, who is handling the defense for the Department, is aware that the President ordered the Bureau to conduct an investigation of the assassination following the incident. Gershuny indicated it was pertinent to his defense to determine how the evidence which had been acquired by the Dallas Police Department came into our possession prior to the creation of the Warren Commission.

On 11/26/63, Deputy Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach called the Director and advised that Assistant Attorney General Herbert J. Miller said the Dallas Police were anxious to get rid of all the evidence they had. Mr. Katzenbach asked if it would be accepted, and the Director said there was no objection to accepting, (62-109060, Serial 188.) All evidence including the guns are now in the possession of the National Archives.

FBI

Date: 1/10/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas dated 12/5/67, enclosing copy of letter dated 12/1/67, from EDWIN L. WEISL, JR., Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division, who requested certain information relating to civil complaints filed by JOHN J. KING and MARINA N. OSWALD PORTER.

Enclosed are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum containing information relating to 6.5 mm. Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, Serial No. C2766, and .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver, Serial No. V510210, which should be of assistance to the Department in defending a civil suit captioned John J. King vs. United States of America (U.S.D.C. Colorado, Civil Action No. 67-C-518).

The Bureau's attention is called to Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 1/3/68, captioned as above, wherein the Bureau was furnished copies of four receipts relating to the two weapons mentioned above. The Bureau may desire to forward to the Department, along with enclosed letterhead memorandum, a copy of each of the two receipts bearing the date of 11/22/63, showing receipt of the two weapons by Bureau personnel on 11/22/63.

Information relating to the suit of MARINA N. OSWALD PORTER will be furnished by separate communication.

ENCLOSURE

REC 8 6027

3 - Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)
2 - Dallas
PEW:cjh
(5)

2 cc's sent to ANG WEISL ATTN MR W A. GERSHWIN 1/12/68

JAN 15 1968 CC - Bishop

6 - Tolson

JAN 11 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

62 JAN 17 1968

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
January 10, 1968

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Pursuant to the request of Mr. Edwin L. Weisl, Jr., Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., dated December 1, 1967, the following is submitted to assist the government in its defense of the suit captioned John J. King vs. United States of America (United States District Court, District of Colorado, Civil Action No. 67-C-518):

One 6.5 mm. Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, with telescopic sight, Serial No. C2766, including sling and cartridge clip. (Warren Commission Exhibit No. 139) (FBI Exhibit C14)

This exhibit was originally taken into custody November 22, 1963, by Lieutenant John Carl Day and Captain J. W. Fritz, Homicide and Robbery Bureau, Police Department, Dallas, Texas, after it was found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository in Dallas. Custody was initially obtained by Federal authorities November 22, 1963.

The above is corroborated in the following communications:

Report of SA Robert P. Gemberling, Dallas, dated November 30, 1963, pages 124-127 and 159-161, captioned as above

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 16 1973

ENCLOSURE

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Reports of SA Robert P. Gemberling, Dallas, dated December 10, 1963, pages 378-379 and October 8, 1964, pages 27-30, captioned LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R-CUBA

Dallas letterhead memorandum dated September 11, 1964, pages 2-3, captioned LEE HARVEY OSWALD

One .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver, Serial No. V510210, Assembly No. 65248, with appurtenances. (Warren Commission Exhibit No. 143) (FBI Exhibit C15)

This exhibit was originally taken into custody November 22, 1963, by W. N. McDonald, Paul Bentley, C. T. Walker, Bob Carroll, J. Hill, and K. E. Lyons, Police Department, Dallas, Texas, who arrested Lee Harvey Oswald at the Texas Theater in Dallas. Custody was initially obtained by Federal authorities on November 22, 1963.

The above is corroborated in the following communications:

Report of SA Robert P. Gemberling, Dallas, November 30, 1963, pages 84-85 and 159-160, captioned as above

Report of SA Robert P. Gemberling, Dallas, December 10, 1963, page 224, captioned LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R-CUBA

FD-36 (Rev 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 1/3/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

Re Dallas telephone call to Bureau 1/3/68, concerning documents relating to the possession of the assassination rifle and revolver of LEE HARVEY OSWALD referred to in forfeiture proceedings; and Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 11/18/65, which enclosed two copies of a letter dated 11/18/65 to the USA, Ft. Worth, Texas, setting forth a chronology reflecting location of the assassination rifle and OSWALD revolver for period 11/22/63 through 11/18/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies each of the following described receipts contained in Dallas file:

Dallas PD receipt dated 11/22/63, reflecting receipt by SA VINCENT E. DRAIN of .38 Smith and Wesson snub nose, SN 510210 and two .38 caliber shells at 11:45 p.m. 11/22/63. (Dallas file 89-43-1A 251.)

Dallas PD receipt dated 11/22/63, reflecting receipt on that date by SA VINCENT E. DRAIN of one 6.5 lever action rifle, SN C2766 and two spent hulls from 6th Floor of Texas School Book Depository. (Dallas file 89-43-1A 253.)

Receipt signed by Chief of Police J. E. CURRY, Dallas PD at 3:40 p.m., 11/24/63, and witnessed by SA VINCENT E. DRAIN, reflecting return to Dallas PD of several items included among which were the .38 caliber Smith and Wesson revolver, SN 510210 and rifle, SN C2766. (Dallas file 89-43-1A 34.)

(3) Bureau (Enc. 8) ENCLOSURE
2- Dallas
RPG/wvm
(5)

JAN 12 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

Dallas PD receipt dated 11/26/63, reflecting receipt by SA VINCENT E. DRAIN at 2:00 p.m. on 11/26/63, of several items of evidence included among which were one Italian make 6.5 rifle, SN C2766 and one .38 caliber S & W revolver, SN 510210. (Dallas file 89-43-1A 252)

One copy of each of the above described receipts has been furnished to AUSA B. H. TIMMINS, JR., NDT, Dallas, Texas, who is handling certain phases of the civil suit recently filed in instant matter.

IDENTIFICATION BUREAU
CRIME SCENE SEARCH SECTION
POLICE DEPARTMENT, DALLAS, TEXAS

CSS#_____

DATE SUBMITTED 11-22-63 TIME 3 30 PM

OFFICER R. A. DAVENPORT OF TRAFFIC SUBMITTED TO

THE CSS OF THE IDENTIFICATION BUREAU THE FOLLOWING:

1 38 SMITH & WESSON SNUB NOSE SERIAL # 510210
1 38 SHELLS

EXAMINATION REQUESTED:

LOCATION WHERE COMMITTED 500 BLK. EAST 10TH ST.

NATURE OF OFFENSE MURDER DATE 11-22-63 OFFENSE#_____

COMPLAINANT_____

SUSPECT_____ RACE___ SEX___ AGE___ ID#_____

_____ RACE___ SEX___ AGE___ ID#_____

SIGNATURE OF PERSON SUBMITTING SPECIMEN R. A. Davenport ID# 853

SIGNATURE OF PERSON RECEIVING SPECIMEN W E Barnes & J M Daugherty ID# 598

SPECIMEN RELEASED TO_____

DATE_____ TIME_____ BY_____

RESULTS:

11:45 PM
11/22/63

ENCLOSURE

IDENTIFICATION BUREAU
CRIME SCENE SEARCH SECTION
POLICE DEPARTMENT, DALLAS, TEXAS

CSS#_____

DATE SUBMITTED 11-27-63 TIME 1:30 & 2:15 P

OFFICER Lt Day - R L Studebaker SUBMITTED TO Sheriff's

THE CSS OF THE IDENTIFICATION BUREAU THE FOLLOWING:

from 6th floor Texas Book Depository
1 6.5 Mannlicher Carcano rifle # C 2766
2 spent shells from 6th floor window

EXAMINATION REQUESTED:

LOCATION WHERE COMMITTED Elm & Houston

NATURE OF OFFENSE Murder DATE 11-22-63 OFFENSE#_____

COMPLAINANT_____

SUSPECT Lee Harvey Oswald RACE W SEX M AGE___ ID#_____

_____ RACE___ SEX___ AGE___ ID#_____

SIGNATURE OF PERSON SUBMITTING SPECIMEN Lt Day - R L Studebaker Dallas Police Dept ID#_____ from scene

SIGNATURE OF PERSON RECEIVING SPECIMEN Charles T. Brown, Jr. Spec. Agent, FBI, Dallas ID#_____

SPECIMEN RELEASED TO_____

DATE_____ TIME_____ BY_____

RESULTS:

Urine Drain
Also present -
actually took
possession of all
evidence.
Day

The following items of evidence regarding material taken from the Dallas, Texas Police Department on November 22, 1963, are being herewith returned and are listed as follows:

1 striped blanket

1 .38 caliber Smith and Wesson revolver, Serial No. 510210

2 spent 6.5 mm. hulls found under window

1 live round 6.5 mm shell

1 bullet fragment taken from the body of Gov. John Connally

1 shirt taken from Lee Harvey Oswald

1 slug believed to be a .38 caliber, from body of Officer J. D. TIPPITT.

1 homemade paper bag resembling homemade gun case

1 rifle, Serial No. C 2766

R. E. Curry
11/24/63 3:40 PM

Vincent E. Drain
F.B.I. Special Agent 11/24/63 3:40 pm
Dallas, Tex

John J. Flanagan, Special Agent, FBI,
11/24/63 3:40PM., Dallas, Tex.

Form 578—PC—6M

POLICE DEPARTMENT

CITY OF DALLAS

PROPERTY CLERK'S INVOICE OR RECEIPT

November 26, 1963 19

Received of Police Lab Crime Scene Search Section #7992 the following described articles, § recovered stolen property:

Evidence in Offense No. F 85950 Arrest No. Charge Murder

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	DISPOSITION BIN NO.	DISPOSITION
1 -	Italian make 6.5 Rifle Ser. # C 2766 ~~blue steel - wood stock - brn leather~~ sling with 4 x 18 Coated Ordinance ~~Optics Inc Hollywood California~~ 0 10 Japan telescopic sight	Released	
1 -	Green and Brown Wool Striped Blanket	"	
1 -	Slug (believed to be 38 Cal)	"	
1 -	Button off of Policeman's Uniform	"	
1 -	Homemade paper bag resembling homemade gun case		
1 -	38 Cal S & W Revolver - Sandblast brn wd handles - 2" bbl Ser #510210	"	
1 -	Bullet fragment taken from the body of Gov. John Connally	"	
1 -	Live round 6.5 mm shell	"	
2 -	Spent 6.5 hulls ("found under window")	"	
1 -	Mans brown sport shirt "Taken from Lee Harvey Oswald"	"	
1 -	Pc Cardboard containing palm print of suspect	"	
3 -	Empty Cardboard Boxes marked A, B & C.	"	
1 -	Cardboard Box, empty, size: ~~11 3/4" x 13" x 17 1/2"~~ "From which thumb print of suspect was found"	"	
1 -	Partial ~~palm~~ palm print "off underside gun barrell near end of foregrip" on rifle C 2766	"	
3 -	Negatives of partial prints "Found on trigger housing of rifle Ser #C 2766	"	
	Arrested: Lee Harvey Oswald w/m/24 Dallas, Texas.		
	This inventory was made and invoice typed ~~in Crime Scene Search Section office in presence of:~~ J C Day J W Doughty		

H. W. Hill
Property Clerk

No 11176 G

Neither evidence nor recovered stolen property, write on face of this form in detail reason for police possession.

Mr. Edwin L. Weisl, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

January 10, 1968

Director, FBI 62-109060-6028

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

RLC-68

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to your letter dated December 1, 1967, captioned, "John J. King v. Nicholas deB. Katzenbach (U.S.D.C. Colo., Civil Action No. 9163), John J. King v. United States of America (U.S.D.C. Colo., Civil Action No. 67-C-518), Marina N. Oswald Porter, et al. v. United States (U.S.D.C. N.D. Tex., Civil Action No. CA-3-2282, Dallas Div.), ELWJr:HFL: WAGershuny:sao, 145-12-979, 78-13-29, 78-73-131."

This letter will also confirm the conversation between Mr. William A. Gershuny and Special Agent Kenneth M. Raupach of this Bureau on January 3, 1968, concerning the suit filed by John J. King. Mr. Gershuny advised he was interested in the location of the 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher - Carcano Rifle and the .38 Smith and Wesson Revolver used by Lee Harvey Oswald to kill Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit subsequent to the assassination. He was advised that a chronology concerning the location of these weapons was previously furnished to Assistant Attorney General Fred M. Vinson, Jr., by letter dated November 23, 1965. Mr. Gershuny also said he had been in contact with the Assistant United States Attorney in Dallas who advised that receipts were in possession of our Dallas Office concerning the transfer of these weapons from the Dallas Police Department and requested copies of these receipts to assist him in preparing his defense.

MAILED 12
JAN 11 1968
COMM-FBI

Enclosed are four Xerox copies of the receipts pertinent to this matter which were furnished by our Dallas Office. In addition, Xerox copies of these receipts have been furnished to Assistant United States Attorney B. H. Timmins, Jr., Dallas, Texas, who is handling certain phases of the civil suit filed by John J. King.

Enclosures (4)

KMR:dcs (7)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO...

XEROX
JAN 12 1968

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JAN 1 1968

NOTE:

By letter dated 12/1/67, Assistant Attorney General Edwin L. Weisl, Jr., advised that John J. King and Marina N. Oswald Porter had filed civil complaints against United States under Public Law 89-318 for just compensation for evidence acquired during the assassination investigation. King's suit concerns the assassination rifle and the .38 caliber revolver used by Lee Harvey Oswald to kill Police Officer J. D. Tippit. It is noted John J. King previously purchased the right to ownership of these weapons from Marina Oswald Porter. Porter's suit concerns other evidence that was taken.

Mr. William A. Gershuny has a primary interest in the suit filed by King. He desired to know the location of the assassination rifle and .38 revolver subsequent to the assassination. He was referred to a chronology concerning location of these weapons previously furnished to the Department 11/23/65. He also requested copies of receipts concerning these weapons which were furnished by Dallas and are being furnished per his request.

Department letter 12/1/67 indicated that in connection with Porter's suit, they needed to know how exhibits came into custody, who obtained them originally, time custody was initially obtained by Federal officers, and location at the time of original custody. Department letter 1/4/68 indicated due to the voluminous research involved concerning Porter's suit, it was asked that nothing further be done in regard to this matter.

WAYNE MORSE, OREG.
RALPH YARBOROUGH, TEX.
JOSEPH S. CLARK, PA.
JENNINGS RANDOLPH, W. VA.
HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR., N.J.
CLAIBORNE PELL, R.I.
EDWARD M. KENNEDY, MASS.
GAYLORD NELSON, WIS.
ROBERT F. KENNEDY, N.Y.

JACOB K. JAVITS, N.Y.
WINSTON L. PROUTY, VT.
PETER H. DOMINICK, COLO.
GEORGE MURPHY, CALIF.
PAUL J. FANNIN, ARIZ.
ROBERT P. GRIFFIN, MICH.

STEWART E. MC CLURE, CHIEF CLERK
JOHN S. FORSYTHE, GENERAL COUNSEL

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

January 5, 1968

RESPECTFULLY REFERRED TO: Congressional Liaison
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: [redacted]
Shorewood, Wisconsin 53211

Please comment on the new evidence from the Zapruder film of the assassination of President Kennedy--will there be an invesitgation and will it be released to the public, and what is the currect status of the investigation into the assassination.

Thank you for this courtesy.

PLEASE GIVE THIS INQUIRY SUCH CONSIDERATION AS THE ATTACHED COMMUNICATION MAY WARRANT.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR THIS COURTESY, AND I SHALL LOOK FORWARD TO YOUR EARLY REPLY.

Sincerely yours,

REC 55

6029

GAYLORD NELSON
U. S. Senator

JAN 8 1968

sh

James S. Brush, Ph. D.
4533 N. Sheffield
Shorewood, Wisconsin 53211

December 29, 1967

Senator Gaylord Nelson
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Nelson:

Because of the recent article in December 2, 1967 issue of the Saturday Evening Post by Josiah Thompson on new evidence from the Zapruder film of the Kennedy assassination several questions have come to my mind. They are the following:

1. Is the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the Justice Department investigating this new evidence or are they preparing to do so?

2. Would it be possible for you as an important representative of the public to request the editors of Life magazine to release the critical Zapruder frames for publication?

Until this matter is cleared up it adds one more source of doubt about the actions of the Executive Department of the Government and Life magazine in the assassination investigations.

If you could look into the matter, I would be most appreciative.

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

6037

January 10, 1968

REC 55

Honorable Gaylord Nelson
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

My dear Senator:

I have received your communication of January 5th together with the copy of a letter from [redacted] of Shorewood, Wisconsin.

In response to [redacted] inquiry, you may wish to advise him that the FBI at the request of President Johnson conducted a prompt, intensive, objective and thorough investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. All the material developed by this Bureau in connection with this investigation was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration, and the results of our inquiry were subsequently made available to the National Archives by the Warren Commission.

You may wish to refer [redacted] to Volume 5, pages 138 and 139 of the "Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy" where the testimony as set forth indicates the FBI and the Warren Commission examined the original Zapruder film. Subsequently, slides were made from the original film which were utilized by the FBI and the Commission in their investigation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 19
JAN 10 1968
COMM - FBI

JBT:mew
(5)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable Gaylord Nelson

NOTE: Bufiles indicate we have had cordial relations with Senator Nelson. [redacted] Answer as above correlated with the General Investigative Division. In the Saturday Evening Post article to which [redacted] refers the author contends that there were four shots fired from three separate locations during the assassination of President Kennedy. He states the FBI examined a "copy of a copy" of the Zapruder movie film and thus was unable to properly examine the sequence of events. The General Investigative Division advised that Life magazine made available to the Bureau and Warren Commission the original Zapruder film for examination.

FBI

Date: 1/8/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning above captioned case.

One copy each of these articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 4) ENCLOSURE
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 4)
1 - Miami (Encl. 4)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

REC 10

EX 109 62-109060-6030

15 JAN 10 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

59 JAN 15 1968

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

U.S. Employe Subpenaed in Kennedy Probe

The Orleans Parish Grand Jury, at the request of District Attorney Jim Garrison, has subpenaed an Oklahoma man as a material witness in the DA's probe of the Kennedy assassination.

The man has been identified as James Hicks, a civil service employe at Vance Air Force Base in Enid, Okla. He lives at 1713 Cedar st. there.

Garrison said yesterday that Hicks, although not listed by the Warren Commission as among those present at the scene of the assassination, "nevertheless was there when President Kennedy was murdered."

HE ADDED THAT Hicks may have special knowledge about the planning, execution and people involved in the assassination.

In Beverly Hills, a polygraph expert says results of a lie detector test show Edgar Eugene Bradley did not conspire to kill the president as he is accused of doing by Garrison.

Chris Gugas, a former public safety director at Omaha, Neb., told newsmen yesterday he gave Bradley nine "lie detector" tests.

THE 49-YEAR-OLD Bradley is accused of conspiring with New Orleans businessman Clay Shaw to kill Kennedy in Dallas. Both say they are innocent, and, further, that they do not know each other.

Bradley is employed by Dr. Carl McIntire, president of the International Council of Christian Churches, who said yesterday he will kick off a fund-raising campaign for Bradley, who is free on his own recognizance pending a request for his extradition to New Orleans.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 4-AA

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-5-68
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

60-3

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Bringuier Raps Lane Views on Assassination

A Cuban exile leader in New Orleans said the Warren Report on the assassination of President Kennedy shows 99 per cent of what author Mark Lane has said "is inaccurate and a distortion of the facts."

Dr. Carlos Bringuier, head of the New Orleans delegation of the Cuban Student Directorate, told a group at the University Center at Tulane University last night that he believed Kennedy was shot and killed by Lee Harvey Oswald from the Texas School Book Depository building in Dallas.

DR. BRINGUIER accused Lane, who spoke on the Tulane campus Dec. 7, of citing only the witnesses reinforcing his theory of a conspiracy and of ignoring and concealing the truth by federal agencies, and neglecting to cite other witnesses who might refute his findings.

For instance, Bringuier said, Lane's book does not mention that the driver of the death car said the shots came from the right-rear direction.

"If, as Lane claims, a shot from the front knocked flesh and brain tissue forward in the automobile, this is a new law of physics," said the 33-year-old native of Havana, who fled Cuba in 1960.

In another instance, Dr. Bringuier read the testimony of a 16-year-old Negro, who told the commission he saw what appeared to be some sort of pipe in an upper story window of the depository.

DR. BRINGUIER said forces trying to bring about a revolution in the country are saying anti-Castro Cubans were involved in the assassination.

"They know as long as the people of the United States believe in the institutions of the nation, such as the FBI, they cannot take over. When you begin to doubt your institutions, that's when they will try to take over," said Dr. Bringuier.

He said Oswald was a Trotskyite extremist and a former chairman of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New Orleans.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 4-A

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-5-68

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

TREASURY

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

DA Subpenas New Witness

The district attorney's office said today that an Orleans Parish Grand Jury subpena has been issued for an Oklahoma man as a material witness in the DA's probe of the President Kennedy assassination.

Assistant DA Richard V. Burnes identified the man as James Hicks of Enid, Okla. He is a civil service employe at the Vance Air Force Base.

Burnes said that although the Warren Commission report does not list Hicks as among those persons present at the scene of the assassination of the President at Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963, the DA's office has information that he was present.

HICKS, HE SAID, may have pertinent information about the planning and execution of the assassination or of persons who may have been involved in a conspiracy to murder the President.

Meanwhile a man District Attorney Jim Garrison has charged with conspiracy in the assassination of President Kennedy today claimed a lie detector test shows he was not implicated.

EDGAR EUGENE Bradley held a news conference in Los Angeles and said he passed the test administered by a Beverly Hills private investigation firm.

Bradley was charged last month by Garrison, who is seeking to have him extradited for prosecution in New Orleans.

George Jensen, Bradley's attorney, said his client was examined by a Beverly Hills physician and has been under constant security guard.

MAJ. CHRIS DUGAS, criminologist for the investigation firm, said he administered nine polygraph tests to Bradley in the past two days.

A medical examination, Jensen said, showed he was normal physically and not under the influence of any stimulants at the time the tests were made.

Dugas said Bradley answered in the negative the following quetions, and the device indicated he was telling the truth:

1. Were you in Dallas in 1962 or 1963?
2. Were you a part of any conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy?
3. Have you ever piloted an airplane?
4. Have you ever met Clay Shaw, Lee Harvey Oswald, David Ferrie or Jack Ruby?
5. Did you ever conspire to assassinate Texas Attorney General Tom Ganan? (Dugas said this was a fake question to test Bradley's response, there being no such person.)
6. Were you ever in New Orleans or at the Scott Airport prior to 1967? (The question apparently applies to the Scott Flying Service at the lakefront airport.)
7. Did you lie at any time during the test?

Jensen said Bradley is due to return to Municipal Court Jan. 29 to answer the warrant from New Orleans charging him as a fugitive from Louisiana.

The attorney said he has requested an extradition hearing from Gov. Ronald Reagan, but no extradition request has arrived from New Orleans.



JAMES HICKS

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-4-68
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION O. PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89
Submitting Office: N. O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

(3)

(NO)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

U.S. Employe Subpenaed in Kennedy Probe

The Orleans Parish Grand Jury, at the request of District Attorney Jim Garrison, has subpenaed an Oklahoma man as a material witness in the DA's probe of the Kennedy assassination.

The ma nhas been identified as James Hicks, a civil service employe at Vance Air Force Base in Enid, Okla. He lives at 1713 Cedar st. there.

Garrison said yesterday that Hicks, although not listed by the Warren Commission as among those present at the scene of the assassination, "nevertheless was there when President Kennedy was murdered."

HE ADDED THAT Hicks may have special knowledge about the planning, execution and people involved in the assassination.

In Beverly Hills, a polygraph expert says results of a lie detector test show Edgar Eugene Bradley did not conspire to kill the president as he is accused of doing by Garrison.

Chris Gugas, a former public safety director at Omaha, Neb., told newsmen yesterday he gave Bradley nine "lie detector" tests.

THE 49-YEAR-OLD Bradley is accused of conspiring with New Orleans businessman Clay Shaw to kill Kennedy in Dallas. Both say they are innocent, and, further that they do not know each other.

Bradley is employed by Dr. Carl McIntire, president of the International Council of Christian Churches, who said yesterday he will kick off a fund-raising campaign for Bradley, who is free on his own recognizance pending a request for his extradition to New Orleans.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 8

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-5-68

Edition: RED COMET

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION O[F] PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE[X]. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

FBI
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 3 1968
TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

409PM URGENT 1-3-68 LMB

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND SACRAMENTO (62-34)

FROM DALLAS (89-43) 1P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOV. TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING.

RE SACRAMENTO TEL TO BUREAU AND DALLAS JAN. THREE, INSTANT.

DALLAS FILES CONTAIN NO INFORMATION CONCERNING [redacted].

END

GJM

FBI WASH DC

See SC tel to Bureau 1-3-68 sent w/ note.

6031

REC-19 25 JAN 11 1968

JAN 1 7 1968

XEROX

JAN 1968

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 1/3/68

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (94-1366) (RUC)

SUBJECT: [redacted]
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA
RESEARCH
(CORRESPONDENCE AND TOURS)

Reference Mr. Hoover's letter to the Office of Senator Robert Kennedy, December 27, 1967, copy to San Francisco, enclosing letter from [redacted] dated November 12, 1967.

San Francisco office indices disclose no information identifiable with captioned individual. Records of the Oakland Police Department disclose that [redacted] was born April 21, 1928, in Texas, residing at [redacted], Oakland, self-employed owner of an employment anency.

[redacted]

Records of the Greater East Bay Credit Bureau disclose that [redacted] of [redacted], Oakland, is married to [redacted], who was born [redacted]. He is self-employed and she is employed at the San Francisco Naval Shipyard. [redacted] No additional inquiry is being made. Appropriate authorities have been notified of the alleged threats to the life of subject and wife, and San Francisco is taking no further action.

REC-12 103

REC-34

6032

3 - Bureau
1 - SF
EWN:ec
(4)

ST-108

18 JAN 5 1968

CORRESPONDENCE

57 FEB 1 1968

FBI

Date: 1/9/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (62-0)

[redacted]

MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Attached for the Bureau are nine copies and for Baltimore one information copy of an LHM dated and captioned as above.

WFO indices are negative re subject.

WFO is not disseminating LHM to local offices of OSI and Secret Service in view of the potential administrative problems, UACB.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 9)
1 - Baltimore (Enc. 1)(Info)
1 - WFO

PNV/mee
(5)

6033

REC-42

JAN 16 1968

AIRTEL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C. 20535

January 9, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

[redacted]

On January 9, 1968, an individual who identified himself as [redacted] United States Air Force Special Police, Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland, telephonically contacted a Special Agent of the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation from the Colony Restaurant, Scranton, Pennsylvania, to advise that he knows the identity of deceased President John F. Kennedy's assassin; however, he would not divulge the name over the telephone. [redacted] stated he had been working on the "Kennedy case" for a long time and has served at times, at Andrews Air Force Base, in a unit charged with the protection of the United States President.

When asked if he had furnished the above information to his commanding officer, [redacted] stated he did not because he feared that officer may be involved in the Kennedy assassination; besides he, [redacted] had recently designed a successful modification to a rifle currently used by the United States Armed Forces, which this officer refused to accept.

[redacted] stated he was returning to Andrews Air Force Base from Pennsylvania on the evening of January 9, 1968. He refused to further discuss the matter or furnish any other information indicating he preferred to be contacted personally.

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 15 1973

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

1/15/68

AIRTEL

1 - Mr. Raupach

62-101

To: SAC, Baltimore (62-42)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) — 6033

ASSASSINATION OF JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION

Reference WFO airtel 1/9/68 captioned [redacted] Miscellaneous - Information Concerning."

Enclosed for Baltimore is a copy of referenced airtel enclosing a self-explanatory LHM.

Baltimore is instructed to locate and interview [redacted] at Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland, relative to the information he has concerning the captioned matter.

The results of your interview are to be incorporated into a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination by the Bureau. Copies are to be furnished to the Dallas Office for completion of its files.

Based on information furnished, [redacted] was not identified in Bureau files. Handle expeditiously.

Enclosures (2)

1 - Dallas 89-43 (info.) (Encs 2)
1 - WFO (info.)

MAILED 22
JAN 15 1968
COMM-FBI

MMR:rpr
(5)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO . . .

55 JAN 30 1968
F54

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE:

On 1/9/68 [redacted] United States Air Force, Special Police, Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland, telephoned the Washington Field Office from Pennsylvania advising he knows the identity of President Kennedy's assassin. He also indicated he had been working on the "Kennedy case" but had not furnished this information to his commanding officer as [redacted] feared this officer was involved. [redacted] indicated he preferred to be contacted personally regarding this matter and Baltimore is instructed to conduct the interview.

as more and more evidence
comes to light regarding the
Kennedy assassination are com
expect more and more negotiations
deals as you endeavor to cover
up the tracks leading to your
front (or back) door. For the
all-righteous defender of justice.

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MR. TOLSON
MR. DELOACH
MR. MOHR
MR. BISHOP
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. FELT
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. TROTTER
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

(1-8-68)

As more and more evidence comes to light regarding the Kennedy assassination we can expect more and more mysterious deaths as you endeavor to cover up the tracks leading to your front (or back) door. You the self righteous defender of justice.

jo

REC-42

6034

JAN 16 1968

FBI
U.S. BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
JAN 9 1968

REC-20

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

616PM URGENT 1-9-68 RDC

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM RED FLASH EDITION, JAN. NINE INSTANT, STATED VERNON W. BUNDY, A WITNESS AGAINST SHAW IN DA GARRISON'S PROBE WAS ARRESTED YESTERDAY ON CHARGES OF ARMED ROBBERY AND THEFT.

BUNDY, A TWENTYNINE YEAR OLD NEGRO RESIDING FOUR ZERO THREE NINE ATHIS COURT, ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, TESTIFIED LAST YEAR AT A PRELIMINARY HEARING FOR SHAW THAT HE SAW SHAW AND OSWALD TOGETHER ON THE LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN SEAWALL DURING THE SUMMER OF SIXTYTHREE.

AT THE HEARING BUNDY, THE ARTICLE STATED, IDENTIFIED PHOTOGRAPHS OF BOTH SHAW AND OSWALD AND SAID THAT HE SAW SHAW PASS A ROLL OF BILLS TO THE MAN IDENTIFIED AS OSWALD.

BUNDY APPEARED TODAY BEFORE JUDGE FRANK SHEA IN MAGISTRATE COURT AND WAS ORDERED HELD ON FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

END PAGE ONE

XEROX
JAN 1968
MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

BOND IN CONNECTION WITH THE ARMED ROBBERY CASE AND SEVEN HUNDRED FIFTY DOLLARS IN THEFT CASE. BUNDY SAID HE WOULD BE REPRESENTED BY ATTORNEY RUDOLPH BECKER, JR.

THE ARTICLE STATED BUNDY WAS ARRESTED ABOUT FOUR THIRTY PM YESTERDAY BY PATROLMEN CHARLES DIESEL AND DANIEL O'NEIL AT THE LAFITTE TAVERN, ONE NINE THREE FIVE ORLEANS ST. IN WHAT SGT. GEORGE SLICHO, WHO SUPERVISED THE INVESTIGATION, SAID WAS A "ROUTINE BAR CHECK".

BUNDY WAS BOOKED WITH ARMED ROBBERY OF HARRY ALEXANDER, SEVENTY YEAR OLD NEGRO, OF SEVEN TWO EIGHT NORTH PRIEUR, AT NINE PM, CHRISTMAS EVE IN WHICH THIRTY DOLLARS, A RADIO AND A TWENTYTWO CALIBER RIFLE WITH A TOTAL VALUE OF FORTYSEVEN DOLLARS WAS TAKEN.

BUNDY ALSO WAS BOOKED WITH THE THEFT OF TWENTYFIVE DOLLARS FROM THE PURSE OF ELAINE LEARY, NEGRO, THIRTYTWO, OF TWO TWO TWO SIX DUMAINE, AT HER RESIDENCE AT ONE AM, CHRISTMAS MORNING. IN THIS THEFT OFFICERS SAID BUNDY SNATCHED THE MONEY FROM THE PURSE AND RAN FROM THE HOUSE.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

THIS EDITION OF THE NEW ORLEANS STATES ITEM ALSO CARRIED AN ARTICLE STATING THAT A SUBPOENA TODAY WAS ISSUED BY CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE MATTHEW S. BRANIFF FOR KERRY WENDELL THORNLEY, A MARINE CORPS ASSOCIATE OF OSWALD, FORMERLY OF NEW ORLEANS AND NOW OF TAMPA, FLA.

THE ARTICLE STATED THORNLEY HAS QUESTIONED EXTENSIVELY BY THE WARREN COMMISSION WHO DESCRIBED THORNLEY AS THE CLOSEST MARINE CORPS FRIEND OF OSWALD.

THORNLEY, THE ARTICLE STATED, LIVED AT ONE EIGHT TWO FOUR DAUPHINE ST. IN NEW ORLEANS IN SIXTYTHREE, AND THAT THE DA'S OFFICE WANTED TO QUESTION HIM ABOUT CONTACTS WITH OSWALD DURING THIS PERIOD.

THE SUBPOENA IS FOR AN APPEARANCE BEFORE THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY FEB. EIGHT AND NINE NEXT AND, ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE THE REQUEST FOR THE SUBPOENA SAYS THE WARREN COMMISSION QUESTIONED THORNLEY "FOR THIRTYTHREE PAGES" CONCERNING HIS MARINE CORPS LIFE WITH OSWALD BUT DID NOT QUESTION HIM ABOUT KNOWING OSWALD IN NEW ORLEANS IN SIXTYTHREE.

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT THE DA'S OFFICE CLAIMS TO HAVE ESTABLISHED THAT THORNLEY WAS SEEN IN OSWALD'S COMPANY IN THE FRENCH QUARTER AND ELSEWHERE BEFORE OSWALD'S DEPARTURE FROM THE CITY IN SEPT. SIXTYTHREE.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

LLD

FBI WASH DC

TU CLR

CC MR. ROSEN

CC MR. SULLIVAN

5-113a (10-29-65)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 1/9/68

The attached reports the arrest of Vernon W. Bundy on the charges of armed robbery and theft. Bundy is one of the two star witnesses of New Orleans District Attorney Garrison in the indictment of Clay Shaw, pertaining to the assassination of President Kennedy. Kerry Wendell Thornley, mentioned in the attached, had contact with Oswald while in the United States Marine Corps and went to great length before the Warren Commission to embelish on his personal acquaintance with Oswald.

Since this information has been obtained through news media, no dissemination is being made of same.

JFM:chs

FBI

Date: 1/9/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR FBI

FROM: SAC OKLAHOMA CITY (89-41) RUC

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
OO DL

Enclosed for the Bureau are original and 3 copies of a letterhead memorandum containing information furnished by Attorney [redacted] Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Enclosed for Dallas and New Orleans is one copy each of the above letterhead memorandum.

In view of Bureau instructions, no further investigation is being conducted by the Oklahoma City Division.

(3-Bureau (Enc.4)
1-Dallas (Enc.1)
1-New Orleans (Enc.1)
1-Oklahoma City

JJF:pwm
(6)

REC-31 6036
EX-109

JAN 16 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
January 9, 1968

RE: 31

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

[redacted], Attorney, Enterprise Building, Tulsa, Oklahoma, advised on January 8, 1968, he recently received information from a female client who he declined to identify which pertained to the Garrison investigation at New Orleans, Louisiana.

Eugene Bradley, recently arrested in California on an indictment growing out of Garrison investigation, visited [redacted] client in Tulsa, Oklahoma, two days before the assassination of President Kennedy. She spent the two days with Bradley and on one occasion they went to Bradley's hotel room to check his luggage after he complained of thefts therefrom. As he checked his suitcase, the client noticed some guns and numerous papers; thereafter, Bradley spent the night with the client at her residence and left Tulsa the next day. The client noted her contacts with Bradley in a diary which she now has turned over to [redacted] for safe keeping. After the assassination, the client received a letter from Bradley in which he stated Romney and Nixon were out to take over the country. He also stated in the letter, "I know Oswald did not assassinate Kennedy alone." The client retained and recently turned over this letter to [redacted] She has instructed [redacted] not to release the above mentioned diary or letter to anyone.

[redacted] client and asked her to sign an affidavit that Bradley was in Tulsa with her at the time of the assassination. She declined to do so because her diary shows Bradley's visit to Tulsa preceded the assassination.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

[redacted] said he did not intend to furnish any information to Garrison nor did he intend to contact him. He said he was dubious of the entire Garrison investigation and felt the FBI was the only agency having proper jurisdiction to make an investigation of the assassination of the President. For this reason, he felt an obligation to furnish the information to the FBI.

[redacted] declined to furnish copies of the materials in his possession. He said he would make his client available for interview by Agents of the Bureau; however, he insisted her identity would not be revealed to the Agents.

The Tulsa Tribune of January 9, 1968, carried an article concerning this matter in which Roehm West is quoted in the same vein as set out above.

5-113a ((9-29-65)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 1/12/68

News media have reported that Edgar Eugene Bradley, Hollywood, California, has been arrested by California authorities per the request of New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison. Garrison has indicated Bradley is involved in the assassination of President Kennedy. News media report Bradley currently works for Dr. Carl McIntire, a New Jersey minister who has a reputation as being extremely anticommunist.

Bradley's name never came up in our investigation of the assassination nor does it appear in the Index of the Warren Commission Report.

Attached memorandum from Oklahoma City reports allegation that Bradley was in contact with a woman in Tulsa, Oklahoma, two days before the assassination.

This information is being furnished to the Department.

EHL:as

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

JAN 10 1968

REC-21

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

837PM URGENT 1/10/68 DLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) 3P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES ITEM, FINAL EDITION, JAN. TEN, INSTANT, REPORTS THAT KERRY THORNLEY, REPORTEDLY A MARINE CORPS COMPANION OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD, STATED THAT HE HAS NOT SEEN OSWALD SINCE HIS DISCHARGE FROM MARINE CORPS, JULY, FIFTYNINE.

REC-21 60-3[illegible]7

ARTICLE CONTINUED THORNLEY IN TELEPHONE CONVERSATION FROM SOUTH TAMPA, FLA. INDICATED HE DECLINED TO COOPERATE WITH DA GARRISON'S PROBE OF THE PRESIDENTIAL SLAYING 12 JAN 16 1968 BECAUSE HE "LACKS CONFIDENCE" IN THE DA.

THORNLEY WAS SUBPOENAED TO APPEAR BEFORE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY FEB. EIGHT AND NINE NEXT BUT WILL FIGHT EXTRADITION.

SPOKESMAN FOR DA SAID TODAY THAT "WE HAVE AT LEAST SIX WITNESSES WHO SAW THORNLEY AND OSWALD TOGETHER IN NEW

END PAGE ONE

XEROX

JAN 1968

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

ORLEANS DURING SUMMER OF SIXTYTHREE. THE DA'S TENDS THAT THORNLEY WAS ASSOCIATING WITH OSWALD IN NEW ORLEANS, SIXTYTHREE, WHEN THORNLEY WAS A WAITER IN THE FRENCH QUARTER. THORNLEY DENIES THIS. ARTICLE CONTINUES THAT GARRISON'S REQUEST FOR THORNLEY IS BASED UPON WARREN COMMISSION INTERVIEW OF HIM "FOR THIRTYTHREE PAGES", CONCERNING MARINE CORPS LIFE WITH OSWALD.

GARRISON SAID THAT HIS INFORMATION INDICATES THAT THORNLEY WAS ONE OF OSWALD'S "MORE CONSISTENT COMPANIONS" PRIOR TO OSWALD'S DEPARTURE FROM NEW ORLEANS, SEPT. SIXTYTHREE. BECAUSE OF "THE FREQUENCY" OF THESE CONTACTS GARRISON FEELS THORNLEY CAN PROVIDE SPECIFIC INFORMATION ABOUT OSWALD'S ASSOCIATES.

ARTICLE CONTINUES THAT GARRISON'S SUBPOENA ASKS THAT THORNLEY BE GRANTED IMMUNITY FROM ARREST DURING HIS STAY IN NEW ORLEANS AND AUTHORIZATION TO COVER HIS EXPENSES. THORNLEY TOLD NEWSMEN " THAT OSWALD AT THAT TIME WAS THE TARGET CONSTANTLY FOR HIS RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL BELIEFS." THRE IS NO ELABORATION FOR THIS REMARK. THORNLEY CONTINUED "EVERYBODY IN THE OUTFIT PUT HIM DOWN AS A COMMUNIST AND AN ATHEIST".

THORNLEY, WHO CALLS HIMSELF A FREE LANCE WRITER SAID HE WROTE AN UNPUBLISHED BOOK BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION TITLED "IDLE WARRIORS" IN WHICH OSWALD IS MENTIONED AS ONE OF THE NUMBER OF DISENCHANTED MILITARY MEN WHO HAD FLED THE UNITED STATES.

O.K.F.

NO LHM FOLLOWS.

END

GJM

FBI WASH DC

[illegible] MR. [illegible]

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 1/10/68

Kerry Wendell Thornley had contact with Oswald while in the U. S. Marine Corps, and went to great length before the Warren Commission to embelish on his personal acquaintance with Oswald.

The attached states that Thornley has been subpoenaed by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison to testify in a hearing concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. Thornley has indicated a desire not to cooperate with Garrison as he lacks confidence in Garrison.

Since this information has been obtained through news media, no dissemination is being made of same.

JFM:chs

FBI

REC-35

Date: 1/11/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, TAMPA (62-455)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
(OO:DL)

ReTPairtel to the Bureau, 1/10/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and one copy each of articles appearing in the 1/10/68 issue of the "Tampa Times" and the 1/11/68 issue of the "Tampa Tribune". These articles concern the subpoena issued by District Attorney GARRISON of New Orleans to KERRY WENDELL THORNLEY, now a resident of Tampa.

No inquiry is being made by Tampa in this matter, UACB.

REC-35 6038

ENCLOSURE

16 JAN 15 1968

(3) - Bureau (Encls. 4)
1 - Dallas (Encls. 2)(89-43)(Info)
1 - New Orleans (Encls. 2)(89-69)(Info)
1 - Tampa
LEB:cj
(6)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

62 JAN 23 1968

FD-350 (Rev. 7-17-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Writer Blames 'Witch' in Probe

A free lance magazine writer from Tampa who served in the Marine Corps with Lee Harvey Oswald believes a New Orleans woman who practices witchcraft caused him to be subpoenaed by District Attorney James Garrison.

"It came from Barbara Reed who believes she saw me with Oswald in the Bourbon House in New Orleans," Kerry W. Thornley said following Garrison's action.

The New Orleans prosecutor charged in New Orleans that Thornley "failed to tell the whole truth" when he testified before the Warren Commission.

ACCORDING to Garrison, Thornley told the commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy he never saw Oswald after they left the Marine Corps.

The district attorney claims, however, the two were "closely associated" in New Orleans during September of 1963.

THORNLEY said they were both in New Orleans at that time and visited the same bar, but "I may have passed him and not recognized him and as far as I know he never saw me."

The 29-year-old writer said he was called to testify before the Warren Commission because he had once written a novel about an American defecting to Russia and it was based on Oswald.

The book never was published.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 4-A
TAMPA TIMES
TAMPA, FLORIDA

Date: 1/10/68
Edition: CITY
Author:
Editor: C. W. JOHNSON
Title:

Character:
or
Classification: 62
Submitting Office: TAMPA

☐ Being Investigated

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 16 1973

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Subpoenaed Tampan Says He Won't Aid Garrison

Tampa free lance writer Kerry Wendell Thornley, 29, yesterday said he will not, in any way, cooperate with New Orleans Dist. Atty. James Garrison's probe of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Thornley, 726 81st St. S., was subpoenaed by Garrison Tuesday to appear before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury Feb. 8-9 to testify on the writer's alleged association with accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald in New Orleans in 1963.

Thornley was in the U. S. Marine Corps with Oswald in El Toro, Calif., for three months in 1959. He said he never saw Oswald after June 1959.

Thornley has employed an attorney, Max P. Gabreski, Oil City, Pa., to represent him in the case. Gabreski is a long-time friend of the writer's in-laws. Thornley and his wife, Cara, moved here last October.

I'm not required, under any circumstances, to honor that subpoena," said Thornley. Since I would no more assist Garrison than I would have assisted U. S. Sen. Joseph McCarthy (late Wisconsin Republican) if I'd been involved in those days, I will not respect the subpoena."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 2-C
TAMPA TRIBUNE
TAMPA, FLORIDA

Date: 1/11/68
Edition: CITY
Author:
Editor: JAMES A. CLENDINEN
Title:

Character:
or
Classification: 62
Submitting Office: TAMPA

[ ] Being Investigated

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 17 1973

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 1/16/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, WFO (89-75) (RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, Dallas, Texas,
MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO:DL)

REQ 13

Enclosed for Bureau are 4 copies and for Dallas one copy of LHM dated and captioned as above.

Information set forth in LHM was contained in copies of memorandum received by WFO on 1/8/68, from [redacted] U. S. Navy retired, NIS, who also forwarded copy of letter and envelope shown as attachments in LHM.

Since copies were also furnished to HARRY W. GLEGLEIN, Special Agent in charge, Washington Field Office by [redacted], no local dissemination being made by WFO to Secret Service.

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 4)
1 - Dallas (Enc. 1) (Info) (AM)
2 - WFO
(1 - 105-37111)

LB:pjv
(6)

C. C. - Bishop.

REC 13

6039

AIRTEL

11 JAN 16 1968

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Washington, D. C. 20535
January 10, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On December 6, 1967, [redacted], United States Navy, National Security Agency, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, was interviewed at his request on that date by Special Agents Bruce H. Norwell and John A. Olmstead of the Naval Investigative Service and furnished the following information:

He advised on December 5, 1967, he received an anonymous letter at his residence, [redacted], Fort Meade, Maryland, which contained information regarding the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. [redacted] advised he believed letter was misdirected to his attention inasmuch as it had been addressed to a [redacted] Bethesda Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Maryland, and had been forwarded to his address.

[redacted] advised he was a patient at Bethesda Naval Hospital from mid July and in August, 1967, but he had met no one who would have written such a letter. He added he was aware that there had been a [redacted] United States, Navy who was attached to the Medical School at Bethesda, Maryland.

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 16 1973

Attachments 2

[redacted]

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FIRZGERALD KENNEDY

[redacted] available the letter and envelope he received. The letter is a four page handwritten letter beginning "Dear [redacted]" and signed "One who feels your suffering."

Copies of the aforementioned envelope and letter were furnished the Washington Field Office, Federal Bureau of Investigation and United States Secret Service by [redacted] United States Navy Reserve by letter dated December 28, 1967.

[redacted] in his letter of transmittal stated the letter received by [redacted] was probably intended for [redacted] Medical Corps, United States Navy who took part in the autopsy of President Kennedy and who has since retired and resides at 1336 Lochmoor, Grosse Point Woods, Michigan, 48236.

Copies of the aforementioned letter and envelope are attached hereto.

This doument contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

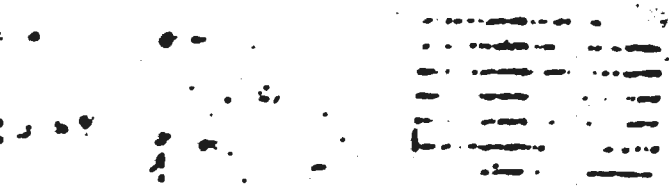
[redacted]

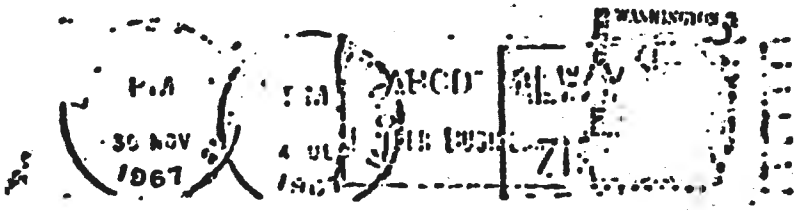
...ing for more authentic information about the President's death ...ever this is not. It may be a combination of this, but many impossible things; or possibly World War III.

I do not know how anyone involved in this delicate job could possibly think they would get away with such amateurish information. Had this been done by professionals, there should have been a trial, the trial should have been paid for by donations from business concerns, organizations and the citizens of this country if they so desired. The government should have picked their attorney, everyone else should have been represented, if there is anything left to be said, I think it still should be handled this way.

I believe this dictates Connally's recommendations. Should not state my reasons here, but certainly (illegible) this, I cannot see how (illegible) do not settle this. The evidence is not in dispute again. The

(5)





[redacted]

Bethesda Naval Hospital
Bethesda, Maryland
7450 Arlington Blvd
Falls Church, Va
22042

[redacted]

FBI

Date: 1/4/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL - REGISTERED (Priority)

TO: Director, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, Sacramento (62-34) (C)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau airtel to Sacramento, dated 12/29/67, and Sacramento airtel to Bureau, dated 12/22/67.

Enclosed for Bureau are seven copies of LHM dated and captioned as above.

Enclosed for Los Angeles is one copy of LHM, dated and captioned as above.

Enclosed for Dallas and El Paso is one copy each of LHM's dated 12/22/67 and 1/4/68, and one copy of reBulet.

UACB, no further action is being taken by Sacramento.

Information copies furnished to Los Angeles, Dallas, and El Paso in event additional investigation desired in those Divisions by the Bureau.

3-Bureau (Enc. 7)(AM-RM)
1-Dallas (Enc. 3)(Info)(AM-RM)
1-El Paso (Enc. 3)(Info)(AM-RM)
1-Los Angeles (Enc. 1)(Info)(AM-RM)
1-Sacramento
DHM/lma
(7)

REC-21 6040

14 JAN 16 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

[illegible] Monte, California
January 4, 1968

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[redacted] employee, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], California, was interviewed at [illegible] place of employment, the [illegible] Ammunition Plant, Mira Loma, California, where she has worked for Norris Industries, Inc., as a clerk since October 3, 1966. [redacted] will be 19 years of age on January 1, 1968.

[redacted] furnished information as follows:

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 16 1973

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/4/68

[redacted] Clerk, Morris Industries, Inc., was interviewed at her place of employment, the Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant, furnishing the following signed statement:

"January 3, 1968
Riverbank, California

"I, [redacted], furnish the following voluntary statement to Donald H. Mce, who has identified himself to me as a Special Agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"In 1963, I worked part of the year in the Library of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, located in Pasadena, California. I was employed in a clerical capacity. Prior to this employment, I worked for the California Institute of Technology in the general library of that institution located on California Boulevard. This library is not directly connected with the Jet Propulsion Laboratory. At this library I worked with Elliot or Elliott, Eliot Lacy, the Head Cataloger at the library. Mr. Lacy, through an interest in music, corresponded with Mr. Mc Callum or Mc Calum, first name not now recalled.

"In the absence of Mr. Lacy, Mr. Mc Callum came to Los Angeles and I met him, on behalf of Mr. Lacy, at the main train station located in Los Angeles. I took Mr. Mc Callum to the Huntington Hotel, which I believe is located in San Marino, California; I believe he had reservations there. As a courtesy,

On 1/3-4/68 at Riverbank, California File # SC 62-34

by SA DONALD H. MCE/lma Date dictated 1/4/68

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

"Mr. Mc Callum took me to dinner at one of the nicer cafeterias located on Colorado Boulevard.

"Mr. Mc Callum was employed in Dallas, Texas, by some chemical firm, name unknown, in a capacity unknown to me. His interest in music included development of some type of percussion instrument and although I am not certain of this, it is possible that he even obtained some data in connection with his work in this area.

"Through Mr. Lacy, prior to the above meeting, I had learned that Mr. Mc Callum had, at one time, been shot at, in connection with a possible, or actual, return of land from the United States to Mexico. This land was returned, or was to have been returned, to Mexico during the Kennedy administration or as a result of agreement between the United States and Mexico made during the Kennedy administration. I can recall that Mr. Lacy received a letter from Mr. Mc Callum about this which possibly included a newspaper clipping.

"Mr. Mc Callum appeared to be in his mid-fifties and there was a considerable age difference and consequence, our conversation at dinner was very polite and formal. I cannot now recall how our conversation turned to politics. It is possible that I made a statement to the effect that it was my understanding from Mr. Lacy that Mr. Mc Callum was interested in politics. Regardless of how the conversation started, at one point in the conversation Mr. Mc Callum, in a rather cryptic way, referred to the Kennedy dynasty; in this connection he did mention the brothers of the President. He referred to this 'dynasty' with obvious distaste. Thereafter he used the expression 'the Kennedy dynasty.' I cannot recall if he then used the word 'assassinate' or some other word in referring to the

idea of killing the President. Regardless of the word he used, he did definitely indicate that the only way to stop the dynasty was to assure the death of the President in some manner followed by the death of his brothers.

"I cannot recall any other specifics relative to the above conversation. I can recall no more exact terminology than I have related above. The conversation in this particular area was of very short duration. No other person or persons known to me were present during the above conversation. As I recall, the conversation actually took place in the lobby of the Huntington Hotel, either there at the cafeteria, prior to going to the cafeteria. I believe it occurred on a Sunday in either August or September, 1963, just prior to the death of the President.

"After the above meeting, I did not see Mr. McCallum again. I do not believe I have seen Mr. Lacy since the above meeting with Mr. McCallum. I know I have not discussed the above meeting with Mr. Lacy and he would know nothing about it.

"I have discussed the above personally with several persons since the death of President Kennedy. I have never indicated to anyone that I overheard a telephone conversation between Mr. McCallum and Mr. Lacy, or between any two individuals, that Mr. McCallum, or anyone was sick of the situation and was going to McCallum to 'take care of it.' Mr. McCallum, in his conversation with me, did not make any statement to indicate he was going to perform an act to eliminate the President or any members of the President's family.

"In his conversation with me, Mr. McCallum did not appear, in any manner, to attempt to conceal anything from me. It is possible that he did in fact indicate

"to me the exact nature of his job with the chemical firm by which he was employed.

"In addition, and in recollection, I gathered that when Mr. McCallum was shot at, it was not a personal matter; rather, he was connected with some political group, or groups, and I do not know the nature of this affiliation. I have no knowledge of the name or names of this or these groups.

"In referring to the 'dynasty' I had the feeling, or now have the impression that Mr. McCallum believed the 'dynasty' was not yet in effect, but that unless something was done it would become a reality.

"In connection with the elimination of the 'dynasty'; although Mr. McCallum did not indicate that he personally was going to take the action that would eliminate the 'dynasty', he did definitely indicate that some type of specific group action would be necessary to accomplish this.

"Because of the age differential between us, the lack of prior contact and common interests, I have the feeling that the conversation between Mr. McCallum and myself had nothing whatsoever to do with the ultimate death of the President. It appears to me that the timing of the conversation, occurring a few weeks prior to the death of the President, possibly adds weight to the conversation which it does not deserve.

"I have talked to several people about the above conversation, and may have written to several people about it. My conversations may possibly have been to help me make up my own mind as to whether I should contact

"Federal authorities in the remote event the conversation was, in any way, connected with the death of the President. I have considered bringing this matter to the attention of the Federal Government, particularly in view of the current, conflicting statements about the manner of death of the President appearing in the public press.

"I have read the above nine-page statement. It is true and correct.

[redacted]
January 3, 1963

"Witness: Donald H. Nee
Special Agent, FBI
Riverbank, Calif.
January 3, 1963"

[redacted] described Mr. [redacted] as a white male adult, in his mid-thirties, with grey hair and stocky build. She could state only that he was between five feet six inches, and six feet in height, and could make no estimate of his weight.

[redacted] was contacted at her home adjacent to the Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant, Riverbank, California, on January 4, 1963, and advised that the individual she referred to as MC CALLUM is actually [redacted] MC CALLUM, and that his residence is [redacted], Texas. She produced a copy of a letter dated August 27, 1963, to Mr. MC CALLUM, which she stated was from [redacted] ELLIOTT LACY. The letter [redacted] to the meeting between [redacted] Mr. MC CALLUM, as follows:

"I have made arrangements to have a friend of mine from Caltech (JPL Laboratories), [redacted] meet you at the Union Station. [redacted] will wait for you at the information desk at the center of the Union Station building...

[redacted]ill take you to your accommodations in Pasadena. I have provided her with sufficient funds to take you to lunch and dinner, and later to the theater if you care to. .

"As soon as I return from Southern California, I shall phone you at your lodging to arrange our first visit..."

[redacted]

[redacted] TION OF [redacted]
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1/15/68

Airtel

1 - Mr. Raupach

To: SAC, El Paso REC-21

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) — 6040

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 23, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReSCairtel 1/4/68 with enclosed letterhead memorandum.

Referenced letterhead memorandum contains information furnished by [redacted] who identified [redacted] last known residence furnished as El Paso.

El Paso conduct appropriate investigation to identify and locate [redacted] and thereafter interview him concerning this matter. If [redacted] no longer resides in El Paso, determine his present location so that an appropriate interview can be conducted.

Los Angeles locate and interview [redacted] for any information he may possess and to determine whether he is aware of [redacted] present location, and thereafter notify appropriate field offices setting forth sufficient background information to conduct the interview.

Los Angeles and El Paso handle expeditiously, and submit results of interviews in a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination.

1 - Dallas (Info)
2 - Los Angeles

KMR:dcs (7) [redacted]

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO....

MAILED 22
JAN 15 1968
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Bloch
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Walters
Soyars

65 FEB 2 1968
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE:

[redacted] was interviewed as a result of a comment she made to a co-worker that while formerly employed by the California Institute of Technology, Library Department, she allegedly overheard her employer in a telephone conversation make statements to the effect that he was "sick of the situation" and that he was going to Dallas "to take care of it." This conversation was alleged to have taken place three days prior to the assassination.

[redacted] was interviewed, and she identified the individual to whom her former employer was speaking. She related the nature of the conversation and indicated she felt [redacted] comments had nothing to do with the death of President Kennedy. However, to fully resolve this matter, [redacted] should be located and interviewed.

[redacted]

FBI

Date: 1/12/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY.

One copy each of these newspaper articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED.

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 9)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 9)
1 - Miami (Encl. 9)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

REC 32 6041

JAN 16 1968

C. C. Bishop

[redacted]

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

66 JAN 18 1968

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ex-Marine Corps Buddy of Oswald Is Subpenaed

n't Voluntarily Go, Says Tampa Man

The district attorney's office Tuesday issued a subpena for a Marine Corps buddy of Lee Harvey Oswald, apparently to ask questions it feels the Warren Commission should have asked.

Criminal District Court Judge Matthew S. Braniff issued the subpena for Kerry Wendell Thornley, S. Tampa, Fla., after it was presented by Assistant District Attorney Richard V. Burnes.

The subpena says commission attorneys questioned Thornley for 33 pages about his knowledge of Oswald in the Marine Corps in 1959, but did not question him about what the DA's office termed Thornley's "association" with Oswald in New Orleans in 1963.

Thornley, contacted at his home in Tampa, told The Associated Press he does not plan to honor the subpena unless he is formally extradited. He said he knew Oswald about three months, when both were stationed in El Toro, Calif., with Marine Air Patrol Squadron No. 9.

"The frequency of Mr. Thornley's contacts with Oswald in New Orleans also indicates that he might be in possession of specific information concerning other associations which this office has found Oswald to have had during his period in New Orleans," Burnes said in one part of the subpena.

BONDS ARE SET

Meanwhile Thursday bonds were set in Criminal District Court for Vernon W. Bundy on charges of armed robbery and theft.

Bundy, a 29-year-old Negro whose address was listed as 4039 Athis ct., was one of the state's major witnesses in a hearing in which three judges ruled that Clay L. Shaw should be held over for trial on a charge of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy.

Shaw later was indicted by the Orleans Parish Grand Jury on this charge.

Bundy testified that he saw Shaw and Oswald together at the lakefront during the summer of 1963.

Judge Frank J. Shea, committing magistrate for Tuesday, set bond at $50,000 in the robbery case, and $750 in the theft case. Bundy said he will be represented by attorney Rudolph Becker III.

ARRESTED MONDAY

Bundy was arrested about 4:30 p. m. Monday and booked with the armed robbery of Harry Alexander, a 70-year-old Negro of 728 N. Prieur, on Christmas Eve. He also was booked with theft of $25 from Elaine Leary, Negro, 32, at her residence at 2226 Dumaine Christmas morning.

Thornley, who lived in New Orleans at 1824 Dauphine during 1963, would appear on Feb. 8 and 9 if the subpena is honored.

The subpena claims Thornley was seen in Oswald's company in the French Quarter and elsewhere before Oswald's final departure in September, 1963.

The subpena assures Thornley immunity from arrest for offenses occurring before his return to Louisiana. A check for $148.60 was ordered drawn to cover travel and living expenses.

Thornley was working as a waiter in New Orleans at the time of the assassination. In an interview on Nov. 27, 1963, he described Oswald as "sort of a poor soul."

Thornley said he served with Oswald in Marine Air Control Squadron No. 9 at El Toro Marine Air Base, Santa Ana, Calif., in the early months of 1959.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 1-10-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY DALLAS, T 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89

Submitting Office: W.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Bare Garrison's Long Illness

PSYCHIATRIC PATIENT MORE THAN 4 YEARS

Ruled 'Totally Unfit' by Army

BY RUSSELL FREEBURG
(Chicago Tribune Press Service)
© 1967 by The Chicago Tribune

Washington, Dec. 28 — Military medical records show that District Atty. James C. Garrison in New Orleans was under the care of a psychiatrist during the 4½ years from the fall of 1950 to the spring of 1955.

Detailed medical histories on Garrison kept in the Pentagon and at the army records center in St. Louis show that he was discharged from the army once as totally unfit for military duty, then later allowed to reenter the national guard.

Found Unfit for Duty

On Feb. 28, 1967, Garrison resigned from the guard, giving as the reason "incompatible occupation." He asked to be transferred to the army reserve.

The records disclose that the controversial Garrison, who disputes the findings of the Warren commission on the death of President John F. Kennedy, was found by an army physical evaluation board in October, 1951, to be totally unfit for military duty. During his investigation, Garrison has made sensational charges against President Johnson, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; Atty Gen. Ramsey Clark; and others.

Got Therapy as Civilian

A report to the evaluation board from an army medical board at Brooke Army hospital, San Antonio, said:

"This patient [Garrison] has a severe and disabling psychoneurosis of long duration. It has interferred with his social and professional adjustment to a marked degree. He is considered totally disabled from the standpoint of military duty and moderately incapacitated in civilian adaptability. His illness existed long before his call to active duty July 24, 1951, and is the type that will require long term psychotherapeutic approach, which is not feasible in a military hospital."

The report said that psychotherapy for Garrison was first begun in October, 1950, by a psychiatrist on the staff of Louiana State university medical school in New Orleans. At that time Garrison was a civilian.

The term psychoneurosis used in the medical report on Garrison has come to refer to those types of symptom-complexes or syndromes in which the disturbances of behavior do not affect a person with enough severity to terminate completely his chances of making some kind of social adjustment. Psychoneuroses as a group, based on emotional conflicts, are to be distinguished from psychoses. The psychoses are usually intense disorders of the mind that lead to commitment to mental hospitals.

Charges Against 2 Men

Garrison since last February has claimed that he has solved the Kennedy assassination as done by a group of persons, some rejects from the Warren commission, working as part of a plot with Lee Harvey Oswald. The Warren commission concluded that Oswald acted alone.

In addition, Garrison has arrested Clay Shaw, a retired New Orleans business man, who he claims is the mysterious "Clay Bertrand" of the assassination probe. Earlier this week he issued a warrant for the arrest of Edgar Eugene Bradley, 49, a field representative for the Rev. Carl McIntire, an east coast evangelist. Both Shaw and Bradley deny any connection with the case.

Garrison served five years in the army in World War II. In July, 1951, after a short stint with the FBI, he volunteered for active duty for the Korean war. He states in his medical record that he became aware that he "just couldn't make it" after the first day's routine and he reported for sick call.

Rated a Hypochondriac

He was confined to quarters for two weeks, then hospitalized at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. He was transferred to Brooke Army hospital on Sept. 16, 1951. He was given a medical discharge for physical disability in October.

A physical evaluation board at Brooke recommended 10 per cent permanent disability. It said the cause of the incapacity was "chronic anxiety reaction manifested by hypochondriasis;

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1
CHICAGO TRIBUNE
CHICAGO, ILL.

Date: 12-29-67
Edition:
Author:
Editor: W.D. MAXWELL
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, T 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

chronic exhaustion syndrome . . . and psychogenic allergic manifestations."

Psychogenic means having a mental or emotional origin. In connection with the allergies, the medical board said that Garrison then had "a rather bizarre allergic response to lint, especially wool lint." It said that he could not wear undershirts or rough cloth. It said that if he did he choked up, had air hunger, and sometimes hives.

The medical board detailed Garrison's exhaustion syndrome. It said it started while he was in law school after the war. It said that even after he started to work for a law firm he could work only half a day. As late as 1962, just before he was elected district attorney, he still was known around the Orleans parish courthouse in his district attorney days as a man who liked to come to work at 11 and leave at 2.

Called Shy, Introverted

Altho Garrison has the image of an aggressive man in his assassination investigation, the army report described him as a shy, introverted individual.

Garrison's national guard records in the national guard bureau in the Pentagon disclose that he was under the care of a Dr. Robert Matthews after his 1951 discharge. Dr. Matthews then was a neuro-psychiatrist on the L. S. U. staff. The records said that the treatment continued until Garrison applied for reentry into the national guard in April, 1955.

On a form 89 in his national guard records, Garrison, in his own handwriting, stated that the "psychiatric matter" had been cleared up. Under a question asking whether he had ever been under the care of a physician, Garrison listed Dr. Matthews. The records contain a letter from Dr. Matthews.

No Disability Pay Sought

Dr. Matthews left L. S. U. shortly after Garrison re-entered the guard. He was a medical official for the state of Pennsylvania from 1956 to 1959. He then became head of the psychiatry department at Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, and was killed in an automobile accident on July 21, 1961.

Garrison's army records do not show that he applied for any disability pay.

National guard records show that Garrison was relieved from active duty on Oct. 31, 1951, and was discharged from both the national guard and the army, effective Jan. 9, 1952. Garrison had first entered the national guard in 1939. He applied for re-entry in 1955 when he was an assistant district attorney.



Jim Garrison

On April 19, 1955, based on a physical examination in New Orleans and details of his therapy, the surgeon general of the army ruled he was again physically qualified for the national guard.

Gets Discharge Waiver

On April 22, 1955, Garrison was given a waiver to his history on separation from the army. The waiver was signed by the army surgeon of the national guard and was based on the findings of the army surgeon general.

National guard officials in the Pentagon explained that Garrison had to have his case reviewed by the army surgeon general because of his illness. Garrison took his re-entry physical in New Orleans. It was given by the medical detachment of the 935th field artillery battalion.. Garrison re-entered the guard as a captain with the 935th field artillery in New Orleans. He became a major on July 14, 1959, and a lieutenant colonel on May 11, 1964.

On Feb. 13, 1967, shortly before he resigned from the guard, Garrison asked for a transfer to the judge advocate general's corps in Washington. Upon his resignation he asked to be placed in the army reserve with a mobilization position in the advocate general's office.

The army reserve refused to comment on the request.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DA Subpenas Oswald Pal

A Marine Corps associate of Lee Harvey Oswald was subpenaed today by District Attorney Jim Garrison in his probe of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Criminal District Judge Matthew S. Braniff issued the subpena for Kerry Wendell Thornley, formerly of New Orleans and now of Tampa, Fla.

THORNLEY WAS questioned extensively by the Warren Commission in its investigation of the assassination. The commission described him as the closest Marine Corps friend of the accused assassin.

Thornley lived here in 1963 at 1824 Dauphine. The DA's office said it wanted to question him about what it called contacts with Oswald during this period.

The subpena is for an appearance before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury Feb. 8 and 9.

THE REQUEST for the subpena says the Warren Commission questioned Thornley "for 33 pages" concerning his Marine Corps life with Oswald, but did not question him about knowing Oswald in New Orleans in 1963.

The DA's office claims to have established that Thornley was seen in Oswald's company in the French Quarter and elsewhere before Oswald's final departure from the city in September, 1963.

The office said the "frequency" of Oswald's contacts with Thornley here indicate the latter might be in possession of specific information about other associations Oswald had in this period.

THE SUBPENA grants Thornley immunity from arrest for any past offenses during his stay to answer it.

A request that the subpena be served will be presented to a judge in Hillsboro County, Fla. (Tampa).

A check for $148 was ordered drawn from the fines and fees fund by Judge Braniff to pay for Thornley's trip.

AT THE TIME of the assassination, Thornley was working as a waiter in New Orleans. Interviewed by the States-Item on Nov. 27, 1963, he described Oswald as "sort of a poor soul."

Thornley said he served with Oswald in Marine Air Control Squadron No. 9 at El Toro Marine Air Base, Santa Ana, Calif., in the early months of 1959.

He was so impressed with Oswald he wrote a book based on his life called "The Idle Warriors." The book apparently was never published.

THORNLEY DESCRIBED the Marine Oswald as "kind of the outfit janitor, because he had lost his security clearance for being in the brig. He had a reputation in the outfit of being a real loser."

He supported the Warren Commission's thesis, disputed by Garrison, that Oswald was a Communist. He said, "I think Oswald became a Communist before he became a Marine . . ."

Thornley said a mutual interest in books and "bull sessions" drew him to Oswald.

"HE WAS VERY well read and I read a lot. We'd get together in the afternoon, he and I and six or seven others. We discussed politics and religion and such.

"He said he thought communism was the best religion.

"But there wa salways this satirical, half-mocking attitude he took. You couldn't tell whether he was really serious or not."

ASKED IF HE thought Oswald the assassin type, Thornley said:

"Well, he was very resentful of the military; he was very much the man who would 'play' the part of the assassin.

"But, I'm still not sure he committed the assassination. He never showed any tendency toward violence. He was more of a talker than anything else."

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-9-68

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, T 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

4

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Pal 'Never Saw Oswald After 1959'

Kerry Thornley, Marine Corps companion of Lee Harvey Oswald, said today he never saw the accused presidential assassin again after July, 1959, when he was mustered out of the service.

Thornley, in a telephone conversation from South Tampa, Fla., said he declined to cooperate in District Attorney Jim Garrison's probe of the slaying of President John F. Kennedy because he "lacks confidence" in the DA.

Garrison has subpenaed Thornley to appear before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury Feb. 8 and 9, but Thornley says he will fight extradition.

A spokesman for the district attorney's office, told of Thornley's statement that he never saw Oswald in New Orleans, said

"We have at least six witnesses who saw Thornley and Oswald together in New Orleans during the summer of 1963."

The DA contends that Thornley was associated with Oswald in New Orleans during the summer of 1963 when Thornley was working as a waiter in the French Quarter and Oswald was living on Magazine st. Thornley today denied this.

GARRISON'S subpena for Thornley was the fifth issued with his probe of the Kennedy assassination.

Garrison's request for the subpena of Thornley said Thornley was questioned by the Warren Commission "for 33 pages" concerning his Marine Corps life with Oswald.

Garrison said Thornley told an interviewer from the commission that he never saw Oswald after their duty with the Marines.

However, Garrison said he had information that Thornley was one of Oswald's "more consistent companions" in New Orleans prior to Oswald's departure from New Orleans in late September, 1963.

Garrison added that "the frequency" of Oswald's contacts with Thornley here indicated the latter might have specific information about other associations Oswald had in 1963.

GARRISON'S subpena asks that Thornley be granted immunity from arrest for any past offenses during his stay in New Orleans, and also asks authorization to pay Thornley $148 to cover his expenses in coming to New Orleans.

Thornley told newsmen that he knew Oswald about three months when both were stationed at El Toro, Calif., with Marine Air Patrol Squadron No. 9.

But, he said, the friendship ended when they had a short argument one day over a parade starting time.

Thornley said Oswald at that time was the target constantly of his political and religious beliefs.

"Everybody in the outfit put him down as a Communist and an atheist," Thornley said of Oswald.

THORNLEY, 29, who calls himself a freelance writer, said he wrote an unpublished book prior to the assassination of President Kennedy titled "Idle Warriors," in which he mentioned Oswald as one of a number of disenchanted military men who had fled the U. S.

He said Oswald might have been considered his best buddy, "but I don't think Oswald had any close friends in the service."

Thornley said he worked as a waiter while living in New Orleans in 1963. In an interview here Nov. 27, 1963, Thornley described Oswald as "sort of a poor soul."

Meantime, 29-year-old Negro, Vernon W. Bundy, one of the state's major witnesses in the hearing in which three judges ruled that retired businessman Clay Shaw should be held over for trial on a charge of conspiring to kill President Kennedy, yesterday was charged with armed robbery and theft.

JUDGE FRANK J. Shea, committing magistrate, set Bundy's bond at $50,00 in the robbery case, and $750 in the theft case.

Bundy was booked for the armed robbery of Harry Alexander, a 70-year-old Negro of 728 N. Prieur, on Christmas Eve.

He also was booked with theft of $25 from Elaine Leary, Negro, 32, at her residence at 2226 Dumaine on Christmas morning.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 4-A

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-10-68
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
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Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Thornley To Fight N.O. Return

A former Marine who District Attorney Jim Garrison says was a "consistent companion of Lee Harvey Oswald during the latter's stay in New Orleans" said today he will fight extradition to New Orleans to appear before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury in February.

Kerry Wendell Thornley, of Tampa, Fla., subpenaed yesterday by Garrison to appear Feb. 8-9, told newsmen at Tampa that he was contacted by Garrison a couple of months ago and would have come here then "but on my own terms."

[illegible] requested that he appear here [illegible]

GARRISON'S subpena for Thornley was the fifth issued with his probe of the Kennedy assassination.

Garrison's request for the subpena of Thornley said Thornley was questioned by the Warren Commission "for 23 pages" concerning his Marine Corps life with Oswald.

Garrison said Thornley told an interviewer from the commission that he never saw Oswald after their duty with the Marines.

However, Garrison said he had information that Thornley was one of Oswald's "more consistent compainons" in New Orleans prior to Oswalds departure from New Orleans in late September, 1963.

Garrison added that "the frequency" of Oswald's contacts with Thornley here indicated the latter might have specific information about other associations Oswald had in 1963.

GARRISON'S subpena asks that Thornley be granted immunity from arrest for any past offenses during his stay in New Orleans, and also asks authorization to pay Thornley $148 to cover his expenses in coming to New Orleans.

Thornley told newsmen that he knew Oswald about three months when both were stationed at El Toro, Calif., with Marine Air Patrol Squadron No. 9.

But, he said, the friendship ended when they had a short argument one day over a parade starting time.

Thornley said Oswald at that time was the target constantly of his political and religious beliefs.

"Everybody in the outfit put him down as a Communist and an atheist," Thornley said of Oswald.

THORNLEY, 29, who calls himself a freelance writer, said he wrote an unpublished book prior to the assassination of President Kennedy titled "Mr. Warren," in which he mentioned Oswald as one of a number of disenchanted military men who had fled the U. S.

He said Oswald might have been considered his best buddy, "but I don't think Oswald had any close friends in the service."

Thornley said he worked as a waiter while living in New Orleans in 1963. In an interview here Nov. 27, 1963, Thornley described Oswald as "sort of a poor soul."

Meantime, 29-year-old Negro, Vernon W. Bundy, one of the state's major witnesses in the hearing in which three judges ruled that retired businessman Clay Shaw should be held over for trial on a charge of conspiring to kill President Kennedy, yesterday was charged with armed robbery and theft.

JUDGE FRANK J. Shea, committing magistrate, set Bundy's bond at $50,00 in the robbery case, and $750 in the theft case.

Bundy was booked for the armed robbery of Harry Alexander, a 70-year-old Negro of 728 N. Prieur, on Christmas Eve.

He also was booked with theft of $25 from Elaine Leary, Negro, 32, at her residence at 2226 Dumaine on Christmas morning.

work related to The Rivergate would be "several million dollars." The expressway would continue at ground level the 250 feet to Bienville and likewise pass the Jackson Square between the existing concrete levee wall and the railroad tracks, which would be moved riverward. A coffer dam structure would be extended toward the water.

Traffic would move downtown by proceeding under Canal st., Stevenson said, and thereafter would pass through an "open cut"—a roadway with retaining walls but no roof.

Uptown, traffic would pass under Poydras — after which an open-cut section would start — until ground level is reached just upstream from Lafayette.

Stevenson said 18 to 24 months [illegible] completion of a project of this nature.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 1-10-68

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

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Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

16

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DA Plot Probe Figure Due to Get Subpena

The Los Angeles County district attorney's office was expected to serve a subpena today on Lawrence J. Howard Jr., who is wanted here as a material witness in District Attorney Jim Garrison's Kennedy assassination probe.

The subpena was issued by Garrison's office Dec. 29, along with subpenas for Loran E. Hall of Kernville, Calif., and Thomas Beckham of Omaha, Neb.

AT THE TIME, however, Howard was not at his residence, 2706 Pine ave., in El Monte, Calif. near Los Angeles.

Howard, who had returned to El Monte, said today he returned home yesterday from "an extended vacation in the wilds of New Mexico." He said he was unable to return earlier because he was in "inaccessible territory near Durango."

The subpena for Howard says information has been given the DA that Howard was in association with the late David William Ferrie during visits to New Orleans in 1963. Garrison claims that Ferrie, who died here last February, was part of a conspiracy to murder President John F. Kennedy.

THE DOCUMENT also says that the DA has information that Howard was engaged in CIA-sponsored guerrilla training in Florida for raids on Cuba, that he was active in the "Free Cuba" movements in Florida, Louisiana and Texas.

It says Howard arrived in Dallas, checked into the YMCA in October, 1963, and stayed in Dallas until the time of the Kennedy slaying, and that he was in contact with the late Jack Ruby "and other individuals believed to have been involved in the assassination."

Ruby, a Dallas nightclub owner, fatally shot Lee Harvey Oswald, the man identified by the Warren Commission of the lone assassin.

THE DOCUMENT stipulates that Howard will have immunity from prosecution if he answers the summons to testify here.

Howard, who described himself as an unemployed typesetter-welder, said today that he spoke by telephone with the DA's office in Los Angeles and that he understands the subpena is to be served sometime today. This was confirmed by the DA's office..

He said he does not plan to avoid being served.

HOWARD SAID that he was working in Los Angeles Nov. 22, 1963, the date of the assassination, and that he has never registered at the Dallas YMCA.

"There is no information at all that I can give that would in any way uncover anything. I gave a statement to the FBI and as far as they were concerned, I was cleared," Howard said.

He would not discuss why he was questioned by the FBI, but said, "I have no knowledge of any conspiracy concerning the assassination of President Kennedy . . . I think they're interested in me because at one time I helped train gurrilla forces for a proposed invasion of Cuba."



JAMES HICKS

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-11-68
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
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Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

17

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

TWO THUGS 'ROUGH UP' WITNESS IN DA PROBE

Assaulted At Hotel, Police Say

Police said today that a witness in the District Attorney Jim Garrison presidential assassination plot, scheduled to appear today before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury, was "roughed up" and thrown through a glass door at a mid-city hotel about 1:35 a. m. today.

Pfc. Louis Munsch Jr. and Thomas Raine identified the man as James Hicks, 29, of Enid, Okla. The officers said Hicks was attacked by two unidentified Negroes at the Fontainebleau Motor Hotel.

Assistant DA Richard V. Burnes has dientified Hicks as a civil service employe at Vance Air Force Base who witnessed the slaying at Dallas Nov. 22, 1963, of President Kennedy "and may have pertinent information about the planning and execution of the assassination or of persons involved in the conspiracy."

HICKS TOLD Pfc. Munsch and Raine that he was asleep in his room at the motel early today and was awakened by the two Negro intruders.

He said the pair grabbed him and threw him through a plate glass door leading to a balcony.

Police said they found the glass doors of Hicks room shattered when they were called to investigate.

SECURITY OFFICER Freddie Rawles told the officers he received a call from the front office of the motel shortly after 1 a. m. to investigate "a disturbance in room 650."

Rawles said he met two Negroes coming out of an elevator leading to Hicks' floor.

Rawles said he questioned the men and they told him they had "been to see a party in room 650."

The security officer said both men produced identification cards but he failed to make a note of the identifications.

Pfc. Munsch and Raine said they reported the incident Sgt. Louis Ivon, chief investigator for Jim Garrison's office, and Ivon was investigating the assault.



JAMES HICKS

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEWORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-11-68

Edition: RED COMET

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, T 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89--

Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

California Judge Delays Plot Probe Case Ruling

Garrison to Be Asked to Take Deposition

A Bakersfield, Calif., judge Wednesday delayed for two weeks a decision on whether to order Loren Hall to appear before the Orleans Parish grand jury in connection with the Kennedy assassination investigation.

At the same time the judge ordered Hall's attorney and the Kern County district attorney's office to urge New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison to come to Bakersfield to take a deposition from Hall.

Garrision issued a subpena for Hall, who he says had dealings with Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby in Dallas. Garrison contends Hall was in Dallas for several days in November of 1963.

DENIES ASSOCIATION

Meanwhile, another man subpenaed by Garrison, Kerry Thornley, said Wednesday he never met Lee Harvey Oswald [illegible] July, 1963.

Garrison contends that Thornley, who knew Oswald in the Marine Corps, was associated with Oswald in New Orleans during the summer of 1963 when Thornley was working as a waiter in the French Quarter and Oswald was living on Magazine st.

Thornley said in South Tampa, Fla., Wednesday that he declined to cooperate in the district attorney's probe because he "lacks confidence" in Garrison.

In New Orleans James Hicks of Enid, Okla., who was subpenaed earlier in the week by Garrison said he is convinced there was a conspiracy because "there had to have been for things to happen the way they did."

Hicks said he was in Dealey Plaza when the President was shot and that he saw a man hiding in the trunk of a car on the grassy knoll just before the presidential motorcade passed.

He also said the shots were fired from places other than the Texas Book Depository and that a sign near the street had a hole in it after the assassination, but it was removed about a half hour afterwards and he hasn't seen or head of it since.

Hall, at a brief hearing in California, also said he is afraid to return to New Orleans, but for fear that pro-Cuban agents may assassinate him.

The California judge, P. R. Borton, said he delayed taking action because of Hall's "absolute and categorical denial that he knew any of the conspirators or that he had overheard any conversation about a conspiracy to assassinate the late President Kennedy."

HEARING HELD

The hearing was conducted at the request of Garrison, who askde the court to order Hall to appear before the Orleans grand jury. A $405 check to cover Hall's traveling expenses accompanied the request.

Under questioning by his attorney, Hall admitted he was in Dallas [illegible] and he was arrested by a Dallas city police officer for "[illegible] pep pill" and was ordered out of town.

Garrison has claimed Hall did not leave Dallas until after the assassination.

Asked if he knew Ruby or Oswald, Hall answered, "Certainly not."

Hall also denied that he worked for or was an agent for the CIA but admitted he knew Larry Howard, who also has been subpenaed by Garrison. Hall said he met Howard in a Miami hotel in January, 1963, while working with a group training anti-Castro Cuban guerrillas.

TO FIGHT ORDER

The subpena against Thornley ordered him to appear before the Grand Jury Feb. 8 and 9, but Thornley said he will fight extradition.

A spokesman for the district attorney's office said, "We have at least six witnesses who saw Thornley and Oswald together in New Orleans during the summer of 1963" and that Thornley was one of Oswald's more consistent companions" here prior to Oswald's departure in late September, 1963.

Garrison said the frequency of Oswald's contacts with Thornley here indicate the latter may have specific information about other associations Oswald had in 1963.

The subpena asks that Thornley be granted immunity from arrest for any past offenses during his stay in New Orleans and asks authorization to pay Thornley $148 to cover his expenses in coming to New Orleans.

Thornley told newsmen he knew Oswald about three months when both were stationed at El Toro, Calif., with Marine Air Patrol Squadron No 9.

'FRIENDSHIP ENDED'

But he said the friendship ended when they had a short argument one day over a parade starting time.

Thornley said Oswald constantly received criticism "because of his political and other beliefs. "Everybody in the outfit put him down as a Communist and an atheist," he added.

Thornley, 29, who calls himself a freelance writer, said he wrote an unpublished book prior to the assassination of Kennedy titled "Idle Warriors" in which he mentioned Oswald as one of a number of disenchanted military men who fled the U.S.

He said Oswald may have been considered his best buddy, "but I don't think Oswald had any close friends in the service."

Thornley said he worked as a waiter while living in New Orleans in 1963. In an interview Thornley described Oswald as "sort of a poor [illegible]"

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 2

SECTION 4

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-11-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION O PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TX 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

(7)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Testimony Heard by Grand Jury

James Hicks, a witness in District Attorney Jim Garrison's Kennedy assassination probe, said he was attacked in his hotel room early today by two unidentified Negro men and pushed through a plate glass door.

The witness, a 29-year-old Enid, Okla., civil service employe, was interviewed just before testifying at a session of the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

Hicks said he was asleep when two Negroes entered his room, grabbed him, roughed him up and then threw him through a glass door leading to a balcony outside his sixth-floor room.

HE SAID HE told police earlier he met two Negro men that he knew and had drinks with them. He invited them to his room, where they had more drinks, he said. He said when they left, he went to bed. The two Negro men who beat him up, Hicks said, were not the same men he had been drinking with earlier.

The incident took place in the Fontainebleau Hotel.

When Hicks appeared at the press conference in Garrison's office, he had scratch marks on his forehead and the side of his face.

HICKS WAS subpenaed to testify before the jury because he said he was present in Dallas on the motorcade route and witnessed the assassination of the President.

He said today that he thinks his testimony will "throw some light" on the events of that day, Nov. 22, 1963. Hicks, who said he is a surveyor, was living in Dallas at the time and was "looking for work."

"IT'S REALLY hard to say what happened because it happened so fast, but I do remember the President being shot and I knew he was shot when it happened because I saw his whole head explode. It didn't look like one shot . . . his whole head exploded . . . this meant to me that his head was struck by more than one bullet," Hicks said.

Hicks said he heard four shots and one bullet came over his head and struck a traffic caution sign. The sign was removed almost immediately after the assassination, he said, and, as far as he knows, was never mentioned in the Warren Commission report.

HE SAID IT was removed by men "I assumed to be members of the Dallas police force. I assumed they would use it as evidence."

Hicks said he gave his name to a patrolman that day but was never called to testify before the Warren Commission.

Garrison, he says, has photographs showing him at the scene.

HICKS SAID that he does not believe the attack on him this morning had anything to do with his presence in New Orleans as a witness. He said it might have been a burglary attempt.

He said, however, that he has received a number of crank calls, including one call threatening his wife and son if he doesn't keep his mouth shut. He said the whole string of events has made him extremely nervous.

Police said they found the glass doors of Hicks' room shattered when they were called to investigate.

SECURITY OFFICER Freddie Rawles told the officers he received a call from the front office of the motel shortly after 1 a. m. to investigate "a disturbance in room 650."

Rawles said he met two Negroes coming out of an elevator leading to Hicks' floor.

Rawles said he questioned the men and they told him they had "been to see a party in room 650."

The security officer said both men produced identification cards but he failed to make a note of the identifications.

Police said they reported the incident to Sgt. Louis Ivon, chief investigator for Jim Garrison's office, and Ivon was investigating the assault.



JAMES HICKS

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 1-11-68

Edition: RED FINAL

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

REC-35

FBI

Date: 1/8/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
11/22/63
MISC - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau and interested offices is an LHM which is self-explanatory.

For the information of the Bureau, [redacted] contacted BOB BLAIR, News Commentator, WVUE-TV, New Orleans, La., during the early evening of 1/6/68. After BLAIR had talked to [redacted], [redacted] advised BLAIR that he wished to talk to a representative of the FBI relative to La Cosa Nostra.

BLAIR contacted the New Orleans Office of the FBI and [redacted] were directed to the New Orleans Office. The interview was conducted by SA PATRICK J. COLLINS, JR.

Copies of this LHM furnished San Francisco for information purposes only.

EX-109

San Francisco conduct no inquiry of any kind unless directed to do so by the Bureau.

6042

cc LHM for 5732 REC-35

12 JAN 11 1968

C. C. - Bishop

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encs. 6)
2 - Dallas (Encs. 2) (89-43)
2 - San Francisco (Encs. 2)
2 - New Orleans

62 JAN 29 1968

PJC:emh
(8)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

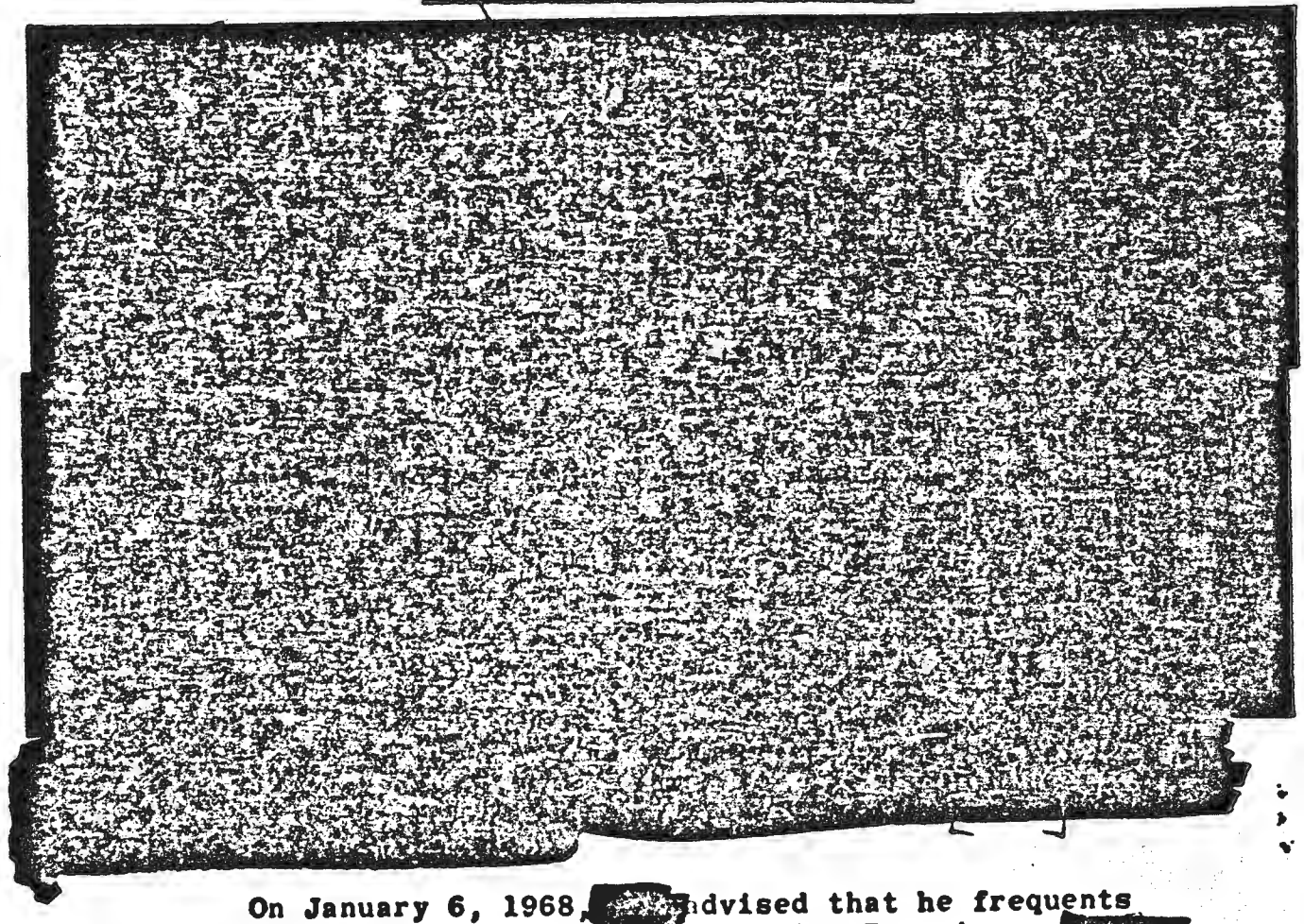
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
January 8, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963



On January 6, 1968, [redacted] advised that he frequents the Idlewood Lounge, 970 Sutter Street, San Francisco. [redacted] stated that this club is owned and operated by [redacted] whom [redacted] described as a well known real estate

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

man in the San Francisco area. Rye stated that [redacted] claims to have contacts with "La Cosa Nostra" and that through Zimmerman [redacted] met one [redacted] uses the name [redacted] and his wife Elena works at the Idlewood Lounge.

Approximately six weeks ago [redacted] advised [redacted] that he was the adopted son of [redacted] whom [redacted] described as a deceased La Cosa Nostra leader in San Francisco. [redacted] further advised [redacted] that a friend of [redacted] in the La Cosa Nostra has a "contract" to kill New Orleans District Attorney James Garrison.

[redacted] stated that he furnished this information to news reporter Harvey Morgan, television station KCBS, San Francisco, California. Morgan contacted one Harold Weisberg who in turn contacted Garrison and made arrangements for [redacted] to travel to New Orleans to be interviewed by Garrison. At the same time, Morgan made a national press release relative to this matter.

On the basis of the above promise [redacted] traveled to New Orleans, Louisiana, with one Thomas William Sanders. [redacted] stated that they traveled in Sanders' automobile from San Francisco to New Orleans. [redacted] described Sanders as a political writer in San Francisco. Sanders' purpose in making the trip with [redacted] was to interview James Garrison.

[redacted] stated that he gave a two-hour taped statement to Garrison and his assistant, one Mr. Alcock. Alcock stated he would arrange to pay [redacted] roundtrip expenses. Alcock advised [redacted] that he believed [redacted] story was a "CIA plant" in case anything happens to Garrison.

[redacted] stated that Alcock has furnished him no money to date and that on January 5, 1968, Sanders abruptly departed New Orleans, taking all of [redacted] clothing, personal papers and their cat.

[redacted]

FBI

Date: 1/10/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, TAMPA (62-455) (RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
(OO:DL)

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is the original and one copy of an article which appeared in the 1/10/68 issue of the "Tampa Tribune", a daily newspaper published at Tampa, Fla. One copy of the article is enclosed for Dallas and New Orleans.

(3) - Bureau (Encls. 2)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Info) (Encl. 1)
1 - New Orleans (89-69) (Info) (Encl. 1)
1 - Tampa
KLM:cj
(6)

6043

EX 103

REC 48

1 JAN 12 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

62 JAN 18 1968

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

In Kennedy Probe—

Tampan Subpoenaed by Garrison

By THOM WILKERSON
Tribune Staff Writer

A Tampa free lance writer yesterday was subpoenaed by Dist. Atty. James Garrison of New Orleans in connection with Garrison's probe of the assassination of President Kennedy.

Kerry Wendell Thornley, 29, of 726 51st St. S., said at his home here that he has nothing new to tell Garrison but said he would appear in New Orleans Feb. 8-9 "if I'm legally required to do so."

Garrison, in announcing the subpoena, said Thornley hadn't told the Warren Commission everything about his association with Lee Harvey Oswald, described by Garrison and the Commission as a Marine Corps buddy of Thornley's.

"I've been half expecting this," said Thornley, who has lived at the 51st Street address with his wife, Clara, since last October.

"I'm very, very skeptical that Oswald killed Kennedy or had anything to do with it. The last time I saw him was



—Staff Photo by Mark Foley

Thornley Expresses Mild Surprise

. . . says he has nothing new to tell Garrison

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1
TAMPA TRIBUNE
TAMPA, FLORIDA

Date: 1/10/68
Edition: CITY
Author: THOM WILKERSON
Editor: JAMES A. CLENDINEN
Title:

Character:
or
Classification: 62
Submitting Office: TAMPA

[ ] Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

in June 1959. I never saw him in New Orleans. I told the Warren Commission in April, 1964 in Washington all I knew."

Thornley said Garrison's action was prompted by information supplied by Barbara Reid, a New Orleans practitioner of witchcraft. He said he knew Oswald at El Toro, Calif., in 1959.

The Tampan is the author of, "Oswald," a book on the accused assassin published in 1965 by New Classics House, Chicago.

"I don't think Oswald had any best buddies," said Thornley. "I was a close acquaintance. One time, I remember, we had an argument about waiting on a parade and I told him, 'Well, comrade, comes the revolution and you'll change all that.' Everybody in the outfit (Marine Air Control Squadron 9) put him down as an atheist and communist."

He said Oswald didn't appear to be insane but was "a little bit of an oddball."

Thornley said his and Oswald's paths apparently crossed in New Orleans before Kennedy's death but he never saw Oswald. He said Barbara Reid is working with Garrison and "is charging around New Orleans" with one of Garrison's assistants.

Garrison said Thornley was closely associated with Oswald in New Orleans in September 1963.

"To say that Mr. Thornley failed to tell the whole truth (to the Warren Commission) and that there was not the slightest effort to elicit from him the whole truth is an understatement," said Garrison.

Thornley said he agreed with Garrison in that the Warren Commission wasn't as thorough as it should have been in its probe of the President's murder.

"I would have been much more suspicious of me than they (commission) were," said Thornley.

He said he never knew Jack Ruby, the killer of Oswald.

Thornley, who attended the University of Southern California for one year, said: "I won't have anything new to tell the grand jury because I didn't see Oswald after 1959 and had no contact with him. I wasn't his closest friend as a lot of people have said. He had no friends that I knew about.

"I distrust Garrison very strongly and, primarily, it's for subjective reasons," he added. "I've given no thought to getting a lawyer. Ordinarily, I'd forget it but in dealing with Garrison, I might go ahead and get one."

The 5 ft. 10 in., sandy haired, 140-lb. Los Angeles native accepted Garrison's action with ostensible aplomb.

He said he was in New Orleans waiting on tables in Arnaud's Restaurant on Nov. 22, 1963, when Kennedy was shot in Dallas. He said he had waited on Garrison's table on various occasions during his days in New Orleans.

"I didn't like Kennedy, but then there isn't a president in the history of the United States I've particularly liked," said Thornley, who classifies himself as a former atheist turned deist and a "pacifist down to self defense."

He said Garrison is "in a corner, out on a limb; if he does not have anything, he's going to have to manufacture it."

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

REC 39

Date: 1/10/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO DIRECTOR FBI

FROM: SAC OKLAHOMA CITY (89-41) RUC

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
OODL

Re Oklahoma City airtel to Bureau 1/9/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and 3 copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth newspaper clipping which appeared in the Tulsa Tribune on 1/9/68.

Enclosed for Dallas and New Orleans is one copy each of above letterhead memorandum.

3-Bureau (Enc.4)
1-Dallas (Enc.1)
1-New Orleans (Enc.1)
1-Oklahoma City

JJF:pwm
(6)

REC 39

EX 106

6044

14 JAN 15 1968

C. C. Eltapp

59 JAN 31 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
January 10, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

There is attached herewith a copy of a newspaper item, written by Nolen Bulloch, which appeared in the Tulsa Tribune, Tulsa, Oklahoma, on September 9, 1968.

[redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI, and it is the property of the FBI's are not to be [illegible]

Man Accused by Garrison Asks Help of Tulsa Woman

By NOLEN BULLOCH

A man accused by New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison of a conspiracy in the assassination of President Kennedy told The Tribune today he was calling upon a Tulsa friend to help establish his innocence.

But the Tulsan, through her attorney, said she has not seen Edgar Eugene Bradley, 51, of [redacted] since he called her from Tulsa to El Paso the day before Kennedy was killed.

The attorney, Rodman D. West, said the Tulsan had letters written by Bradley after the assassination in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

West said the Tulsa information had been supplied to the FBI and other enforcement agencies.

Bradley surrendered last week to Los Angeles authorities after Garrison filed the conspiracy count, the second one in his lengthy investigation into the death of the President.

BRADLEY SAID in North Hollywood, Calif., in a telephone interview, he intended to fight extradition to Louisiana.

EDGAR E. BRADLEY

Bradley, a public relations man for Dr. Carl McIntire, an evangelist, told The Tribune he arrived in Tulsa on Nov. 20, 1963, to visit.

"I remained in Tulsa until the evening of Nov. 21, when I caught a bus for El Paso," Bradley related.

"I am sure this will be verified. I got off the bus in Oklahoma City to eat a bite and I called friends there.

"The bus went straight through to El Paso and I was on it at the time that President Kennedy was killed. I wasn't anywhere near Dallas."

GREYHOUND LINES in Tulsa said there was a bus which left Tulsa at 7:10 p.m., stopped in Oklahoma City, then went directly to El Paso. A spokesman said it didn't go through Dallas.

Bradley said "I can produce evidence that I was in El Paso but I don't want to talk too much about it now in order not to tip my hand to Garrison."

West said his client was contacted recently by attorneys for Bradley, who are seeking affidavits from her that Bradley was in Tulsa on Nov. 20 and 21, 1963.

West said the Tulsan related she was a longtime friend of Bradley and was with him until the early hours Nov. 21. West quoted his client as saying Bradley told her that he planned "to go to Texas."

"She isn't certain when he left Tulsa because she did not see him the day he left," West said.

WEST CONTENDED the Tulsan had received correspondence from Bradley, including letters shortly after the assassination.

He declined to make public the correspondence.

He was asked if any of the letters mentioned the assassination.

"Yes, they did," he replied.

"Did they mention any who took part and did they mention that anyone other than Lee Oswald might have taken part?"

"Yes."

West said the Tulsa woman kept a diary and had written in some detail of Bradley's visit in 1963.

BRADLEY WAS the second man charged by Garrison with conspiracy to murder Kennedy. A similar charge was filed against Clay A. Shaw, 51, a wealthy retired New Orleans businessman. He awaits trial.

The official Warren report said Kennedy was killed by a lone sniper, Lee Harvey Oswald. Garrison contends that it was a conspiracy involving several men, sponsored by extreme right-wing political forces.

Bradley said his employer, McIntire, "has been a powerful force in right-wing causes."

"But I am neither a political extremist or a kill-the-commies-for-Christ type," Bradley said. "I am not for hate of any kind and I don't know anything about Garrison or the Kennedy affair."

BRADLEY SAID he had taken a lie-detector test in Los Angeles since the charge was filed.

"It completely cleared me of any knowledge of the assassination," he said.

FBI

Date: 1/9/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, SACRAMENTO (62-34)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, Dallas, Texas
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION
CONCERNING

Enclosed for the Bureau, Dallas, and New Orleans is one copy each of article appearing in "Bakersfield Californian" newspaper at Bakersfield, California on 1/3/68, entitled "Garrison's Subpoena for Hall Arrives."

This article is being furnished for information because the last paragraph of article contains statements that LORAN E. HALL (who resides in Kernville, California, tends bar at Wofford Heights, California, white male, age 47), furnished false information to FBI regarding above captioned case.

Although possible FAG violation exists regarding HALL, no action is being taken at this time UACB, in view of controversial nature of this matter.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
2 - Dallas (Enc. 1)
2 - New Orleans (Enc. 1)
2 - Sacramento
CNS:km
(9)

REC 39 6045

EX 106

JAN 16 1968

C. C. Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

59 JAN

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Garrison's Subpoena for Hall Arrives

$405 Check for Travel Costs Sent

Loran E. Hall, Kernville, will have an opportunity to appear in Kern County Superior Court and object to being subpoenaed as a material witness in the controversial probe into what New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison claims was a plot which resulted in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy Nov. 22, 1963.

Kern County Dist. Atty. Kit Nelson said he received Garrison's request to subpoena the Kernville man yesterday.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Pages 13 & 14

"Bakersfield Californian", Bakersfield, California

Date: 1/3/67
Edition: Evening
Author: Unknown
Editor: DONALD FRITTS
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEX

Classification: 62-
Submitting Office: SC

☐ Being Investigated

6 - 1 1

345

62- Assassination of President KENNEDY

The request was accompanied by a $405.40 check for Hall's transportation and expenses to testify before the Orleans Parish (county) Grand Jury Feb. 1 and 2.

Nelson's office will file the request with the Superior Court. Hall, he added, will be given notice and the opportunity to appear in court to show cause why the subpoena would result in "undue hardship" or why he should not be considered a material witness.

Nelson said it is not a matter of extraditing Hall, an action that would require Gov. Reagan's approval. Garrison's subpoena is based on the uniform act to secure attendance of witnesses, a reciprocal agreement between most states, he said. Grounds for rejecting a state's attempt to subpoena a witness are based on "undue hardship and whether materiality is involved," Nelson said.

The Orleans Parish subpoena asks Nelson to secure a Superior Court order directing Hall to make the trip to New Orleans and be available for questioning Feb. 1 and 2. If Hall does not appear and object, when notified, Nelson said the request probably will be granted under terms of the reciprocal agreement.

However, Nelson said Hall has the right to counsel and can ask the court to reject the request.

Meanwhile, the $405.40 check will be held and given to Hall if the court directs him to make the trip to New Orleans. The subpoena grants Hall immunity from arrest for anything happening prior to his entry into Louisiana.

The subpoena, issued by Criminal District Court Judge Matthew S. Brannif of New Orleans, reports Garrison has information that Hall checked into the Dallas YMCA in October, 1963 and remained in that city until the time of President Kennedy's death. The subpoena alleges Hall was in Dallas with Jack Ruby "and other individuals believed to be involved in the assassination" including Lee Harvey Oswald.

Yesterday, the Associated Press reported from New Orleans that Hall while saying

see Subpoena—page 14

Subpoena

from page 13

he disliked President Kennedy denied any knowledge of a conspiracy to kill him. The AP quoted a telephone interview by the New Orleans States-Item with Hall while he was on the job as a bartender in nearby Wofford Heights.

The leased wire story quotes Hall as saying President Kennedy "should have been removed from office — by ballot, not by bullet." Hall also said he will not return voluntarily to New Orleans, but if a court order directs him to do so "I naturally will go . . . I have nothing to hide."

When interviewed last Friday Hall said he was at home in Monterey Park, Calif., when the President was slain. He and Mrs. Hall moved to Kernville during 1964.

During yesterday's interview Hall, who Garrison says was associated with Oswald and Jack Ruby in Dallas, reported he first saw Ruby "when I, like the rest of America, saw him shoot Oswald on television."

Garrison, Hall said, is interested in him because he once told FBI agents he was present in the Dallas home of Mrs. Sylvia Odio during a meeting described by the Warren report as involving a person introduced to her as "Leon" Oswald.

However, Hall said yesterday he wasn't at such a meeting, but falsely told the FBI he was there because he was "frightened," AP reports.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
JAN 11 1968

REC 39

FBI WASH DC

TELETYPE

FBI NEW ORLS

521PM URGENT 1-11-68 CDC

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM RED FLASH EDITION, JAN. ELEVEN INSTANT, REPORTED THAT JAMES HICKS, A WITNESS IN DA JIM GARRISON'S ASSASSINATION PROBE SAID HE WAS ATTACKED IN HIS HOTEL ROOM EARLY TODAY BY TWO UNIDENTIFIED NEGRO MEN AND PUSHED THROUGH A PLATE GLASS DOOR.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT HICKS, A TWENTYNINE YEAR OLD ENID, OKLA. CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEE, WAS INTERVIEWED JUST BEFORE TESTIFYING AT A SESSION OF THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY AND CLAIMED HE WAS ASLEEP IN HIS ROOM AT ~~THE~~ FONTAINEBLEAU MOTEL WHEN TWO NEGROES ENTERED THE ROOM, GRABBED HIM, ROUGHED HIM UP, AND THEN THREW HIM ~~THROUGH~~ A GLASS DOOR LEADING TO THE BALCONY OUTSIDE OF HIS ROOM.

REC 39 6046 JAN 16 1968

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT HICKS TOLD POLICE THAT EARLIER HE MET TWO NEGRO MEN THAT HE KNEW AND HAD DRINKS

END PAGE ONE

1 XEROX
JAN 10 1968

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

WITH THEM. HE INVITED THESE MEN TO HIS ROOM WHERE THEY HAD MORE DRINKS AND WHEN THE TWO MEN LEFT HE WENT TO BED. HICKS CLAIMED THE TWO NEGRO MEN WHO BEAT HIM UP WERE NOT THE SAME MEN HE HAD BEEN DRINKING WITH EARLIER.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT WHEN HICKS APPEARED AT THE PRESS CONFERENCE AT GARRISON'S OFFICE HE HAD SCRATCH MARKS ON HIS FOREHEAD AND THE SIDE OF HIS FACE.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE HICKS WAS SUBPOFNAED TO TESTIFY BEFORE THE GRAND JURY BECAUSE HE WAS PRESENT IN DALLAS ON THE MOTORCADE ROUTE AND WITNESSED THE ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT. THE ARTICLE SAID HICKS SAID TODAY HE THINKS HIS TESTIMONY WILL "THROW SOME LIGHT" ON THAT DAY, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE. HICKS, WHO SAID HE IS A PURVEYOR, WAS LIVING IN DALLAS AT THE TIME AND WAS " LOOKING FOR WORK":

THE ARTICLE QUOTED HICKS AS SAYING "IT'S REALLY HARD TO SAY WHAT HAPPENED BECAUSE IT HAPPENED SO FAST, BUT I DO REMEMBER THE PRESIDENT BEING SHOT AND I KNEW HE WAS SHOT WHEN IT HAPPENED BECAUSE I SAW HIS WHOLE HEAD EXPLODE. IT DID NOT LOOK LIKE ONE SHOT, HIS WHOLE HEAD

END PAGE TWO

EXPLODED. THIS MEANT TO ME THAT HIS HEAD WAS STRUCK BY MORE THAN ONE BULLET." HICKS ALSO REPORTEDLY SAID HE HEARD FOUR SHOTS AND ONE BULLET CAME OVER HIS HEAD AND STRUCK A TRAFFIC CAUTION SIGN. THE SIGN WAS REMOVED ALMOST IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ASSASSINATION AND AS FAR AS HE KNOWS WAS NEVER MENTIONED IN THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT. HICKS SAID IT WAS REMOVED BY MEN "I ASSUMED TO BE MEMBERS OF THE DALLAS POLICE FORCE. I ASSUMED THEY WOULD USE IT AS EVIDENCE."

HICKS ALLEGED HE GAVE HIS NAME TO A PATROLMAN THAT DAY BUT WAS NEVER CALLED TO TESTIFY BEFORE THE WARREN COMMISSION.

THE ARTICLE SAID THAT HICKS STATED THAT HE DID NOT BELIEVE THE ATTACK ON HIM TODAY HAD ANYTHING TO DO WITH HIS PRESENCE IN NEW ORLEANS AS A WITNESS AND THAT IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN A BURGLARY ATTEMPT. HICKS CLAIMED HOWEVER, THAT HE HAS RECEIVED A NUMBER OF CRANK CALLS, INCLUDING ONE CALL THREATENING HIS WIFE AND SON IF HE DOESN'T KEEP HIS MOUTH SHUT.

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

THIS SAME ISSUE REPORTED THAT THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE WAS EXPECTED TO SERVE A SUBPOENA TODAY ON LAWRENCE J. HOWARD, JR. WANTED AS A MATERIAL WITNESS IN DA JIM GARRISON'S KENNEDY ASSASSINATION PROBE, WHO ONLY RETURNED TO HIS HOME YESTERDAY FROM AN EXTENDED VACATION IN THE WILDS OF NEW MEXICO.

THE ARTICLE SAID HOWARD, WHO DESCRIBED HIMSELF AS AN UNEMPLOYED TYPE SETTER - WELDER SAID HE SPOKE BY TELEPHONE WITH THE DA'S OFFICE IN LOS ANGELES AND UNDERSTOOD THE SUBPOENA WOULD BE SERVED SOMETIME TODAY. HOWARD SAID HE WAS WORKING IN LOS ANGELES NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, THE DATE OF THE ASSASSINATION, AND HE HAS NEVER REGISTERED AT THE DALLAS YMCA.

THE ARTICLE QUOTED HOWARD AS SAYING, "THERE IS NO INFORMATION AT ALL THAT I CAN GIVE THAT WOULD IN ANYWAY UNCOVER ANYTHING. I GAVE A STATEMENT TO THE FBI AND AS FAR AS THEY WERE CONCERNED, I WAS CLEARED." HOWARD WOULD NOT DISCUSS WHY HE WAS QUESTIONED BY THE FBI BUT SAID, "I HAVE NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY CONSPIRACY CONCERNING THE

END PAGE FOUR

PAGE FIVE

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY... I THINK THEY

ARE INTERESTED IN ME BECAUSE AT ONE TIME I HELPED TRAIN

GUERRILLA FORCES FOR A PROPOSED INVASION OF CUBA. "

NO ~~LHM~~ memo FOLLOWS.

END

MXS

FBI WASH DC

cc- MR. SULLIVAN

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 1-12-68

The attached concerns an assault on one James Hicks, a witness in the probe of the assassination of President Kennedy by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison. Hicks, who claims he witnessed the assassination claims he was assaulted by two Negroes in his motel room yesterday. In a letter to the Attorney General on 1-8-68 we stated a check of our files disclosed that the name of James Hicks did not come up in connection with our investigation of the assassination nor does it appear in the index of the Warren Commission Report. Hicks is apparently a publicity seeker.

Lawrence J. Howard, mentioned in attached, is an individual Garrison is attempting to serve a subpoena to in Los Angeles, California, as allegedly having known Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack Ruby. Our investigation of the assassination disclosed no information that Howard knew Oswald or Ruby. By letter dated 12-28-67 we furnished pertinent data in our file regarding Howard to the White House and Attorney General.

Since information in the attached has been obtained through news media, no dissemination is being made.

ABK:mh

FBI

Date: 1/11/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

REC-34

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies of LHM reflecting investigation conducted by SA JAMES T. MONAHAN in this case.

Enclosed for New Orleans are 2 copies of this LHM. One copy of LHM being furnished Bureau of Narcotics, Dallas.

Information copies are being furnished New Orleans in view of their interest in this matter.

The Dallas Office indices are negative regarding [redacted] and [redacted] as checked on 1/9/68. For obvious reasons, the name [redacted] without further descriptive data, was not checked in the Dallas Office indices.

The information contained in the enclosed LHM was accepted by SA JAMES T. MONAHAN without comment to SCHULZE.

REC-34

6047

UACB, no further investigation is being conducted by the Dallas Office in this matter.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 10)
2 - New Orleans (89-69)(Info)(Enc. 2)
2 - Dallas
JTM:jah
(7)

15 JAN 15 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

95 JAN 22 1968

UNITED STATES [illegible]

FEDERAL [illegible]

Dallas, [illegible]
January [illegible], 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

RE: ASSASSINATION OF [illegible]
PRESIDENT
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION
CONCERNING

On January 9, 1964, [illegible], Route 1, Box 67, Cotulla, Texas, employed by the Texas Mid-Continental Lines as a truck driver, 5150 Dolores, Dallas, Texas, voluntarily furnished the following information:

Schulze stated that on January 5, 1964, at the Dick Price Truck Stop on Industrial Boulevard in Dallas, he met a young woman by the name of [illegible] who said that Betty did not disclose her last name to him, but he thought it sounded like Faulkenburg (phonetic). He described Betty as a white female, about 28 years of age, 5'6" tall, 110 pounds with dyed red hair. Schulze said she was evidently a well-educated and intelligent woman.

He said that for the next seven days and nights, he and Betty went out together socially and they stayed together during the nights at various hotels in Dallas. Schulze said he was certain that Betty was using some form of narcotics. Although he never saw her take any narcotics, he said that he could tell she was using narcotics by her mannerisms and speech.

Schulze said that Betty told him that she regularly brought narcotics, specifically heroin, from New Orleans to Kansas City, Little Rock and Dallas. She told Schulze that she carried the heroin with her on commercial airlines and on arriving in Dallas, she delivered it to Bob Johnson. Betty did not tell Schulze who she was going to see in Kansas City or Little Rock. She told him that she

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COPIES DESTROYED
21 JAN 16 1973

received the heroin from Jack LaRue in New Orleans. Schulze said that Betty told him that LaRue was a "big dealer" in narcotics in New Orleans.

Betty also told Schulze that her previous contact in Dallas, Bob Preach, had been murdered in a power struggle and that Johnson had taken over Preach's position. Schulze said that Betty stated that at the current time, LaRue and Johnson were in a conflict because she had been "sleeping with" LaRue in New Orleans and Johnson in Dallas. She also stated that because of his jealousy, Johnson did not pay her for her last delivery and that LaRue would be furious over this matter.

Schulze said he was sure the only reason Betty bothered with him during this three-day period was because she was penniless and desperate. He said that he had given her some money during the period he was with her.

Schulze said that on the evening of January 8, 1968, he and Betty were in his room at the Hotel Lawrence in Dallas and Betty had been drinking excessively. He said they began discussing the assassination of President Kennedy due to the fact that the Hotel Lawrence is in the area of the assassination site. Schulze said Betty told him that she knew something about the assassination of President Kennedy. She told Schulze that Jack LaRue in New Orleans had something to do with this assassination. Schulze said that he believed her exact words were "LaRue has the key to the assassination." Schulze stated that Betty refused to elaborate further on this matter.

Schulze advised on January 9, 1968, that Betty had left the Hotel Lawrence when he had checked out and he said that he had no idea as to where she was at the present. He stated that she had no permanent address in Dallas. He said that as far as he knows, her home would be in New Orleans with Jack LaRue.

Schulze said that he had never met Bob Johnson, Bob Preach, or Jack LaRue.

He also advised that at approximately 11 PM, Dallas time, January 8, 1968, he telephoned the Office of New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison in an effort to advise him of the information which Betty had given him. He stated Garrison was not in his office and that he left his name with a secretary at the office, but gave her no details.

FBI

Date: 1/8/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)(P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

Re Dallas airtel with LHM to Bureau dated 12/4/67 and Bureau airtel to Dallas dated 12/7/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of LHM, suitable for dissemination, reflecting interviews with Mr. FLOYD A. CHAMBERS and Mr. EMMETT R. JAMIESON, both of Dallas, Texas.

Interviews were conducted by SA's JAMES W. ANDERTON and MICHAEL G. KEALEY.

In view of the information set out in the LHM as to both interviews, no further investigation is being conducted by Dallas into this phase, UACB.

ENCLOSURE 6048

12 JAN 11 1968

(3 - Bureau (Enc. 10)
1 - Atlanta (89-45)(Enc. 1)(Info)
1 - New Orleans (89-69)(Enc. 1)(Info)
2 - Dallas
JWA:jsd
(7)

C. C. - Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
January 8, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

On January 2, 1968, Mr. Floyd A. Chambers advised that he resides and maintains an office on Floyd Road, Richardson, Texas. He stated that he is the owner and manager of the Allied Restoration Company at Richardson, Texas. He also advised that his brother-in-law is Dr. Kermit H. Hunter, who is the dean of the School of Arts, Southern Methodist University (SMU), Dallas, Texas.

Mr. Chambers stated that on either November 23 or 24, 1963, he was visiting a friend, Mr. Emmett R. Jamieson, at his residence which is located just north of Texas Instruments [illegible] near Richardson, Texas. He stated that he and Mr. Jamieson, along with some other friends, were playing poker on that date and at approximately midnight he recalled there was a very loud pounding on Mr. Jamieson's front door. He stated that upon opening the door, he and Mr. Jamieson noticed a very large red-haired individual, possibly a truck driver, who was inquiring as to the location of the home of the superintendent of the "Dallas Book Depository Building". Mr. Chambers went on to state that this individual became rather belligerent inasmuch as Jamieson was unable to help him. Chambers stated that a few days later, he related this unusual incident to Dr. Hunter inasmuch as at that time there was great discussion concerning the assassination of President Kennedy and the Texas School Book Depository Building. He stated, however, that at no time during the evening was any mention made of Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack Ruby, and he merely thought it was strange that the above large individual would be inquiring concerning the superintendent of the Texas School Book Depository.

On January 3, 1968, Mr. Emmett R. Jamieson was interviewed at his office, the Jamieson Company, 4447 North Central Expressway, Dallas, Texas. He stated that he resides at 9515 Crestedge Street, Dallas, Texas. Mr. Jamieson stated that on either November 23 or 24, 1963, during the late evening, he was entertaining some friends in a poker game and present at this game was a close friend, Mr. Floyd A. Chambers. Mr. Jamieson went on to state at approximately midnight of that evening, an extremely loud pounding occurred at his front door. He stated upon answering the front door he observed.

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 15 1975

CO 18

ENCLOSURE

an extremely large individual with red hair, whom he described as a white male, age approximately 27, height six feet, weight 200 pounds. He stated that this individual appeared to have been drinking and in a very loud voice inquired as to the location of the residence of the superintendent of the "Dallas Book Depository Building". Mr. Jamieson stated that this individual, who did not reveal his name, had some kind of a book in his hand which resembled an invoice booklet. He recalls telling this individual that he did not know the identity or the residence of the superintendent of the above building, at which time the individual became rather belligerent and acted as if he did not believe Jamieson. He stated this individual requested in a very belligerent manner to use his telephone but in view of his inebriated condition and his belligerent manner, he did not permit him to do so and shut the door in his face. Mr. Jamieson stated that since that time he has had no further contact from this individual and he and Mr. Chambers thought it was a coincidence that shortly after the assassination of President Kennedy, someone would be inquiring as to the location of the above superintendent so late at night. He stated that this incident had nothing whatsoever to do with the assassination of President Kennedy or with Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack Ruby as far as he knows.

Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

6048

January 16, 1968

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

REC 18

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to your letter dated October 21, 1967, "FIN:KT:bkg: 129-11," and my letter dated November 9, 1967, concerning [redacted], Instructor in History and Political Science, Dalton Junior College, Dalton, Georgia. You are also referred to memoranda dated November 13, 1967, Atlanta, Georgia, and December 4, 1967, Dallas, Texas, which reveal results of interviews with Mr. Terry Christie, [redacted] and [redacted], Dean of the School of Arts, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas. These memoranda were furnished to you on December 7, 1967.

MAILED 12
JAN 16 1968
COMM-FBI

In connection with the inquiries conducted regarding this matter the original allegation was that [redacted] visited relatives in Dallas, Texas, and allegedly on November 21, 1963, the night preceding the assassination of President Kennedy, an individual came to the door asking for the residence of Jack Ruby and it was thought this individual was Lee Harvey Oswald.

As previously reported, [redacted] mentioned that [redacted], who apparently originated the allegation, was unknown to him but he may have met her during one of his numerous trips in connection with his profession. He further related that he felt [redacted] was confused. He did indicate the information he had received regarding this matter was furnished to him by his brother-in-law, [redacted] who had obtained the information from an associate of his named [redacted]

In order to resolve this matter completely [redacted] and [redacted] were interviewed.

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a memorandum dated January 8, 1968, Dallas, Texas, containing the results of these interviews. It is noted that an individual described as a large red-haired person, possibly a truck driver,

Enclosures (2)

MAR: jcb
(7)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.....

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

FBI MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.

did appear at [redacted] home on either November 23 or 24, 1963, looking for the superintendent of the "Dallas Book Depository Building." [redacted] also mentioned that this incident had nothing whatsoever to do with the assassination of President Kennedy, Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack Ruby.

Your attention is invited to the fact this incident took place subsequent to the assassination of President Kennedy and not on November 21, 1963, as originally alleged. In view of this information, no further action is being taken by this Bureau.

NOTE: The Department previously furnished a copy of the letter addressed to the Attorney General from [redacted] was interviewed and his letter to the Attorney General acknowledged. He indicated he merely wrote to the Attorney General for [redacted] who allegedly received information from [redacted] that Lee Harvey Oswald came to the door of a relative of his in Dallas, Texas, on 11/21/63, seeking the residence of Jack Ruby. [redacted] was interviewed in Dallas and advised there was no substance to [redacted] story and that she apparently was confused. He further stated he did not recall her but probably met her during one of his trips connected with his profession. He identified his brother-in-law who was interviewed as was his close associate [redacted] at whose residence the incident occurred. This incident occurred subsequent to the assassination of President Kennedy and according to [redacted] and [redacted] when it did occur, at no time during the evening was any mention made of Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack Ruby. In view of this, no further action is being taken.

RKO GENERAL
KHJ AM · FM · TV
5915 MELROSE AVENUE · HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA 90038 · AREA CODE 213 468-2133

Mr. To.
Mr. Del
Mr. Mo
Mr. Ev
Mr. Ca
Mr. Cal
Mr. Co
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gal
Mr. Ro
Mr. Sull
Mr. Tav
Mr. Tro
Tele. Ro
Miss Ho
Miss Gan

J.Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Jan.6th, 1968

Dear Mr.Hoover:

I am a novelist, writer, and director of television and motion pictures, and currently the moderator of a television talk show 9:30PM to II:30PM, here on Channel 9, in Los Angeles.

Recently, William Turner, a senior Editor of Ramparts magazine was a guest on my show. He appeared to discuss and promote the current issue of Ramparts, which highlights a story on James Garrison.

I am sure you have read this scurrilous article, so there is no reason to review it, but I feel it is vital that I point out to you the effect this malicious commentary has had on our community.

We estimate at this time that over a quarter of a million people watch my show each night. At a given point, many of them phone me on the air, to question either me or my guests, and to make their comments on what they have seen and heard.

I am frightened, and somewhat ashamed that a great part of my audience seems to endorse Mr.Garrison. I am even more frightened that his supporters seem to grow each night.

EX-PROC JAN 10 1968

REC 11

JAN 10 1968

XEROX
JAN 17 1968

CORRESPONDENCE

RKO GENERAL
KHJ AM · FM · TV
9313 MELROSE AVENUE · HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA 90038 · AREA CODE 213 462-2133

Even if each call attacking the Warren Commission and the FBI, were planted by professional agitators, the seepage of poison that flows into the minds of good citizens is enough to terrify me.

I am doing my best to fight off this madman, Mr.Hoove ripping away constantly at his lack of mental credibility, lust for personal publicity, and complete lack of concern for people's civil rights, but it does'nt seem to be working. The cult continues to grow, and as it grows, it gnaws away at the very heart of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

My letter to you on your fiftieth anniversary in government is clear evidence of the high regard I have for you and the Bureau. To let this man chip away at a foundation you worked a lifetime to build would be tragic.

I intend to do a special two hour show in the very near future, where I hope to shatter the facade of the Ramparts story. I thought maybe you might have some suggestion, some concrete direction for me to follow, in order that I may pinpoint once and fo all, the dangerous inadequacies of this man.

I know how busy you are, but I am sure you must realiz what an impact a man like Garrison has on our society, and the cha he is creating.

RKO GENERAL

KHJ AM · FM · TV

9313 MELROSE AVENUE · HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA 90038 · AREA CODE 213 466-5181

I am available to meet with you at your earliest convenience, but I hasten to make clear, that whatever your decision regarding my request, I shall continue to remind my audience nightly, of my unquestioned faith, and total respect for you and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Don McGuire.

sent an anniversary [illegible]
in August of 1967, and it was acknowledged.
No other information identifiable in
Bureau files on correspondent.

EC 11

6049

January 11, 1968

Mr. Don McGuire
Television Station KHJ
5515 Melrose Avenue
Hollywood, California 90038

Dear Mr. McGuire:

Thank you for your letter of January 6, 1968. Your generous comments regarding the work of this Bureau and my administration of it are indeed appreciated. I certainly hope our future endeavors will merit your continued support.

The FBI at the request of President Johnson conducted a prompt, intensive, objective and thorough investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. All the material developed by this Bureau in connection with this investigation was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration, and the results of our inquiry were subsequently made available to the National Archives by the Warren Commission. The FBI has no authority to independently release any information in these reports.

MAILED 19
JAN 11 1968
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Los Angeles - Enclosure
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop

NOTE: Correspondent sent an anniversary letter (which was acknowledged) to the Director in August of 1967. In 1964, it was learned that one Don McGuire, a television producer in Hollywood, planned to portray the male lead of a comedy television series as an FBI Agent. Our objections to this were voiced, and McGuire agreed to revise the part of the male lead to other than that of an FBI Agent. (94-60237)

DeLoach
Tolson
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TDH:mac (7)

55 JAN 22 1968

1 XEROX
JAN 17 1968

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 6050

PAGE NO. 1-4

NO. OF PAGES 4.

SECTION NO.

149

JUSTICE DEPT.

REFERRAL

1/17/68

AIRTEL

1 - Mr. Raupach

REC-32

To: SAC, New York (62-109060) — 6057

From: Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for New York is a copy of a letter received from the Department and two Xerox copies of a letter bearing the signature, [redacted] which accompanied this communication.

Based on information furnished, [redacted] was not identified in Bureau files. New York should conduct search of indices to determine if there is any information in New York files concerning him. If it is determined there is information available which would reflect upon [redacted] mental stability, this information should be summarized and included in a Letterhead Memorandum suitable for dissemination by the Bureau.

No interview with [redacted] should be conducted unless authorized by the Bureau.

Enclosures (3)

KMR:vll
(4)

MAILED 22
JAN 17 1968
COMM-FBI

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.....

JAN 3 1968 TYPE UNIT

NOTE:

Department referred a letter written by [redacted] who resides in Long Island, New York. He indicated he has witnessed bombings, shootings, and numerous felonious assaults. In addition, he indicated he has been shot more than 20 times. He stated he was familiar with President John F. Kennedy and has eye-witness testimony as to President Kennedy's activities in the 1930's which may have caused his death. From the tone of his letter it appears that he may be mentally incompetent and New York is requested to check indices so that the Department's letter can be appropriately acknowledged.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 1/15/68

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (89-75)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReBuairtel to NY, 1/8/68.

There is enclosed for the Bureau the original and four copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning the interview with [redacted] telephone number [redacted] was interviewed by SAS JOHN J. AHERNE and ANDREW L. CARNEGIE.

Local dissemination is being made to US Secret Service, NYC.

2 - Bureau (Encl. 5)
1 - Dallas (Encl. 1)
1 - New York

JJA:pc
(4)

CX-113

2 JAN 18 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. Bufile 62-109060
NYfile 89-75

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

Re: Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy
November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas
Miscellaneous - Information Concerning

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. [ ] Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.

2. [ ] Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.

3. [X] Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.

4. [ ] U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.

5. [ ] Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:

   (a) [ ] Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
   (b) [ ] Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
   (c) [ ] Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.

6. [ ] Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph [ ] has been furnished [ ] enclosed [X] is not available
[ ] may be available through _____

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s)) (1) (RM)
U. S. Secret Service, NYC

Enclosure(s) (1) (RM) *(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

JAN 15 1968

Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy
November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas
Miscellaneous - Information Concerning

[redacted] was interviewed on January 1, 1968, concerning a letter she had previously sent to the Attorney General, Washington, D.C., indicating she had evidence concerning the death of President Kennedy.

[redacted] resides at [redacted], Bronx, New York, and is employed as a secretary for the American Jewish Congress, 15 East 84th Street, New York City.

[redacted] began the interview by volunteering the information that she has been a mental patient since 1947, has had a brain operation and recently was a patient at Pilgrim State Hospital, New York, a mental institution.

[redacted] stated she had recently read Mark Lanes' book "Rush to Judgment" and had determined that she could give a "case history" on every person mentioned in this book although she herself had never been to Dallas.

[redacted] was asked to explain what she meant by "case history" or to specifically point out some person to whom she was referring but she appeared unable to explain herself.

She had no evidence or information to offer concerning the death of President Kennedy.

JFK

62-109060

SECTION 150

COPY 2

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. A. Rosen

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: January 15, 1968

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

The purpose of this memorandum is to present a concise analysis of an article appearing in the January 28, 1968, issue of the "National Enquirer" newspaper entitled "Suppressed JFK Murder Evidence." The Director instructed "Let me have memo on this article re Kennedy assassination."H.

The "National Enquirer" is a well-known, sex-type newspaper. It is totally unreliable and is known to feature wild sensational stories. The article currently appearing in the "National Enquirer" is no exception to this.

The article reports that Richard Giesbrecht, a Canadian insurance salesman, claims to have overheard a conversation in 1964 which proves Lee Harvey Oswald had not acted alone in the Kennedy assassination. The article also alleged that Giesbrecht's fantastic evidence had been previously passed on to an FBI Agent but ended up in secret Washington files. The article reports that Giesbrecht has now given the information to the press and has also been in contact with New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison.

6053

The allegations of Giesbrecht as contained in the "National Enquirer," are not new although they are considerably exaggerated, embellished and of a sensational nature in the current article. Our files disclose that on February 27, 1964, Giesbrecht informed Special Agent Merle K. Nelson* that while in a bar in the Winnipeg International Airport in Canada on February 13, 1964, he overheard a conversation between two unknown individuals apparently discussing Lee Harvey Oswald. Reference was made as to "how did Oswald know" and to "Isaacs," apparently an acquaintance of Oswald's who was "seen near President Kennedy" in Dallas, Texas. Giesbrecht also claimed these two unknown individuals made reference to papers or merchandise coming in from Nevada and also made reference to Kansas City, Missouri.

Enclosure

62-109060

REL:as (7)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

CONTINUED - OVER

79 JAN 19 1968

*Senior Resident Agent, Grand Forks, North Dakota

Giesbrecht informed Special Agent Nelson that he made brief notes of the conversation of the two unknown individuals but suddenly noticed a third individual on the other side of the room staring at him. He speculated that the latter individual may have received a signal from the two unknown men involving Giesbrecht. Giesbrecht stated he hurriedly left the bar, destroyed his notes and proceeded home. Giesbrecht claimed he was frightened and requested his identity not be disclosed by Special Agent Nelson.

The information furnished by Giesbrecht to Special Agent Nelson was included in a Minneapolis report which was disseminated to the Warren Commission. Logical investigation by us disproved numerous parts of Giesbrecht's allegation and failed to confirm verifiable portions of his story.

We later learned that Giesbrecht was attempting to peddle his story to Richard Vincent, Manager of KCND-TV, Pembina, North Dakota. When queried by Vincent as to why he did not furnish the story to appropriate Canadian authorities, Giesbrecht stated he felt the story would be buried by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and that the Winnipeg papers were not big enough to handle it. Giesbrecht told Vincent his story "should be worth something." Vincent described Giesbrecht as a beer-drinking type, childlike and one who felt he could possibly obtain some money from his story.

Our checks in Canada disclosed Giesbrecht had an arrest record for robbery and theft in 1951 and for assault in 1954. He was also arrested for theft in 1949 but this charge was stayed by Canadian authorities.

In the current "National Enquirer" article, Giesbrecht alleged that Special Agent Nelson told him he should not reveal his story to anyone as "it's too big." Giesbrecht also claimed that Special Agent Nelson stated in regard to Giesbrecht's information "This is the break we've been looking for."

The allegations Giesbrecht makes against Special Agent Nelson of the Minneapolis Office are completely false. Special Agent in Charge Richard G. Held of the Minneapolis Office has contacted Special Agent Nelson in this matter who emphatically denied making the statements attributed to him by Giesbrecht. It is obvious that Giesbrecht is a publicity seeker who is trying to obtain remuneration for a wild allegation involving the assassination.

ACTION:

For the Director's information. The "National Enquirer" article is enclosed.

Rec'd

DSF

FROM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

MR. TOLSON	✓
MR. DELOACH	
MR. MOHR	
MR. BISHOP	
MR. CASPER	
MR. CALLAHAN	
MR. CONRAD	
MR. FELT	
MR. GALE	
MR. ROSEN	
MR. SULLIVAN	
MR. TAVEL	
MR. TROTTER	
MISS HOLMES	
MISS GANDY	
SEE ME	
NOTE AND RETURN	
PREPARE REPLY	
SEND MEMO TO ATTORNEY GENERAL	
FOR YOUR RECOMMENDATION	
WHAT ARE THE FACTS?	
HOLD	

Let me have memo on this article re Kennedy assassination.

J

(DSF)

REMARKS:

REC-28 22 JAN 18 1968

79 JAN 19 1968

JAN 30 1968

FBI

Date: 1/15/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are two newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY.

One copy each of these articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 2)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 2)
1 - Miami (Encl. 2)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

62-109060-6055

REC-28 JAN 17 1968

5

E. C. Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

55 JAN 22 1968

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-12-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION O. PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY DALLAS, TX. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

(Other Clipping in Space Below)

ATTACK, JFK PROBE NOT LINKED, BELIEF

Beaten by 2 Men Here, Says DA's Witness

2 a.m. 1-9-68

A witness in District Attorney Jim Garrison's Kennedy assassination probe said Thursday he does not think an attack on him by two Negroes in his hotel room had anything to do with his testifying before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

James Hicks, a 28-year-old civil service employe of Enid, Okla., said he was beaten up earlier Thursday by two men who entered his room at the Fontainebleau Motor Hotel while he was asleep. He said he was thrown through a glass door leading to a balcony outside his sixth-floor room.

Meanwhile, in Los Angeles, Calif., a subpena was served Thursday on Lawrence Howard Jr., 32, of nearby El Monte, ordering him to appear before the Orleans jury.

A spokesman for the Los Angeles County DA's office, which served the subpena, said Howard was ordered to appear in Los Angeles County Superior Court Tuesday to show cause why he should not have to testify in New Orleans.

TWO OTHERS

The subpena was issued by Garrison's office Dec. 29, along with others for Loran E. Hall of Kernville, Calif., and Thomas Beckham of Omaha, Neb., who have both been ordered to appear before the Orleans body Feb. 1 and 2.

Hicks, in an interview prior to a session with the grand jury, said he told police that earlier he had met two Negroes he knew and had drinks with them. He said he later invited them to his room for more drinks.

After they left, he went to bed, he said, and two other Negroes entered his room and beat him up, possibly in a burglary attempt in Hicks' opinion.

When Hicks appeared at the press conference in Garrison's office, he had scratch marks on his forehead and side of his face.

He was subpenaed to testify before the grand jury because he said he was present in Dallas on the motorcade route and witnessed the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

FOUR SHOTS—HICKS

Hicks said Thursday he thinks his testimony will "throw some light" on the events of that day, Nov. 22, 1963, when Hicks, a surveyor, was living in Dallas and "looking for work."

Here's his account of what happened:

"It's really hard to say what happened because it happened so fast, but I do remember the President being shot and I knew he was shot when it happened because I saw his whole head explode. It didn't look like one shot . . . his whole head exploded . . . this meant to me that his head was struck by more than one bullet."

Hicks said he heard four shots, and one bullet passed over his head and struck a traffic caution sign, which he said was removed almost immediately after the assassination. He said as far as he knows it was never mentioned in the Warren Commission report.

Hicks said the sign was removed by men "I assumed to be members of the Dallas police force. I assumed they would use it as evidence." He said he gave his name to a patrolman that day but was never called to testify before the Warren Commission.

Garrison has photographs showing him at the scene, said Hicks.

Hicks said he has received a number of crank calls, including one threatening his wife and son if he doesn't keep his mouth shut. The string of events has made him very nervous, he said.

FIND DOOR SHATTERED

Police said they found the glass door of Hicks' room shattered when they were called to investigate.

Security officer Freddie Rawles told police he received a call from the front office shortly before 1 a.m. to investigate "a disturbance in room 650."

Rawles said he met two Negroes coming from an elevator and, upon questioning, they said they had "been to see a party in room 650." Both men produced identification cards but Rawles said he failed to make a note of the identifications.

Police said they reported the incident to Sgt. Louie Ivon, chief investigator for Garrison's office, and Ivon was investigating.

In Los Angeles, Howard, who says he is an unemployed typesetter-welder, said he was vacationing near Durango, N. M., when the subpena was issued by Garrison. He denied any knowledge of a conspiracy in Kennedy's death.

Garrison claims Howard was registered in the Dallas, Tex., Young Men's Christian Assn. quarters until the day of the assassination. Howard said he was working in Los Angeles that day and had never registered at the YMCA.

'CLEARED BY FBI'

Howard added he gave a statement to the FBI and "as far as they were concerned I was cleared." He added, "There is no information at all I can give that would in any way uncover anything."

Howard said he admired and respected Kennedy, although he disagreed with certain policies of his administration, which he did not elaborate on.

In Bakersfield, Kern County Superior Court Judge P. R. Borton Wednesday delayed for two weeks a decision on Garrison's requested order for Hall to appear before the grand jury. The judge ordered Hall's attorney and the county DA's office to urge Garrison to come to Bakersfield to take Hall's deposition.

New Orleans authorities sent checks for $395 and $405 to pay for Howard's and Hall's traveling expenses.

ENCLOSURE



—Photo by The Times Pictorial.
JAMES HICKS
Witness attacked in hotel room.

—AP WIREPHOTO
LAWRENCE HOWARD JR.
Receives Garrison subpoena.

(Clipping in Space Below)

DA PLOT PROBE WITNESS BEATEN

James Hicks, a witness in District Attorney Jim Garrison's Kennedy assassination probe, said he was attacked in his hotel room early today by two unidentified Negro men and pushed through a plate glass door.

The witness, a 29-year-old Enid, Okla., civil service employe, was interviewed just before testifying at a session of the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

Hicks went before the grand jury about 11:30 a. m. and remained in the jury room for about 40 minutes.

HICKS SAID HE WAS asleep when two Negroes entered his room, grabbed him, roughed him up and then threw him through a glass door leading to a balcony outside his sixth-floor room.

He said he told police that earlier he met two Negro men that he knew and had drinks with them. He invited them to his room, where they had more drinks, he said. He said when they left, he went to bed. The two Negro men who beat him up, Hicks said, were not the same men he had been drinking with earlier.

The incident took place in the Fontainebleau Hotel.

When Hicks appeared at the press conference in Garrison's office, he had scratch marks on his forehead and the side of his face.

HICKS WAS SUBPENAED to testify before the jury because he said he was present in Dallas on the motorcade

ENCLOSURE 62

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-11-68
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION O. PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY DALLAS, TX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: W.C., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

1-16

"It's really hard to say what happened because it happened so fast, but I do remember the President being shot and I knew he was shot when it happened because I saw his whole head explode. It didn't look like one shot . . . his whole head exploded . . . this meant to me that his head was struck by more than one bullet," Hicks said.

Hicks said he heard four shots and one bullet came over his head and struck a traffic caution sign. The sign was removed almost immediately after the assassination, he said, and, as far as he knows, was never mentioned in the Warren Commission report.

He said it was removed by men "I assumed to be members of the Dallas police force. I assumed they would use it as evidence."

Hicks said he gave his name to a patrolman that day but was never called to testify before the Warren Commission.

Garrison, he says, has photographs showing him at the scene.

HICKS SAID that he does not believe the attack on him this morning had anything to do with his presence in New Orleans as a witness. He said it might have been a burglary attempt.

He said, however, that he has received a number of crank calls, including one call threatening his wife and son if he doesn't keep his mouth shut. He said the whole string of events has made him extremely nervous.

Police said they found the glass doors of Hicks' room shattered when they were called to investigate.

SECURITY OFFICER Freddie Rawles told the officers he received a call from the front office of the motel shortly after 1 a. m. to investigate "a disturbance in room 650."

Rawles said he met two Negroes coming out of an elevator leading to Hicks' floor.

Rawles said he questioned the men and they told him they had "been to see a party in room 650."

The security officer said both men produced identification cards but he failed to make a note of the identifications.

Police said they reported the incident to Sgt. Louis Ivon, chief investigator for Jim Garrison's office, and Ivon was investigating the assault.



—States-Item photo.

JAMES HICKS, left, a witness in DA Jim Garrison's presidential assassination probe, discusses an attack in his hotel room by two Negroes early today with SGT. LOUIS IVON, chief investigator for Garrison's office.

Date: 1/15/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)(P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63 AT DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

The "Fort Worth Star Telegram", Fort Worth, Texas, of 12/3/67 carried an ad in the classified section as follows:

"Assassination Pictures Wanted
Photos and movie film taken by private citizens of motorcades, crowds, activities and relevant events in Dallas and Fort Worth on Nov. 22, 1963.
Call RI 8-4566, Dallas, Texas."

The 1967 Cole's Criss Cross Directory reflects telephone number RI 8-4566 is listed to BARBARA B. McCOMBS, HOLLAND McCOMBS and O. W. BLUETHMAN, all in the Republic National Bank Building, Dallas, Texas.

The special indices in captioned case reflects no record of BARBARA B. McCOMBS and O. W. BLUETHMAN. It does reflect several references to HOLLAND McCOMBS who is the "Life" magazine correspondent in Dallas, Texas.

An interview with HOLLAND McCOMBS is set forth in the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 8/10/64 at Dallas, captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka., IS - R - CUBA", on pages 3 through 7, which report dealt with the leak of information as

62-109060-6056

(3) - Bureau
1 - Dallas
RPG:jeg

REC-28

16 JAN 16 1968

55 JAN 26 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

51 JAN 24 1968

C.C. - Bishop

DL 89-43

carried in the "Dallas Morning News", 6/27-28/64 relating to the revelation of the contents of the diary of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Above is furnished Bureau for its information and no other action contemplated, UACB.

MARY FERRELL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 6057

PAGE NO. ENTIRE DOCUMENT

NO. OF PAGES 37

SECTION NO.

150

ARMY

REFERRAL

FBI

Date: 1/17/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (89-75) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/23/63
Dallas, Texas
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau airtel to El Paso dated 1/15/68.

Investigation at Los Angeles has determined that FRANK MAC CALLUM presently resides at 1517 Rio Grande, El Paso, Texas.

The above is for the information and assistance of El Paso.

cc - Bishop

REC-42 62-109060-6058

EX-101

6 JAN 19 1968

3 - Bureau
2 - El Paso
2 - Los Angeles

PBD/gja
(7)

SIX

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

6 JAN 24 1968

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

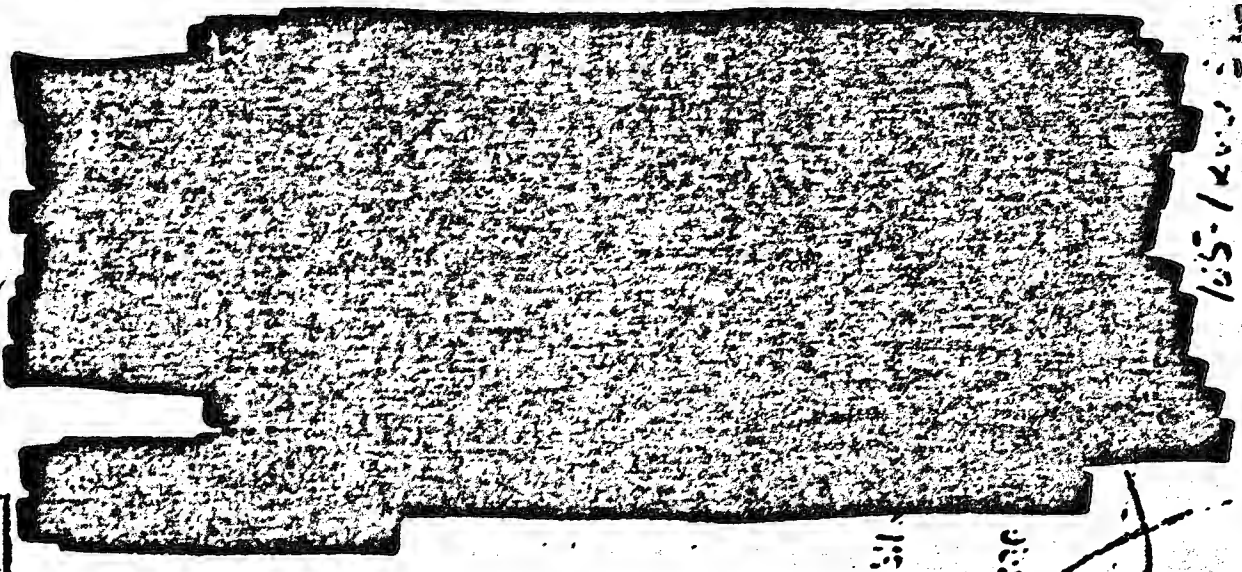
The Attorney General

January 18, 1968

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. T. E. Goble

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS



This is for your information.

62-109060

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Edwin L. Weisl, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

SECRET/NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION

XEROX

JAN 18 1968

TNG:as JAN 22 1968
(15) CLASSIFIED BY SP2 KEVIN MOORE

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

79 JAN 23 1968

NW 1 US TELETYPE UNIT

JAN 18 1968 COMM-FBI

REC-42 62-109060-6059

13 JAN 18 1968

The Attorney General

NOTE:

[redacted]

FBI

Date: 1/19/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
(ATT.: GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIV)

REC 11

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (89-75)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT...
JOHN FITSGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re telephone call of Bu Supervisor KENNETH M. RAUPAUCH to NY, 1/17/68, and Buairtel to NY, 1/17/68.

The indices of the NYO contain no record which can be identified with either [redacted] c/o University Club, 1 W. 54th St, or [redacted] NY.

Credit and criminal checks are being conducted regarding SPRAGUE and the Bureau will be advised of results.

4-Bureau
(1-General Investigative Division)
1-New York

REC 11 62-109060-1-6060

JJA:np
(6)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FBI

Date: 1/15/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are six copies of a letterhead memorandum showing information volunteered by [redacted], New Orleans Harbor Police Department.

Enclosed for Dallas are two copies of this LHM.

Concerning the identities of the persons referred to in New Orleans Harbor Police Department correspondence furnished by [redacted], New Orleans Harbor Police Department, the following information is set forth:

JACK MARTIN is a New Orleans Private Investigator who, by his own admission, has been assisting District Attorney GARRISON in his investigation. [redacted] is identical with the New Orleans Harbor Police Department Patrolman referred to in New Orleans report of SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER dated 9/3/64 captioned LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Aka., page 5, New Orleans file 100-16601, Bufile 105-8255. [redacted] is identical with the individual for whom GARRISON issued a subpoena in his probe 12/29/67.

ENCLOSURE

ST-110 REC-68

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 6)
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 2)
2 - New Orleans

JAN 17 1968

54 JAN 25 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
January 15, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

[redacted] New Orleans Harbor Police Department, advised on January 15, 1968 that former New Orleans Harbor Police Patrolman Girod Ray had been summonsed to Orleans Parish District Attorney Garrison's Office on or about December 22, 1967 and talked with unknown assistants on Garrison's staff concerning the identity of the person who during June, 1963 passed out Cuban leaflets at the Dumaine Street Wharf, New Orleans. [redacted] stated that prior to going to Garrison's Office, Girod Ray was almost positive the individual passing out the Cuban leaflets on the wharf was Lee Harvey Oswald. After Ray's appearance at the DA's office Ray stated he now had reservations as to whether or not the individual passing out these leaflets was identical with Oswald. Ray told [redacted] that the persons interviewing him had showed him pictures of men similar in stature and physical resemblance to Oswald and, therefore, he could not positively state under oath that the individual was Oswald.

[redacted] stated that Orleans Parish Assistant District Attorney Tom Bethell has since December 18, 1967 inquired of him whether or not the Cuban leaflets furnished by the New Orleans Harbor Police Department to the New Orleans FBI Office had creases in the leaflets at the time of furnishing same. [redacted] advised Bethell appeared to be extremely anxious to ascertain whether the creases were in the leaflets prior to furnishing of same or the creases had been placed there after being furnished the FBI. [redacted] stated that Bethell had shown him a picture of the leaflets as they appear in the Warren Report and he advised Bethell that he would not recall if the leaflets were creased [redacted]

ENCLOSURE

[redacted] advised that he had been following the Garrison investigation in the newspaper and he suspicioned there may be a connection between the fact Ray appeared before Orleans Parish District Attorney's office staff approximately December 22, 1967 and the subpoena being issued for Thomas Beckman on December 29, 1967.

[redacted]

FERRELL

[redacted] further advised that he had been with [redacted] at which time [redacted] related an incident concerning his close friend [redacted] related that on a prior evening [redacted] had been drinking heavily at which time he began to cry and say "Garrison really has nothing and is going to go down and take all of us with him", meaning the Garrison investigation.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FERRFI

FBI

Date: 1/11/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69) (P)

SUBJECT: THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of a letterhead memorandum regarding information furnished by FREDERICK BECKHAM on this date.

BECKHAM requested that an Agent contact him at his residence to talk over the matter. He was invited to come to the FBI Office to furnish information but declined to do so.

No active investigation in this matter was conducted in view of Orleans Parish District Attorney JAMES GARRISON's investigation into the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

Lt. RAYMOND LE FAVE, Detective Section, Jefferson Parish Sheriff's Office, and JOSEPH SCHMIDT, Southern Bell Telephone Co., New Orleans, La., were telephonically advised on 1/11/68, of the telephonic threats made to FREDERICK BECKHAM and about the possible telephone tapping on his phone.

D. C. Bishop

REC-20 62-109060-6062

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 5)
2 - New Orleans
PDF - cst
(5)

ST-110

3 JAN 17 1968

54 JAN 26 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
January 11, 1968

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

Frederick Beckham, 501 Montgomery Street, Metairie, Louisiana, telephonically contacted the Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, New Orleans, Louisiana, on the morning of January 11, 1968, and advised that he is the brother of Thomas E. Beckham, who recently was subpoenaed by Orleans Parish District Attorney James Garrison.

Frederick Beckham, who resides with his mother at the above address, stated that he had received threatening telephone calls from unknown persons which have advised them to leave town. Beckham also stated that they had received a threatening telegram from Jack Martin, whom he described as an aide to District Attorney Garrison. This telegram stated, "You are very wrong. Cooperate." Beckham commented that he does not understand why he received this telegram.

Beckham stated that he felt his telephone was being tapped inasmuch as he heard clicking noises and on several occasions, voices while he was on the phone. He believes that persons responsible for this may be connected with District Attorney James Garrison due to Garrison's dislike of his brother, Thomas Beckham. He believes that these persons may be using this tap as a harassment technique.

He advised that on two occasions he has been accosted on the street by aides of Garrison's staff who verbally threatened him with such phrases as, "Stay in Jefferson Parish, and don't let us see you in Orleans Parish."

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

Beckham stated that for reasons unknown to himself, District Attorney Garrison hates his brother, Thomas E. Beckham. At one time, Garrison told his brother that the next time he came to New Orleans, he would leave on a stretcher.

FBI

Date: 1/16/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (157-916)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Philadelphia airtel to Bureau 1/15/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of a self-explanatory LHM.

Two copies are enclosed for Boston, one copy for Dallas, and one copy has been disseminated to Secret Service, Philadelphia.

3- Bureau (62-109060) (Enc. 5)
1- Boston (Enc. 2) (89-43)
1- Dallas (Enc. 1)
1- Philadelphia (157-916)
FWM/hn
(6)

cc to USSS, Dept. of Veterans Administration
1-22-68 KHR:bcc

cc LHM 5X-113
MM 5732

6063

REC 8

15 JAN 19 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

56 JAN 24 1968

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

January 16, 1968

[redacted]

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

[redacted] formerly of [redacted] Street, Lawrence, Mass., appeared at the Philadelphia Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on January 15, 1968, and said that he wanted to confess that he is the person who assassinated JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY at Dallas, Tex. [redacted]

[redacted] said that he had arrived in Philadelphia, Pa., six days earlier and had been living at the YMCA, 15th and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. It had taken him that long to get up the courage to come in and confess to what he did.

Interrogation elicited from [redacted] information that six days earlier he left the Veterans Administration (VA) Hospital at Bedford, Mass., where he had been a patient for nine months. He left because he wanted to admit what he did and came to Philadelphia to do so because he always liked Philadelphia when he spent time here while in the U.S. Navy.

[redacted] said he had served one enlistment in the U.S. Navy 1947 to 1952. In April 1952 he enlisted in the U.S. Air Force for four years and re-enlisted after the four years expired. Two or three months after his re-enlistment in the U.A. Air Force, [redacted] was hospitalized for a nervous breakdown and in 1957 was discharged as 100% disabled due to disability incurred while in the U.S. Air Force.

[redacted] related that in November 1963 he drove in his 1956 two-tone blue Pontiac from Massachusetts to Dallas, Texas. It took him two and one-half days to get there and he arrived four or five days before President JOHN F. KENNEDY. He went to the School Book Depository Building in Dallas and fired four shots at President KENNEDY.

[redacted]
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

[redacted] said he does not recall the caliber of the rifle or the manufacturer, but it was a foreign make and had a telescope sight. He bought the weapon by mail from a dealer in Louisville, Kentucky. From the same source at the same time, he received a box containing 14 or 15 cartridges. He does not recall if the rifle was a bolt action, lever type, or semi-automatic weapon.

[redacted] abandoned the weapon on the sixth floor of the building, walked down stairs two floors, took the elevator to the first floor, and walked out the front door of the building to his automobile which was parked on a nearby street, and drove away.

[redacted] did not know LEE HARVY OSWALD or JACK RUBY.

[redacted] said that he was not confined to any hospital on the date of the assassination, November 22, 1963, but cannot recall where he worked in 1963.

[redacted] knows that LEE HARVY OSWALD did not murder the President because [redacted] did it. He does not know why he did it because he liked JOHN F. KENNEDY, and no one was involved with him in the assassination.

[redacted] said he had been told he has schizophrenia, catatonic type, and he received shock treatment when he first became ill.

He had cards and papers which listed his VA Claim File #C-[redacted] Social Security #[redacted] Registrant #[redacted], with Local Draft Board #16, Middlesex County, Framingham, Mass. He carried Massachusetts motor vehicle operator's license and a membership card in the Disabled American Veterans, showing a former address of [redacted] Street, Lawrence, Mass. He receives disability benefits also from the Social Security System.

[redacted]
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

Mr. [redacted] Supervisor of Patient Service, VA Hospital, Bedford, Mass., on January 15, 1968, advised Special Agent FRED CONNORS of the Boston Division that [redacted], a voluntary patient, eloped [redacted] 1968, from that hospital. [redacted] is rated incompetent, has a service incurred 100% disability, schizophrenic reaction, and is considered non-violent.

[redacted] said that he would voluntarily re-enter the VA Hospital.

Mr. [redacted], Chief of Patient Control Section, VA Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., on January 15, 1968, advised that [redacted] was being accepted as a patient and on [redacted] 1968, would be transferred to the VA Hospital at Coatesville, Pa., which treats patients who are mentally ill.

[redacted] is a white male, born [redacted] 1930, at Framingham, Mass. His confirmation name is JOHN.

Height	5'10"
Weight	150 pounds
Eyes	Hazel
Hair	Brown
Scars	Two small line scars inside left wrist allegedly from a suicide attempt
Relatives	Spouse - [redacted] Stepchildren - [redacted], age 17; [redacted] age 15; [redacted] age 12 Son - [redacted] age 2½; all of [redacted] Street, Lawrence, Mass. Parent - [redacted], Fla., 32629

[redacted]
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

[redacted] said he is thinking about taking his own life and should be considered as having SUICIDAL TENDENCIES.

Information related by [redacted] was furnished to Agent MICHAEL A. KELLY, U.S. Secret Service, Philadelphia, Pa., by Special Agent FRANK W. MULDERIG at 11:40 a.m., January 15, 1968.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

MARY FERRELL

FBI

Date: 1/16/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, BOSTON (89-43)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT -
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

RE: [redacted]

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum, two for Dallas and three for Philadelphia. A copy has been designated for the Secret Service, Boston and Philadelphia is being furnished an additional copy for dissemination to the Philadelphia Branch of the Secret Service.

On 1/15/68 SA FRANK W. MULDERIG of the Philadelphia Division advised the captioned individual was then at the Philadelphia Office, having advised the Complaint Clerk that he had "killed JOHN KENNEDY".

Mr. [redacted] Supervisor of Patient Service at the Bedford, Mass. Veterans Administration Hospital, advised that [redacted] status was that of voluntary patient and that if he would enter a Veterans facility in the Philadelphia area, he would receive appropriate treatment.

The facts contained herein were made available to Secret Service at Boston and they stated their files

3 - Bureau
2 - Philadelphia (Encs. 3)
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Encs. 2)
1 - Boston
FMC/cam
(9)

EX-113

15 JAN 19 1968

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

56 JAN 24 1968

contain no information identifiable with SWEENEY.

Boston indices contain no information identifiable with [redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

January 16, 1968

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
RE: ROBERT STANLEY SWEENEY

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☐ Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.

2. ☐ Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.

3. ☐ Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.

4. ☐ U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.

5. ☒ Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:

   (a) ☒ Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
   (b) ☐ Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
   (c) ☐ Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.

6. ☐ Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph ☐ has been furnished ☐ enclosed ☐ is not available
☐ may be available through _____

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s)(1)
U. S. Secret Service, Boston.

Enclosure(s) (1)

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Boston, Massachusetts

January 16, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

RE: [redacted]

On January 15, 1968, an individual identifying himself as [redacted] advised the Philadelphia Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) that he had killed President John F. Kennedy.

[redacted] disclosed that he was born [redacted] 1930 at Framingham, Massachusetts. He is under 100 per cent disability with the Veterans Administration and his file at Bedford, Massachusetts, Veterans Administration (VA) Hospital is [redacted] His permanent home address is [redacted] Street, Lawrence, Massachusetts.

Mr. [redacted] Supervisor of Patient Service, VA Hospital, Bedford, Massachusetts, confirmed that [redacted] had been a patient at that hospital. Mr. [redacted] said that [redacted] status was that of a voluntary patient. On [redacted] 1968, he was placed on an elopement status as he had left the hospital. He said his wife advised the hospital on [redacted], 1968 that her husband said he would give himself up to the police in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

According to his file at the hospital, his illness is 100 per cent service connected schizophrenic reaction and he has been rated incompetent.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS.

RE: [redacted]

Mr. [redacted] stated that inasmuch as his illness was 100 per cent service connected, any VA hospital in the country could treat him. He said there was nothing in his file to indicate he was of a violent type. His clinical folder was not immediately available.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 1/16/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY.

One copy each of these newspaper articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 2)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 2)
1 - Miami (Encl. 2)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

62-109060-5

62 JAN 29 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

TRIAL OF SHAW SET FOR FEB. 13

Intention of Judge Is Announced

If a Criminal District Court judge has his way the conspiracy case of Clay L. Shaw will go to trial on Feb. 13.

Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. Monday announced it as his intention that the trial will begin on that day.

If it does, two weeks less than one year will have elapsed since Shaw's arrest on a charge of conspiracy to murder President John F. Kennedy.

A series of legal actions has delayed the trial. The latest was a limited continuance requested by the defense.

Judge Haggerty said the only way he knows of to delay the trial is for the defense to request a change of venue.

Even if such a request is made it will not delay the trial if it is denied.

Garrison has charged that Shaw conspired with accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, a deceased pilot, David W. Ferrie, and Jack Ruby, to kill Kennedy.

Shaw, former managing director of the International Trade Mart, has denied the charge.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-16-68

Editions

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION O. PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

Clipping in Space Below

Clay Shaw Trial Set February 13

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. said today he intends to bring the case of Clay L. Shaw to trial Feb. 13.

Shaw, 54, is charged with criminal conspiracy in the slaying of President John F. Kennedy. He was the first man charged by District Attorney Jim Garrison in his probe of the slaying.

SHAW WAS arrested nearly a year ago, but a series of delays have kept him from going to trial.

Garrison contends that Shaw conspired with Lee Harvey Oswald, David William Ferrie and others to plot the President's death.

Judge Haggerty said the only legal way he knows of to delay the trial past the February date is for the defense to request a change of venue.

The judge said he has no indication defense ~~attorneys~~ plan such a move, though they have the right to do so any time before Feb. 13.

EVEN IF such a request is made, the judge said, it would not delay the trial if it were denied.

Judge Haggerty had previously said he would begin the trial on his first jury day in February. This means the first day the jury actually works after being empaneled on the first Monday in February.

Today was the first time a specific date was announced.

Shaw, former managing director of the International Trade Mart, has consistently denied any connection with the assassination.

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-15-68
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION O PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

FBI

Date: 1/19/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas dated 12/5/67, enclosing a copy of letter dated 12/1/67, from EDWIN L. WEISL, JR., Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division, who requested certain information relating to civil complaints filed by JOHN J. KING and MARINA N. OSWALD PORTER, and Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 1/10/68, with accompanying letterhead memorandum.

Enclosed are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum containing information relating to the personal property of MARINA N. OSWALD PORTER and her deceased husband LEE HARVEY OSWALD, which should be of assistance to the Department in defending a civil suit captioned Marina N. Oswald Porter, et al. vs. United States of America (U.S.D.C. N.D. Texas, Civil Action No. CA-3-2282, Dallas Division).

Also enclosed to Bureau are two Xerox copies each of the following, it being noted the Bureau may desire to forward one copy of each to the Department along with enclosed letterhead memorandum:

REC 55 62-109060-6066

3 Bureau (Enc 16) (RM)
2- Dallas ENCLOSURE
PEW/wvm
(5)

EX 109

4 JAN 22 1968

XEROX

FEB 2 1968 JAN 23 1968

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

UNREC COPY FILED IN 62-109060-6066

Dallas Police Department Property
Recdpt, pages numbered 11177G through
11200G (24)

Dallas Police Department Property
Receipt numbered 11378G (one page)

Receipt signed by SA JAMES P. HOSTY, JR.,
evidencing receipt of property 11/27/63,
from Captain WILL FRITZ (one page)

The Bureau will note in the enclosed letterhead memorandum, specific reference is made to various reports and letterhead memoranda wherein the obtaining of various exhibit items is recorded.

The Bureau's attention is also called to FBI Exhibit D76. It is to be noted Bureau Cablegram to Legat, Mexico City, dated 2/7/64, captioned LEE HARVEY OSWALD; IS-R-CUBA, indicates this exhibit was received from the Department. The report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, Dallas, dated 3/10/64, page 104, in same captioned case, records the results of a typewriting specimen comparison with Exhibit D76. No other information regarding this exhibit was located by Dallas, although there are letterhead memoranda from Legat, Mexico City, pertaining to unsuccessful efforts to identify ERNESTO FLORES LUNA.

SOURCES

The confidential source furnishing FBI Exhibit D22 to SA's JOHN W. SMITH and ROBERT M. WHOMSLEY is [redacted] Postal Inspector, New Orleans, Louisiana.

The confidential source furnishing FBI Exhibit D60 to SA CHARLES T. BROWN is [redacted], Postal Inspector, Dallas, Texas.

The confidential source abroad furnishing FBI Exhibit D36 is [redacted] In this respect, reference is made to Buairtel to Dallas dated 1/13/64, and Legat, Mexico City letter to Bureau dated 12/11/63, with accompanying letterhead memorandum of same date under caption LEE HARVEY OSWALD; IS-R (Bufile 105-82555).

The confidential source abroad furnishing FBI Exhibits E3 and E4 [redacted] In this respect, reference is made to Buairtel to Dallas dated 4/13/64, and [redacted] letter to Bureau dated 3/31/64, captioned LEE HARVEY OSWALD; IS-R-CUBA (Bufile numbers 62-109060 and 105-82555).

The confidential source abroad furnishing FBI Exhibit E8 [redacted] In this respect, reference is made to [redacted] letter to Bureau dated 3/12/64, with its accompanying letterhead memorandum of same date (Bufile 105-82555), and [redacted] letter to Bureau dated 3/10/64, (Bufile numbers 62-109060 and 105-82555) all under the caption LEE HARVEY OSWALD; IS-R-CUBA.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
January 19, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

On December 1, 1967, Mr. Edwin L. Weisl, Jr., Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., requested he be furnished with certain information to assist the government in its defense of a suit captioned Marina N. Oswald Porter, etal. vs. United States of America (United States District Court, Northern District of Texas, Civil Action No. CA-3-2282, Dallas Division).

It is to be noted the great majority of the communications which will be referred to hereinafter were submitted by the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the form of a report or letterhead memorandum dated, either under the caption ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS, or the caption LEE HARVEY OSWALD (LHO). Reports from the Dallas Office were submitted by either Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling or Special Agent Warren C. DeBrueys.

For the sake of brevity, Dallas reports will be referred to by using the last name of the submitting agent (Gemberling or DeBrueys), followed by (LHO) if used in the LEE HARVEY OSWALD caption, as well as date and page number.

The information requested by Mr. Weisl is set forth below, it being noted some items, which were delivered to the Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on November 27, 1963, were not listed on the Dallas Police Department Property Receipt (DPD PR) of November 24, 1963, but appeared on the film strip taken in the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CONTAINED
44 JAN 29 1973

FBI Exhibit No. & Description		Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
1-43	Photos and Pictures	11/[illegible]/63	S. F. Rose, S. [illegible] Irvin[illegible]	11/26/63	2515 [illegible]th, [illegible] Texas [illegible]	Lieberling, [illegible] Dallas [illegible]
	[illegible]					
	[illegible]					
	Christmas card with picture of "mother"	"	"	"	"	"
68	Christmas card from "mother."	"	"	"	"	"
70	Photographs	"	"	"	"	"
71	Oswald's Marine Corps class book	"	"	"	"	"
73	Modern Postage Stamp Album	"	"	"	"	"
74	Texnika Russian Magazine	"	"	"	"	"
75-83	Russian books.	"	"	"	"	"
84	Russian book.	"	"	"	"	"
86	Copy of Worker (10/20/63).	"	"	"	"	"

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Person Obtaining Original Exhibit	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Access Available
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
[illegible]	[illegible]	C.I. Rose, W. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gemberling, [illegible], DPD PR
[illegible] Plan for Tube [illegible] Oswald Career [illegible]					
116 Sheets of English writing, both sides which appear to be a diary	"	"	"	"	"
118 Negative offset print of Russian city.	"	"	"	"	"
121 Brown Manila envelope from Department of the Navy directed to Mr. Lee H. Oswald, Minsk, USSR.	"	"	"	"	"
123 Pages of blue ink hand-writing numbered 1-11 on Holland-America Line stationery	"	"	"	"	Gemberling, 11/30/63, Pg. 139, DPD PR 11179G

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

Item No.	Time Exhibit Identified	Time Exhibit Received in Evidence	Witness	Where Recorded
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]					
[illegible]					
[illegible]				

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
181 Incomplete Form DD1-130 (INS) in name of Lee Harvey Oswald	"	"	"	"	"
182 Russian language forms, one entitled "АНКЕТА."	"	"	"	"	"
185 Form DD293, Application for Review of Discharge from Armed Forces of the United States (two sheets)	"	"	"	"	"
186 Booklets which appear to contain embroidery patterns	"	"	"	"	"
188 Pass dated 9/58 in name Sgt. Oswald. Zebra NCO, Open Mess.	"	"	"	"	"

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Person Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]					
[illegible]					
197 Hand sketches on plain paper	"	"	"	"	"
198 One letter and envelope from John Connally to Lee H. Oswald	"	"	"	"	"
199 Foreign language magazine pages	"	"	"	"	"
200 Note paper bearing name Paul Gregory, Norman, Okla.	"	"	"	"	"
201 Pages from foreign-language book	"	"	"	"	"
202 Pages from foreign-language book	"	"	"	"	"
207 Negative bearing "Crime Against Cuba"	"	"	"	"	"

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
[illegible]					
[illegible]					
[illegible] envelopes and contents. Designated as letters during stay in Soviet Union.					
250 Affidavit by Bryon Phillips guaranteeing Marina Nikolaiava Oswald will not be ward of state	"	"	"	"	"
251 Letter dated 10/8/62 at Minsk from Erick to Aleck	"	"	"	"	"
252 Letter from Department of State, American Embassy, Moscow, 1/31/62, to Lee H. Oswald, Minsk, Russia	"	"	"	"	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139, DPD PR 11183G

SECRET

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Person Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
255 Letter from American Embassy, Moscow, 9/10/61, to Mrs. Marina Oswald, Minsk, for interview regarding visa application	"	"	"	"	"
256 Form in Russian language dated 12/1/62	"	"	"	"	"
258 Letter from Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C., dated 6/4/63, directed to Mr. M. Oswald, New Orleans, in Russian language	"	"	"	"	"
263 International Smallpox Vaccination Certificate in name of Marina Oswald	"	"	"	"	"

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		"	"		[illegible]
[illegible]			"		
271 Small white sheet bearing Russian script	"	"	"	"	"
274 Letter by Lee H. Oswald to Federal Income Tax Bureau	"	"	"	"	"
275 Russian language form bearing No. 419128	"	"	"	"	"
276 Photographs portraying scenes in Russia	"	"	"	"	"
277 American Embassy letter, Moscow, 7/10/61, to Mrs. Marina Nikolieva Oswald, nee Proosakova, Minsk	"	"	"	"	"

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Person Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
[illegible] Wire registration card	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Pamphlet entitled "Hands Off Cuba! Join The Fair Play for Cuba Committee. NO Charter member [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
302 Application form to the FPCC, New Orleans, La.	"	"	"	"	"
302 FPCC New Orleans Chapter identification cards	"	"	"	"	"
303 Pamphlets entitled "The Crime Against Cuba" by Corliss LaMont	"	"	"	"	"
304 Booklet entitled "Fidel Castro Denounces Bureaucracy and Sectarianism."	"	"	"	"	"
305 Booklet entitled "The Socialist Workers Party" by Joseph Hansen	"	"	"	"	"
306 "The Coming American Revolution" by James P. Cannon	"	"	"	"	"

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 11/30/63. FBI [illegible]
[illegible]	"	"	"	"	"
309 Booklet entitled "Report to the Inter-American Committee for Democracy, Headquarters of Anti-Castro Cubans, New York"			"		"
310 Booklet entitled "The Pact of Madrid" by the Committee for a Democratic Spain	"	"	"	"	"
311 Booklet entitled "The McCarran Act and The Right to Travel"	"	"	"	"	"
312 Pamphlet entitled "The Revolution Must Be A School of Unfettered Thought-Fidel Castro"	"	"	"	"	"
313 Booklet entitled "Ideology and Revolution" by Jean Paul Sartre	"	"	"	"	"

FBI/DOJ

Item No.	Exhibit Originally Taken By	Person Obtaining Original	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Obtaining	Where Recorded and Records Available
The Possible Mr. [illegible] Description	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
331 Russian [illegible] pertaining to [illegible]	11/[illegible]/63	S.A. [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]	11/26/63	2515 [illegible] Street, [illegible], [illegible]	Timberlake, [illegible], [illegible], DPD FR [illegible]
332 Russian-English [illegible] dictionary		"	"		Timberlake [illegible], DPD FR [illegible]
333 Photograph of Russian workers	"	"	"	"	"
334 Photograph of female Russian workers	"	"	"	"	"
335 Photograph of Russian workers in factory	"	"	"	"	"
336 Photograph of Fidel Castro	"	"	"	"	"
337 FPCC handbill bearing address "L.H. Oswald, 4907 Magazine, New Orleans, Louisiana"	"	"	"	"	"
338 Brown Manila envelope with return address in Russian at Moscow	"	"	"	"	"

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Item Exhibit Originally Taken In Custody	Person Obtaining and Original Custody	Date of Initial Report Dictated	Where Recorded and Records Available
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
338 Photograph (color) of Lee Harvey Oswald holding rifle and pistol and wearing pistol holster (Exhibit No. 5 to Commission Exhibit No. 1)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
339 Letter from Russian Embassy, Washington, 4/18/63, to Mrs. M. Oswald (In Russian script)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
342 Payroll vouchers of the Jaggers-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., Dallas, Tex., for the period 10/24/62 through 4/10/63.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
343 Payroll vouchers of the Wm. B. Reily and Co., Inc., New Orleans, La., for the period 5/17/63 through 7/22/63	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Generalities, 11/30/63, pg. 139, NPD PR 111800

WCC Exhibit No. & Description	Item Exhibit Originally Taken By CE/SS	Person Obtaining WCC Original Exhibit	Item Returned to Original Custody	Location of Item Returned to Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
348 New Orleans Public Service bills (3) August-September 1963, and IBM card notifying Lee Harvey Oswald of last payment from Texas Employment Commission	"	"	"	"	"
349 Alice Registration Card No. 210 020 647, Marina N. Oswald	"	"	"	"	"
350 Petite notebook with Russian script	"	"	"	"	"
351 Booklet containing food recipes	"	"	"	"	"
352 Pocket-size fashion magazine entitled "Simplicity" with a Manila envelope	"	"	"	"	"

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
[illegible] Sears Roebuck & Company catalog	11/22/63	J.C. Hawkins R.F. Stovall [illegible] [illegible] Burrell, SS	11/26/63	[illegible] Irving, Tex. [illegible]	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. [illegible], DPD PR [illegible]
361 Fort Worth Public Library card of Lee H. Oswald, 2703 Vermuder St., Ft. Worth; one return address label for Mrs. Arthur Young, 35 East 75th St., New York, N.Y., and one Russian language form No. 5099.	"	"	"	"	"
360 Two postcards - one directed to Lee H. Oswald, New Orleans from Minsk, Russia, signed "Erik" and one directed to Mr. and Mrs. Lee H. Oswald, Minsk, Russia, from Vernon, Tex., signed "Mother"	"	"	"	"	"
363 Letter on letterhead of Pioneer Publishers, 4/26/63, to L.H. Oswald, P.O. Box 2915, Dallas, Tex.	"	"	"	"	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139, DPD PR 11192G

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
365 Letter from [illegible] of [illegible] 11/30/63, [illegible]	11/30/63	S.A. [illegible] W.A. Stovall, S.A. [illegible]	11/30/63	6311 [illegible] Irving [illegible] [illegible] taken by [illegible] [illegible]	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139, DPD PR 111936
366 Photographs and a [illegible] entitled "[illegible] the USSR"	"	"	"		"
367 Photographs	"	"	"	"	"
368 Photographs	"	"	"	"	"
370 Photographs	"	"	"	"	"
380 Applications for "The Militant" (3) and one envelope containing three subscriptions for "The Worker" with return envelope entitled "Publishers New Press, Inc."	"	"	"	"	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139, DPD PR 111936
381 Russian language newspapers	"	"	"	"	"
382 Red billfold and one scrap of white paper with Russian script in pencil	"	"	"	"	"

HERALD

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
412 Letter on [illegible] head of Jewish Bureau of [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] and Magnolia [illegible]"	[illegible]	W.W. Moore, W.E. Burton, J.W. [illegible], S.M. Bernal, [illegible] Pierce, 3:01	11/25/63	DPD v. Hockley, Dallas, Tex by search warrant	Surrendered 11/30/63, FBI, 130, DPD PR [illegible]
413 Envelope addressed Mr. Lee F. Oswald, 4907 Magazine Avenue, N. Orleans, postmarked New York with return address Am.[illegible],705 Broadway, and newspaper clipping, Times Picayune, New Orleans, with article reflecting Oswald's fine of $10 or 10 days for disturbing peace	"	"	"	"	"
414 Handbill, FPCC New Orleans, with address L.H. Oswald, 4907 Magazine St., New Orleans, La.	"	"	"	"	"
415 Invoice of the Jones Printing Company, 422 Girod St., New Orleans, La., 6/4/63 billed to Mr. Osborne for 3,000 FPCC circulars, total $9.60, bal. $5.89 paid 6/4/63	"	"	"	"	"

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
417 Envelope with news [illegible]	11/22/63	[illegible]	11:26 PM	1025 [illegible] Security, Dallas, Tex. [illegible]	Shaberlin [illegible] 139, 3rd FH [illegible]
418 [illegible]	"	"	"	"	Shaberlin, [illegible], 2d, [illegible] 139 FH [illegible]
419 U.S. Marine Corps document appointing "Lee Harvey Oswald 1653330-6741 Pvt. 1st Cls/3-8-58."	"	"	"	"	"
421 U.S. Air Force document certifying Oswald satisfactorily passed specialized courses in "Aircraft Control and Warning, Operator, 18 June 1957, Kessler AFB."	"	"	"	"	"
422 Receipts, Texas School Book Depository, for salary Lee H. Oswald (no date listed)	"	"	"	"	"
423 Typewritten "Promise to Repay Financial Assistance Loan for Repatriation" with paid stamp, Department of State (in name of Lee H. Oswald)	"	"	"	"	"

FBI Exhibit No.	Item	Time Exhibit Originally Sent to Custody	Person Obtaining for Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Letter from Russian Embassy, Washington to Oswald, re [illegible] Consul, Mrs. Voronin, 6/26/63 (two Russian language)	"	N.W. Wuorio, S.A. [illegible] F.B.I. [illegible] Field Supervisor, Identification Bureau, ITD	"	1016 N. Rockhorn, Irving, Texas	Testimony, 11th Dist. Ct. Dallas, Tex. 12/13/63
425	Unidentified Tass clears USSC, 9/13/60, for Service (Oswald, 1959-60	"	"	"	"	"
426	Letter from U.S. Navy to Lee Oswald, Minsk, Russia, and signed by R.McC. Tompkins, Brigadier General, USMC, 3/7/62	"	"	"	"	"
427	Letter from Department of Navy, 7/25/63 to Lee Oswald, New Orleans, setting forth that no modifications to discharge are warranted	"	"	"	"	"
428	Letter from Paul Piazzo, S.J., 8/1/63, to Oswald on letterhead of Jesuit House of Studies, Mobile, Ala.	"	"	"	"	"

MARY FERRELL

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
430 Letter on [illegible]	[illegible]	F.W. Waite, S.T. Potts, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Dexter, Dallas, Tex.	[illegible] 11/30/63, pg. [illegible]
431 Letter on stationery [illegible] dated 8/16/63, attesting to Oswald's ability as Russian interpreter and translator	"	"	"	"	"
432 Envelope containing receipt for Post Office Box 6225, Dallas, Tex., dated 11/11/63, for period ending 12/31/63	"	"	"	"	"
433 Single sheet in Russian script containing Oswald's name bearing No. 4-5408	"	"	"	"	"
435 Form bearing months and blank spaces for stamps, in Russian language, with No. 01311655	"	"	"	"	"
436 Folded Russian language form bearing No. 01311655 with Oswald's name in Russian script.	"	"	"	"	"

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] W.J. Fritz, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Receiver, [illegible] by [illegible]	[illegible] 11/30/63, pg. [illegible] DPD PR [illegible]	
435 Letter by Henry Gerhart on letterhead of Jr. North Texas Agency, addressed to Lee Oswald in care of Jr. North Texas	"	"	"	"	"	
436 Two payroll vouchers, one from Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., Dallas, 1/2/63, and Wm. B. Reily and Co., New Orleans, 5/31/63	"	"	"	"	Gesberling 11/30/63, pg. 139, DPD PR 111863	1 26 1
440 Letter from Department of Navy, 4/3/62, to Lee H. Oswald, Minsk, Russia	"	"	"	"	"	
442 U.S. Armed Forces Institute certification that Oswald completed high school level tests 3/23/59	"	"	"	"	"	

CONFIDENTIAL - FBI/DOJ

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location & Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
448 Photostatic copy of birth certificate No. 17634 for Lee Harvey Oswald reflecting birth 10/16/39, Folio 1331, Book No. 207	"	"	"	"	"
451 Nine photographs, a Mexican airmail stamp and New Orleans library card No. NA N8640 in the name of Lee H. Oswald	"	"	"	"	"
452 Sewing kit with medal (religious), Mexican coin, needles, thread, fingernail file.	"	"	"	"	Comberline, 11/30/63, pg. 139, DPD PR 1119G

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
453 World Atlas	11/22/63	F.W. Moore, W.E. Potts, F.W. Turner, Bill Senkel, Homicide Bureau, DPD	11/26/63	1026 N. Beckley, Dallas, Tex. by search warrant	Gemberling, 11/30/63. pg. 139. DPD PR 111990
454 Writing tablet	"	"	"	"	"
455 Postcard of city of New Orleans, five Russian stamps and one 10-cent U.S. stamp.	"	"	"	"	"

Exhibit No.	Description	Date Entered Official Record	Person Offering Exhibit	Date of Material Rejected	Reason Rejected and Remarks	Disposition
A11	Brown rayon knit tie with gold trim					
A12	Brown rayon knit tie with green and white stripes					
A13	Blue rayon knit tie with green dots					
A14	29 pair of heavy cotton rubber men's socks					
A15	Pair of men's brown socks with brown and white diamond design					
A16	All Pair of brown elastic top men's socks with brown and white pattern					
A17	Pair of men's white elastic top socks					
A18	Pair of men's brown cotton gloves					

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
A17-A30	11/23/63	R.E. Moore, T.F. Potts, P.M. Turner, Bill Senkel, Identification Bureau, DPD.	11/26/63	1026 N. Beckley, Dallas, Tex by search warrant.	Gerberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139, DPD PR 111990-112000
A17 Pair of men's blue shorts with elastic top					
A18 Two white wash-cloths with yellow stripes, "Cannon" brand					
A19 Two white hand towels with dark and red stripes with frazzled edges					
A20 Two bath towels with white and pink stripes					
A21 One white cloth, unlabeled					
A22 One pillowcase with green top and flowered design (Mrs. A.C. Johnson claims one pillow case taken from her residence, 1026 N. Beckley, Dallas, Texas.)					
A23 One men's "BVD" T shirt, size 34-36 (dirty)					
A24 One men's white T shirt, "Brent" brand, size 38-40					
A25 One men's "Arrow" T shirt, size 36					

FBI exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
A26 One men's white undershirt					
A27 One pair of men's white shorts with name L.H. Oswald; torn in back					
A28 Two men's white handkerchiefs					
A29 One men's handkerchief, gray with gray and red stripes					
A30 One box "Marcal Kitchen Charm" wax paper					
A32-A66					
A32 One bar pink "Lux" soap	11/23/63	H.M. Moore, W.E. Potts, F.M. Turner, Bill Senkel, Homicide Bureau, DPD	11/26/63	1026 N. Beckley, Dallas, Tex. by search warrant	Gemberling 11/30/63, pg. 139, DPD PR 11199G-11200G
A33 One small plastic box containing three lima bean shaped "Squibbs" tablets and piece of cotton	"	"	"	"	"
A34 One single blade brown pocketknife	"	"	"	"	"

KURELL

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
A35 One two-blade pocketknife, plastic handle, with corkscrew	11/23/63	(same as A32)	11/26/63	(same as A32)	(same as A32)
A36 Plastic box containing tweezers and two pieces of cotton	"	"	"	"	"
A37 Small plastic box, empty	"	"	"	"	"
A38 Mirror in green folding case	"	"	"	"	"
A39 One can "Tidy" deodorant powder	"	"	"	"	"
A40 One "Gillette" adjustable razor with blade	"	"	"	"	"
A41 One tube of "Colgate" dental cream, partially empty	"	"	"	"	"
A42 One plastic bottle "Mum" mist spray deodorant	"	"	"	"	"
A43 Yellow toothbrush "Colgate" brand	"	"	"	"	"
A44 Small cake, used, pink soap	"	"	"	"	"

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Federal Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
A45 Small green plastic hand brush	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A46 Green and brown BB automatic ball-point pen	"	"	"	"	"
A47 Small pair scissors bearing letters "TWA"	"	"	"	"	"
A48 Package containing 14 "Gillette" thin blades and one purple "Gillette Super Blue Blade"	"	"	"	"	"
A49 Pair black-rimmed green lens sunglasses	"	"	"	"	"
A50 "Farmers Electric Co-Op, Inc." (advertisement) ball-point pen	"	"	"	"	"
A51 Nail clipper with chain, "Gem" brand	"	"	"	"	"
A52 Nail clipper, "Trim" brand	"	"	"	"	"
A53 Small hotel type green bar of soap made by "Fabrica de Jabon, LaLux, S.A., Mexico, D.F." (LaLux Soap Factory, Mexico, D.F.)	"	"	"	"	"

RETELL

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
A54 white plastic cup	11/23/63	(same as A32)	11/26/63	(same as A33)	(same as A32)
A55 Partial tube "Foille"	"	"	"	"	"
A56 Small bottle iodine, "Layman's brand	"	"	"	"	"
A57 Two small brown unlabeled bottles with liquid	"	"	"	"	"
A58 Small bottle of clear liquid bearing labels with Cyrillic printing	11/23/63	C.F. Rose, F.W. Moore, R.S. Stovall, J.P. Adamcik, Homicide Bureau, DPD	11/26/63	2515 W.5th, Irving, Tex., by search warrant	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139, DPD FR 111866 (part of 287)
A59 Four unused airmail envelopes A60 One unused U.S. Post Office Change of Address card A61 Four onionskin blank sheets of paper	"	A59-A61 same officers as either A58 or A2 (unable to specifically locate items as obtained under search warrant)	"	2515 W.5th, Irving, or 1026 N.Beckley, Dallas	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139
A62 One "Pearl" beer bottle opener	"	(same as A58)	"	(same as A58)	(same as A58)

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
A63 One small red soft plastic open container	11/23/63	A63-A66 same as A59-A61	11/26/63	(same as A59-A61)	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139
A64 One "Venus Forum" pencil	"	"	"	"	"
A65 One yellow "Yellowstone" pencil	"	"	"	"	"
A66 One brown "E-Z Note" pencil	"	"	"	"	"
A71-A79					
A71 One black, small crayon pencil	11/23/63	(same as A59-A61)	11/26/63	(same as A59-A61)	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139
A72 Two large paper clips	"	(same as A58)	11/26/63	(same as A58)	(same as A58)
A73 One 10¢ box of "Steel City Gem" small #3 paper clips	"	"	"	"	"
A74 One cardboard box with 18 brass-colored thumbtacks	"	"	"	"	"
A75 One brush with hollow tin handle	"	"	"	"	"

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
A76 Label with "King Oscar Kipper" recipes	11/29/63	A76-A78 same as A59-A61)	11/30/63	(same as A59-A61)	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139
A77 Box, yellow top, black bottom, bearing name "Ektachrome" torn	"	"	"	"	"

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
185 RB and eyelet	11/[illegible]/63	(Name [illegible] ASAC-Dall)	11/26/63	(Name [illegible] ASAC-Dall)	Cumberland, 11/26/63, FE. 139

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
B1 Wallet belonging to Lee Harvey Oswald containing:	11/22/63	Paul L. Bentley, DPD	11/27/63	On person of Lee Harvey Oswald when arrested 11/22/63	Receipt of SA James P. Hosty, Jr.; Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg.92; Gemberling (LHO) 12/10/63, pg. 224; Dallas LHM (LHO) 7/7/64, pg. 20
(1) Social Security card No. 433-54-[illegible]917	"	"		"	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 93, 140
(2) Selective Service Notice of Classification SSN 41-114-39-532	"	"	"	"	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 95, 141; Dallas LHM (LHO) 7/7/64, pg. 20
(3) Department of Defense Service ID card No. N4.271.617 USMC No. 165230	"	"	"	"	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 94, 140
(4) USMC Certificate of Service	"	"	"	"	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 94, 140; Dallas LHM (LHO) 7/7/64, pg. 21
(5) Fair Play for Cuba Committee Ident. card, National card	"	"	"	"	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 95, 140

MARYFILL FOUND

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
(6) Selective Service Registration Certificate	11/22/63	Paul L. Bentley, DPD	11/27/63	On person of Lee Harvey Oswald when arrested 11/22/63	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 93, 141
(7) Hotel card	"	"	"	"	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 94, 141
(8) FPCC Membership card, New Orleans Chapter	"	"	"	"	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 93, 140; Dallas LEO (LEO) 7/7/64, pg. 24
(9) ID card, US Forces in Japan	"	"	"	"	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 94, 141
(10) Dallas Public Library card	"	"	"	"	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 94, 140
(11) Three photographs	"	"	"	"	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 94, 140-141
(12) Slip of paper with three addresses, The Worke, The Worker and Russian Embassy	"	"	"	"	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 94, 141

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
B3 Envelope containing: 38 35 mm negatives, six 2¼" x 2¼" negatives, 1 positive of building, 1 negative of Oswald's wife	11/23/63	G.F. Rose, Homicide Bureau DPD	11/26/63	Garage located at 2515 W.5th, Irving, Tex.	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139; Gemberling (LHO) 3/10/64, pg. 459, 466-467 Dallas LHO (LHO) 7/7/64, pg. 26
B5 Imperial brand hunting type knife with sheath	"	R.M. Moore, W.E. Potts, F.M. Turner, Bill Senkel, Homicide Bureau, DPD	11/26/63	1026 N. Beckley, Dallas, by search warrant	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139, DPD PR 11200G
B7 Two "Fair Play for Cuba" handbills stamped "L.H. Oswald 4907 Magazine St. New Orleans, La."	"	Same officers as B5 or G.F. Rose, R.M. Moore, R.S. Stovall, J.P. Adamcik, DPD	11/26/63	1026 N. Beckley, Dallas, or 2515 W.5th, Irving, Tex.	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139 Not listed DPD PR
B11 Negative bearing: "Join The Socialist Workers Party fight for a better world! write Box 2915 Dallas, Texas"	11/22/63	J.P. Adamcik, R.S. Stovall, G.F. Rose, Homicide Bureau, DPD	11/26/63	2515 W.5th, Irving, given voluntarily by Ruth Paine and Marina Oswald	DeBruyn (LHO) 12/2/63, pg. 711-715

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
B12	Slip of paper bearing "The attached Promissory Note (3) for financial assistance loans totaling 43[illegible].71 are hereby returned marked Paid as final payment of 176.00 in acknowledged. Remarks: L.H. Oswald Rex 2515 Dallas, Texas"	11/22/63 (may be subsequent to post 1/63)	T.N. Moore, W.E. Potts, F.M. Turner, Bill Senkel, Homicide Bureau, DPD	11/26/63	1026 N. Beckley, Dallas, Texas by search warrant	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139
B13	Envelope marked "Passports and health certificate"	"	"	"	1026 N. Beckley, Dallas by search warrant	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139, not on DPD PR
B14	Envelope addressed to "To Whom It May Concern" with return address Peter P. Gregory, 1503 Continental Life Building, Fort Worth 2, Texas"	11/23/63	T.N. Moore, W.E. Potts, F.M. Turner, Bill Senkel, Homicide Bureau, DPD	11/26/63	1026 N. Beckley, Dallas by search warrant (relates to #431)	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139, DPD PR 11197G
B15	Envelope addressed to Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Washington 6, D.C., with return address "Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Washington 6, D.C."	11/23/63 (may be subsequent to post 11/63)	Obtained by Secret Service tagged under B5 or B7	11/26/63	Obtained at same location as B5 or B7	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139, not on DPD PR

FBI Exhibit No. & Description		Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
B16	Envelope postmarked 12M 8/2/63, Mobile, Ala., addressed to Mr. Lee Oswald, 4907 Magazine St., New Orleans, La., return address "Paul Piazza, S.J., Jesuit House of Studies, Spring Hill Station, Mobile, Ala."	11/23/63	H.M. Moore, W.E. Potts, F.M. Turner, Bill Senkel, Homicide Bureau, DPD	11/26/63	1026 N. Beckley, Dallas, by search warrant (relates to #429)	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139. DPD PR 11196G
B19	Top of yellow box stamped inside "R-42 Mar 24 '55"	"	Obtained by officers listed under B5 or B7	"	Obtained at same location as B5 or B7	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139, not on DPD PR
B20	Two Manila envelopes	"	H.M. Moore, W.E. Potts, F.M. Turner, Bill Senkel, Homicide Bureau, DPD	"	1026 N. Beckley, Dallas by search warrant	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139, not on DPD PR
B21	Envelope marked "Personal Military Papers and Birth Certificates"	"	"	"	"	"
B22	Blue loose leaf binder containing Manila envelope, 6 Fair Play for Cuba Committee handbills, piece of cardboard, 3 celluloid insert [illegible]	11/22/63	J.P. Adamcik, R.S. Stovall, G.F. Rose, Homicide Bureau, DPD	"	2515 W.5th, Irving, given voluntarily by Ruth Paine and Marina Oswald	DeBrueys (LHO) 12/2/63, pg. 711

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
(B22 contd) photograph of Karl Marx and photograph of a building					
B23 Two frames of 35mm negatives found in item 75 (Russian book)	11/23/63	S.F. Rose, K.M. Moore, R.S. Stovall, J.P. Adamcik, DPD	11/26/63	3313 W.5th, Irving (found in Item #75)	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139
B24 Unaddressed American Greetings Corp., Christmas card with envelope	11/23/63	Obtained by officers listed under B5 or B7	11/26/63	Obtained at same location as B5 or B7	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139, not on DPD PR
B25 Unused Post Office Change of Address form	"	"	"	"	"
B26 Manila envelope with notation "Grand Jury Hall" small photograph of Oswald and 8¢ U.S. airmail stamp	"	"	"	"	"
B33 3 prescriptions in Russian and Arlington Heights Senior High School student identification card for Lee Oswald	"	"	"	"	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139; Gemberling, (LHO) 3/10/64, pg. 247; not on DPD PR

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
C138-C147 Belt, tie, tan sweater, blue-gray shirt, red and gray sport shirt, blue shirt, blue sport shirt, white shirt, olive sweater	Not available	Not available-U.S. Secret Service, Washington, D.C., furnished to SA ORRIN BARTLETT, FBI, 12/3/63	Not available	Not available	Gemberling, (LHO), 12/23/63, pg. 162
C248 Five-page typewritten summary of speech given by Lee Harvey Oswald on July 27, 1963	11/30/63 (not Oswald property)	SA Harry J. Degnan & John J. Sweeney, FBI Mobile	11/30/63	Robert J. Fitzpatrick, Jesuit House of Studies, Spring Hill College, Mobile, Ala.	SA John J. Sweeney, (LHO) Mobile, 12/1/63, pg. 10-17
C254-C259 C254 "Val-pak" type suitcase C255 Texas flag-small C256 Master lock (padlock) C257 Shower spray attachment C258 Treated cloth in paper container C259 Marine Corps belt and buckle	3/15/64	SAs Bardwell D. Odum and R. Neil Quigley, FBI, Dallas	3/15/64	Robert Oswald, 1009 Sierra, Denton, Tex.	Gemberling, (LHO) 4/16/64, pg. 468-470

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
C260 Pencil					
C261 Sea bag					
C262 Carton for "Vigran" chewable vitamins					
C263 Set of long underwear					
C264 Three ties					
C265 Pair of men's black gloves					
C266 Brown and gray leather cap					
C267 Two mufflers					
C268 Summer khaki overseas hat					
C269 Chess set (board and 27 pieces) and dominoes (15)					
C270 Extension cord					
C271 Pair of shoe trees					
C272 Can of black shoe polish					

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Person Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
C273 Pencil sharpener					
C274 Sea shell					
C275 Green eraser					
C276 Shoebrush					
C277 Coloring pencil					
C278 Shaving brush					
C279 Schick box for electric shaver					
C280 Manicure set					
C281 Miniature silver spoon - broken					
C282 Knit shopping bag					
C283 Green winter overseas hat (USMC)					
C284 Book entitled "V.I. LENIN - MARX - ENGELS - MARXISM"					
C285 Book entitled "Baby and Child Care" - Dr. Benjamin Spock					
C286 Book entitled "The Iliad" - Homer					

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
C287 Book entitled "Perfect Lovers Guide and other stories" - Stephen Leacock					
C288 Book entitled "Squibb Product Reference"					
C289 Book entitled "Short Russian Reference Grammar"					
C290 Book entitled "Russian - Elementary Course I"					
C291 Book written in Russian language ("Idiot" by F.M. Dostoevski)					
C292 Book written in Russian language "USSR-1960 Annual")					
C293 Book written in Russian language ("International Electro-technical Vocabulary")					
C294 Book written in Russian language ("Practical Aids for Cutting and Sewing")					
C295 Book written in Russian language ("Newspapers and Magazines for USSR-1963")					

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
C296 Book written in Russian language ("Course in Spanish Language")					
C297 Cellophane tape, one roll					
C298 Small fuse (electrical)					
C299 Pair of dice					
C300 Twenty-nine dominoes and one box - "Made in Japan"					
C301 Pencil sharpener					
C302 Carriage belt					
C303 Clothespin					
C304 Sheet of white bond paper located in book					
C305 Cardboard box					
C306 Hunting knife black and silver striped handle in sheath received from Imperial Knife Company, Incorporated, Providence, R.I.	3/17/64 (not Oswald property)	SA Homer E. Wilbur, FBI, Providence, R.I.	3/17/64	Joseph R. Fazzano, Imperial Knife Co., Providence, R.I.	SA Homer E. Wilbur (LHO), Boston, 3/18/64, pg. 2-3

CONFIDENTIAL

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
C308 Hunting knife black and gold-striped handle, in sheath, received from Imperial Knife Company, Incorporated, Providence, R.I.	3/21/64 (not Oswald property)	SA Homer E. Wilbur, FBI, Providence, R.I.	3/21/64	Joseph P. Fazzano, Imperial Knife Co., Providence	SA Homer E. Wilbur (LHO), Boston, 3/24/64, pg. 2
C315 One girls' hand-engraved expansion identification bracelet	4/8/64 (not Oswald property)	SA J. Hale McMenamin, FBI, Dallas, Texas	4/8/64	H.L. Green Co., Dallas, Texas (purchased for Lab examination)	Gemberling (LHO) 5/28/64, pg. 152
C317 Metal plate bearing the engraved names "Marina" and "Lee"	4/8/64 (not Oswald property)	SAs J.Hale McMenamin & Raymond J. Fox, FBI, Dallas	4/8/64	Charles R. Pezet, Operator of H.L. Green Watch Repair Co., Dallas, Tex.	Gemberling (LHO), 5/28/64, pg. 153
C318 Metal plate bearing engraved name "Marina"	4/8/64 (not Oswald property)	"	"	"	"

TERRELL

FBI Exhibit No. & Description		Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
D4	Letters by Oswald to Secretary of Navy and USMC	11/23/63 (not Oswald property)	SA Edward C. Palmer, FBI, Washington, D.C.	11/23/63	William Earle Odum, Director, Office of News Service, Dept. of Defense, Pentagon Bldg., Washington, D.C.	Gemberling (LHO) 12/10/63, pg. 320
D8	Eleven payroll checks and insurance record card of Oswald	11/25/63 (not Oswald property)	SAs Lester G. Davis & John William Miller, FBI, New Orleans	11/25/63	William I. Monaghan, Vice Pres., Wm. B. Reily & Co., New Orleans, La.	DeBrueys (LHO), 12/2/63, pg. 34-39
D10	Application for immigration visa, fingerprint card and application for new alien registration card (all signed Marina Oswald)	11/29/63 (not Oswald property)	SA Milton R. Kaack, FBI, New Orleans	11/29/63	Clarence Johnson, District Director, INS, New Orleans, La.	DeBrueys (LHO), 12/2/63, pg. 545
D11	Twenty-six checks, questionnaire, etc., in handwriting of Oswald	About 11/25/63 (not Oswald property)	Tom Kelley, Inspector, U.S. Secret Service, Dallas	About 11/25/63	Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Dallas	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 235-238
D14	Employment application by Oswald	11/23/63 (not Oswald property)	SA Lester C. Davis, FBI, New Orleans	11/23/63	William I. Monaghan, Vice Pres., Wm. B. Reily & Co., New Orleans	DeBrueys (LHO) 12/2/63, pg. 30-33

FBI/DOJ

FBI Exhibit No. & Description		Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
D15	Three magazines	11/23/63 (not Oswald property)	SA Lester G. Davis, FBI, New Orleans	11/23/63	Adrian T. Alba, 624 Focis St., Metairie, La.	DePrueys (LHO), 12/2/63, pg. 264-266
D17	Post Office box application in three parts	"	SA Alfred C. Ellington, FBI, Dallas	"	U.S. Post Office, Terminal Annex, Dallas, Tex.	Gemberling 11/30/63, pg. 176
D18	Post Office change of address form dated 5/12/63, letter to Leslie Welding Company from Oswald, Selective Service registration card, DD Form 214 and two applications for employment	"	SAs Malon L. Jennings, Nat A. Pinkston, Alfred C. Ellington, and Robley D. Madland, FBI, Dallas	"	Local Board 114, Ft. Worth, Tex.; Texas School Book Depository, Dallas; U.S. Post Office, Terminal Annex, Dallas; Leslie Welding Co., Louv-R-Pac Div., Ft. Worth	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 171, 172, 176, 285-287
D21	P.O. Change of Address form	12/6/63 (not Oswald property)	SAs James N. Kennedy & Francis E. Gibbons, FBI, New York	12/6/63	Vincent Theodore Lee, FPCC, New York City, New York	John James O'Flaherty, (LHO) 12/11/63, New York, pg. 4-13; Gemberling (LHO), 12/23/63, pg. 188-189

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
D22 Post Office box application (in two parts) and change of address form	11/23/63 (not Oswald property)	SAs John W. Smith & Robert M. Whomsley, FBI, New Orleans by a confidential source	11/23/63	U.S. Post Office, New Orleans, La.	DeBrueys (LHO), 12/2/63, pg. 100
D23 Electric and/or gas service order signed by Oswald	11/25/63 (not Oswald property)	SAs John P. Lee, Jr. & Milton R. Kaack, FBI New Orleans	11/25/63	John E. Nevron, Asst. Sec. & Treas. New Orleans Public Service, Inc.	DeBrueys (LHO), 12/3/63, pg. 108; Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 185
D26 Hand printed application for employment by Oswald in July 1963	11/26/63 (not Oswald property)	SA Wyrywin Alderson, FBI, New Orleans	11/26/63	S.K. Manson, Pres., Manson Marble & Granite Co., New Orleans	DeBrueys (LHO), 12/2/63, pg. 55-56
D29 W-4 Form dated February 5, 1955, signed by Lee Harvey Oswald; W-4 Form dated February 5, 1955, signed by Marguerite Oswald; A-1 Employment Service, New Orleans, Louisiana; application for employment signed by Lee Harvey Oswald; and referral card of employment consultant H. La Roche.	12/2/63 (not Oswald property)	SA Emil Henry Becker, FBI, New Orleans, La.	12/2/63	W-4 (2) Moses Brenner, CPA, from records Dolly Shoe Co., New Orleans; App. & referral card-A-1 employment Service, New Orleans	DeBrueys (LHO), 12/8/63, pg. 4 " pg. 32

FBI Exhibit No. & Description		Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
D32	Passenger immigration questionnaire dated 9/16/59, signed by Oswald	12/4/63 (not Oswald property)	SA J. Dawson Van Eps, FBI, New Orleans	12/4/63	Lykes Bros. Steamship Co., Inc., New Orleans	DeBrueys (LHO), 12/8/63, pg. 305
D33	47 photographs recovered by Dallas Police Department	11/23/63	G.P. Rose, H.M. Moore, R.S. Stovall, J.P. Adamcik, Homicide Bureau, DPD	12/2/63	2515 W.5th, Irving, by search warrant	DeBrueys (LHO), 12/8/63, pg. 177
D34	Liberty Hotel, New Orleans, registration signed by Oswald	12/3/63 (not Oswald property)	SA J. Dawson Van Eps, FBI, New Orleans	12/3/63	Landry Keating, Custodian of Records, Liberty Hotel, New Orleans	SA Stephen M. Callender (LHO), New Orleans, 12/10/63, pg.40
D35	Bus transfer, bracelet inscribed "Lee," key, ring, narrow black belt with buckle and property receipt	11/22/63	R.M. Sims & E.L. Boyd, DPD	12/10/63	On person of Lee Harvey Oswald	Gemberling, (LHO) 12/23/63, pg. 195; Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 142; DPD PR 11378G
D36	Photocopy Mexico City hotel register book signed by Oswald	About 11/26/63 (not Oswald property)	A confidential source abroad	About 12/10/63	Hotel Del Commercio, Mexico City, Mexico	Gemberling, (LHO), 1/7/64, pg. 53
D37	Four-page interview record signed by Oswald	12/13/63 (not Oswald property)	SA Bardwell D. Odum, FBI, Dallas	12/13/63	R.H. Schaefer, Reg. Sales Mgr., DeVilbiss Co., Dallas	Gemberling, (LHO), 12/23/63, pg. 501-503

FBI/DOJ

FBI Exhibit No. & Description		Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
D38	"Cotton pickin" application signed by Oswald	12/12/63 (not Oswald property)	SA Bardwell D. Odum, FBI, Dallas	12/12/63	Ray Randuck, Counselor, Jobco Employment Agency, Dallas, Tex.	Gemberling (LHO), 12/23/63, pg. 497-500
D40	Envelope and letter to New Orleans Public Library	12/4/63	"	12/4/63	Ruth Paine, 2515 W.5th, Irving	Gemberling (LHO), 12/23/63, pg. 711-713
D41	Chamber of Commerce Map of Dallas	unknown (questionable Oswald property)	Map believed property of SA Kenneth C. Howe, FBI, Dallas, as has his name written thereon	unknown	Was among items obtained by DPD from 2515 W. 5th, Irving, & 1026 N. Beckley, Dallas, later photographed by SA Howe	Gemberling (LHO), 12/10/63, pg. 333
D43	Eight and a half sheets of paper written in green ink regarding CP USA	11/23/63	G.F. Rose, H.M. Moore, R.S. Stovall, J.P. Adamcik, DPD & John A. McCabe, Irving PD	11/26/63	2515 W.5th St., Irving, by search warrant	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139, DPD PR 11178G
D48	Postcard from Riviera Beach, Florida	11/23/63 (not Oswald property)	Ed Post, West Palm Beach, Florida, PD	11/24/63	West Palm Beach Times, West Palm Beach	Gemberling, 5/15/64, pg. 823-824

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
D49 Registration card, La Salle Hotel, New Orleans	11/27/63 (not Oswald property)	SA J. Dawson Van Eps, FBI, New Orleans	11/27/63	Roland A. Bahan, Jr., Co-Manager, Hotel La Salle, New Orleans	DeBrueys (LHO), 12/2/63, pg. 114
D50 Guest Register, Fox and Hounds, Milwaukee	11/27/63 (not Oswald property)	SAs Richard C. Thompson & Alexander P. LeGrand, FBI, Milwaukee	"	Martin Weber, Asst. Manager, Fox & Hounds Restaurant, Hubertus, Wisconsin	SA Richard C. Thompson (LHO), Milwaukee, 12/2/63, pg. 4-5
D51 Checks, claim cards and Texas Employment Commission forms of Oswald	11/27/63 (renumbered to D104 & D105 as better copies) (not Oswald property)	SA M.T. Burk, FBI, Austin, Texas	"	Jack W. Burnham, Chief of Unemployment Insurance, Texas Employment Commission, Austin	SA John K. Kenney (LHO), San Antonio, 12/1/63, pg. 34-36
D52 Xerox copy of application to visit Mexico	11/30/63 (not Oswald property)	SAs John William Miller, Robert M. Whomsley, Nathan O. Brown, FBI, New Orleans	11/30/63	Ruben M. Gaxiola, Mexican Consulate, New Orleans	DeBrueys (LHO) 12/8/63, pg. 317
D53 Hand printed anonymous letter from Buffalo	11/29/63 (not Oswald property)	Name not available FBI, Buffalo, N.Y.	11/29/63	Mrs. Esther Goldman, Secretary, Anti-Defamation League, B'Nai B'rith, Buffalo	SA Birl Wilson (LHO) Buffalo, 12/2/63, pg. 7-11

FBI - ERMI ATTORNEY

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
D57 Cuban letter to Oswald	Not available	Inspector Tom Kelley, U.S. Secret Service (Given to FBI, Dallas 12/5/63)	Not available	Letter to Lee Harvey Oswald from Cuba, postmarked 11/28/63	Gemberling (LHO), 12/23/63, pg. 183, 186
D58 Cuban letter to Attorney General	Not available (not Oswald property)	Furnished to FBI Headquarters by U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.	Not available	Robert F. Kennedy, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.	Gemberling (LHO), 12/23/63, pg. 186
D60 Brown paper envelope and paper bag from Irving, Texas, Post Office	12/4/63	SA Charles T. Brown, Jr., FBI, Dallas, by a confidential source	12/13/63	U.S. Post Office, Irving (undelivered mail)	Gemberling (LHO), 12/23/63, pg. 148
D65 Xerox copy of W-4 Form of Oswald	11/23/63 (not Oswald Property)	SA Lester C. Davis, FBI, New Orleans	11/23/63	William J. Monaghan, Vice Pres., Wm. B. Reily & Co., New Orleans	DeBrueys (LHO), 12/2/63, pg. 30, 32-33
D66 Xerox copies of nine pages of Employment reports by Oswald	11/23/63 (not Oswald property)	"	"	"	DeBrueys (LHO) 12/2/63, pg. 30-33
D67 Photographs of State Department records of Oswald	11/23/63 (not Oswald property)	SAs Eugene C. Geis, Ralph E. Willis, Jr., FBI, Washington, D.C.	"	Murray Bellman, Legal Advisor's Office, U.S. Department of State,	Gemberling (LHO), 12/10/63, pg. 322

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
D68 Application for employment at Coldrings, New Orleans, by Oswald	1/24/64 (not Oswald property)	SA Milton R. Wacht, FBI, New Orleans	1/24/64	Morris Goldstein, Executive Vice Pres., Goldrings, New Orleans	SA John T. Reynolds (LHO) New Orleans, 1/28/64, pg. 11-12
D69 Seven-page hand-written resume on lined notebook paper concerning background of Oswald	11/23/63	C.F. Rose, E.H. Bowers, R.S. Stovall, J.P. Adamcik, Homicide Bureau, DPD	12/2/63	2515 W.5th, Irving, by search warrant	DeBrueys (LHO), 12/8/63, pg. 177-178, 454-459
D71 SS Notice of Classification in name Alek James Hidell	11/22/63	Paul L. Bentley, DPD	11/24/63	Photograph of item D207 found in billfold of Lee Harvey Oswald when arrested Dallas 11/22/63	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 99, 141; Gemberling (LHO) 12/10/63, pg. 224; Gemberling (LHO), 3/10/64, pg. 107; Dallas LHM (LHO), 7/7/64, pg. 22
D73 Commercial Employment Service Application dated 6/26/62 signed by Lee H. Oswald	1/14/64 (not Oswald property)	SA Joseph M. Myers, FBI, Dallas	1/14/64	Mrs. Sidney Richey, owner Commercial Employment Agency, Ft. Worth, Tex.	Gemberling (LHO), 2/11/64, pg. 226

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
D74 Russian cookbook containing "Walker" note	11/23 or 30/63	Captain Paul Barger, Irving, Texas PD	12/2/63	Mrs. Ruth Paine, 2515 W. 5th, Irving, gave to Irving PD	Gemberling (LHO), 12/23/63, pg. 710-711
D75 Bracelet engraved "Marina"	12/4/63	SA Bardwell D. Odum, FBI, Dallas	12/4/63	Ruth Paine, 2515 W.5th, Irving	Gemberling (LHO), 12/23/63, pg. 711 and 717 (6)
D76 Letter to Attorney General signed Ernesto Flores Luna	About 12/7/64 (not Oswald property)	Furnished to FBI Headquarters by U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.	About 12/7/64	Robert F. Kennedy, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.	
D78 Two empty boxes marked "6.5 Italian Ammunition"	12/11/63 (not Oswald property)	B.J. Courson, Deputy Sheriff, Dallas, Texas	12/11/63	William J. Rozen, Route 2, Box 442, Irving	Gemberling (LHO), 12/23/63, pg. 87
D80 Minox camera obtained from Mrs. Ruth Paine	1/31/64 (not Oswald property)	SA Bardwell D. Odum, FBI, Dallas	1/31/64	Ruth Paine, 2515 W.5th, Irving (property Michael Paine)	Gemberling (LHO), 2/11/64, pg. 51
D82 Four miscellaneous photographs found in Russian language cookbook of Marina Oswald	11/30/63	Captain Paul Barger, Irving PD	12/2/63	Ruth Paine, 2515 W.5th, Irving, gave to Irving PD	Gemberling (LHO), 2/11/64, pg. 40; Gemberling, (LHO), 12/23/63, pg. 711

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
D95 Two magazine ads on "Klein's Sporting Goods"	11/[illegible]/63	O.F. Rose, F.W. Moore, S.E. Arnold, U.P. Seagrist, Identification Bureau, DPD	12/3/63	2515 W.5th, Irving, by search warrant	Bertrueya (LHO), 12/9/63, pg. [illegible]
D96 Transient register cards for YMCA	11/27/63 (not Oswald property)	SA Richard E. Harrison, FBI, Dallas	11/27/63	Jon DeVos, Resident Manager, YMCA, Dallas	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 363
D98 Wiener Lumber Company application for employment	11/27/63 (not Oswald property)	SAs Kenneth B. Jackson and John V. Alson, FBI, Dallas	"	Samson Wiener, proprietor, Weiner Lumber Company, Dallas	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 361
D97 Xerox copy of auditor's stub of Continental Trailways bus ticket	1/17/64 (not Oswald property)	SAs John T. Kesler and Vernon Mitchem, FBI, Dallas	1/17/64	Mrs. Connie Walters, Continental Trailways Bus Co., Dallas	Gemberling (LHO), 1/22/64, pg. 244
D99 Envelope containing anonymous hand printed letter and newspaper coupon	unknown (not Oswald property)	FBI, Washington, D.C. (letter postmarked Baltimore, Maryland, 1/21/64, to Tatler Publishing Co.)	Not available	Tatler Publishing Co., Washington, D.C.	Gemberling, 3/30/64, pg. 232
D100 Anonymous typewritten envelope addressed to "Letters to the Editor," Newsweek	1/24/64 (not Oswald property)	SA Peter J. Keaney, Jr., FBI, Los Angeles	1/24/64	R. Serling, 1490 Monaco Dr., Pacific Palisades, California	Gemberling (LHO), 4/15/64, pg. 275-277

RIDELL

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
D105 (Part of 104) Eleven photostatic copies of Texas State Warrants issued to Lee Harvey Oswald	11/23/63 (renumbered from 104) (not Oswald property)	SA E.T. Park, FBI, Austin, Texas	11/27/63	Jack W. Burchan, Chief of Unemployment Insurance, Texas Employment Commission, Austin	SA John J. Kenney (LEO), San Antonio, 12/1/63, pg. 34-36
D106 Handbill "Hands Off Cuba"	11/23/63 (questionable Oswald property)	SA John E. Lee, FBI, New Orleans	11/23/63	4905 Magazine, New Orleans, consent to search	DeBrueys (LEO), 12/2/63, pg. 69
D114 Release dated 1/17/56 signed by Lee Harvey Oswald obtained from G.F. Tujague, 422 Canal St., New Orleans, Louisiana	11/26/63 (not Oswald property)	SA James K. Schmidt, Jr., FBI, New Orleans	11/23/63	Gerald F. Tujague, owner-Pres., Gerald F. Tujague, Inc., New Orleans	DeBrueys (LEO), 12/2/63, pg. 6
D119 Envelope postmarked Minsk and accompanying one-page handwritten letter dated September 9, 1963	11/22/63	R.S. Stovall, Homicide Bureau, DPD	2/4/64	2515 W.5th, Irving, by search warrant	Gemberling (LEO), 2/11/64, pg. 74-76
D120 Envelope postmarked Minsk and accompanying one-page handwritten letter dated 10/28/63	"	R.S. Stovall, and G.F. Rose, Homicide Bureau, DPD	2/4/64	"	"

MARY FERRELL

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
D123 Four-page hand-written letter in Russian from Ruth Paine to Marina Oswald	2/2/64	SA Wallace R. Heitman, FBI, Dallas	2/2/64	Marina Oswald, 11611 Ferrer St., Dallas	Gemberling (LHO), 2/11/64, pg. 315
D139 Envelope bearing typewritten and hand printed address "Mrs. Marguerite Oswald ..."	2/2 or 3/64 (Not Lee or Marina Oswald property)	L.N. Stephens, U.S. Postal Inspector, Ft. Worth, Texas	2/2 or 3/64	Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, 2220 Thomas Place, Ft. Worth (addressee)	Gemberling, 5/15/64, pg. 1074-1075
D146 "Tag Repair" No. 18374 for "Oswald" obtained from Irving Sports Shop, Irving, Texas	2/29/64	SA Arthur E. Carter, FBI, Dallas	2/29/64	Charles W. Greener, Irving Sports Shop, Irving, Texas	Gemberling (LHO), 3/10/64, pg. 96
D155 One "home-made" paper clipboard DL-44 allegedly used by Oswald at the Texas School Book Depository	3/10/64 (questionable Oswald property)	"	3/10/64	Franklin Kaiser, Texas School Book Depository, Dallas	Gemberling (LHO), 4/15/64, pg. 170
D175 Copy of inventory list relating to shipment of Oswald's rifle	3/13/64 (not Oswald property)	SA Eugene W. O'Neil, FBI, New York	3/13/64	Louis Feldscott, Pres., Crescent Firearms, Inc., New York	Dallas LHM (LHO), 4/22/64, pg. 2, 4
D210 Xerox copy of Lee Oswald's 1962 income tax refund check	About 11/25/63 (not Oswald property)	Tom Kelley, Inspector, U.S. Secret Service, Dallas	About 11/25/63	Internal Revenue Service, Dallas	Gemberling 11/30/63, pg. 233-234

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
D212 Envelope and accompanying one-page handwritten letter beginning "The people of US have ..."	4/30/64 (not Oswald property)	FBI Office, Dallas (Letter addressed to FBI, Dallas, from Canada)	4/30/64	FBI, Dallas, received in mail	Gemberling, 6/19/64, pg. 19
D222 One 9 by 11 3/4 inches manila file folder obtained from Father Dimitri Royster, Pastor, St. Seraphin Eastern Orthodox Church, Dallas, Texas	4/29/64 (not Oswald property)	SAs A. Raymond Switzer and Eugene F. Petrakis, FBI, Dallas	4/29/64	Father Dimitri Royster, Pastor, St. Seraphim Eastern Orthodox Church, Dallas	Gemberling 7/16/64, pg. 128-129
D225 Seven 3 by 5 inch cards, four cards bearing the name "A.J. Hidel" and three cards bearing the name "A.J. Hidell"	6/3/64	SAs Wallace R. Heitman and Richard L. Wiehl, FBI, Dallas	6/3/64	Marina Oswald, 629 Belt Line Rd., Richardson, Texas	Gemberling (LHO), 7/2/64, pg. 257
D227 One Thermofax copy of a work order concerning Lee Harvey Oswald obtained from Mr. Wm. H. Hefner, Texas Employment Commission, Fort Worth, Texas	6/5/64 (not Oswald property)	SA Earle Haley, FBI, Dallas	6/5/64	William H. Hefner, Texas Employment Commission, Ft. Worth, Texas	Gemberling 7/2/64, pg. 246

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
D228 Envelope and accompanying typewritten letter beginning "Mr. Kennedy if you..."	Unknown (not Oswald property)	Unknown - Furnished to FBI by Bureau of Prisons on 6/10/64 - letter not dated or postmarked	unknown	Robert Kennedy, U.S. Attorney General, Washington, D.C., is addressee	Gemberling, 7/16/64, pg. 8
D229 Original slip of paper found in Lee Harvey Oswald's wallet at the time of his interview by Lt. Martello	8/10/63	Lt. Francis Martello, New Orleans, Louisiana PD	11/23/63	On person of Lee Harvey Oswald at New Orleans PD	DeBrueys (LHO), 12/2/63, pg. 364, 371-372
D231 Negative of folder bearing photograph and negative of a card bearing handwritten notation	7/21/64 (not Oswald property)	SA Robert E. Shortelle, FBI, New Haven, Connecticut	7/21/64	Huerta Oliva, 3 Ely Ave., South Norwalk, Conn.	SA Robert T. Shortelle (LHO), New Haven, 7/21/64, pg. 1-3
D232 Airmail envelope and accompanying one-page hand printed and handwritten letter beginning "Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Sir as a..."	7/24/64 (not Oswald property)	FBI Office, New York City (Letter addressed to J.E. Hover, c/o FBI, NYC)	7/24/64	FBI, New York City (Received in mail from England)	Gemberling, 9/18/64, pg. 10
D233 Envelope and accompanying one-page hand printed letter beginning "Mr. Oswald: Since you ..."	7/23/64	SA Robert P. Gemberling, FBI, Dallas	7/23/64	Declan P. Ford, 14057 Brookcrest, Dallas, delivered to FBI	Gemberling, 8/28/64, pg. 115-116

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
D234 Yellow-colored leaflet entitled "Hands Off Cuba"	6/16/63	Girod Ray, Patrolman, New Orleans, Louisiana PD	7/21/64	Obtained from person at New Orleans who may have been Lee Harvey Oswald	New Orleans LHM (LEO), 7/22/64, pg. 1-4, with attachments
D235 White-colored leaflet entitled "The Truth About Cuba Is In Cuba"	6/16/63	"	"	"	"
D237 Transportes del Norte bus ticket stub No. 13688	8/27/64	SA Wallace R. Heitman, FBI, Dallas	8/27/64	Marina Oswald, 629 Belt Line Road, Richardson	Gemberling (LEO), 9/19/64, pg. 34
D239 Book entitled "Learning Russian" by Nina Potapova	"	"	"	"	Gemberling (LEO), 9/19/64, pg. 34-35
D240 Map of Mexico City published by Editorial Flecha, Mexico, D.F.	"	"	"	"	"
D241 Pamphlet in English entitled "Fiesta Brava"	"	"	"	"	"

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FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
D242 Library card dated April, 1963, written in Russian, in the name Lee Harvey Oswald	8/21/64	SA Wallace R. Heitman, FBI, Dallas	8/27/64	Marina Oswald, 629 Belt Line Road, Richardson	Gemberling (LEO), 9/19/64, pg. 34-35
D244 Envelope and one-page letter dated 16/2/64, written in Russian to Mrs. Marina Oswald	8/28/64	SAC Will Hayden Griffin and Wallace R. Heitman, FBI, Dallas	8/28/64	"	Gemberling (LEO), 9/19/64, pg. 38-39
D245 One-page hand-written letter in the Russian language ending in English "P.S. Excuse me for making you wait"	"	"	"	"	"
D246 Envelope and one-page letter dated 25/02/64, written in Russian to Mrs. Marina Oswald	"	"	"	"	"
D247 Envelope and one-page letter dated 29/10/63, written in the Russian language to Mrs. Marina Oswald	"	"	"	"	Gemberling (LEO), 9/19/64, pg. 38

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
D248 Envelope with no postmark or stamp and accompanying two two-page letters to "Marina Oswald" from "Ruth Paine"	8/28/64	SAs Will Hayden Griffin and Wallace R. Heitmann, FBI, Dallas	8/28/64	Marina Oswald, 629 Belt Line Road, Richardson	Gemberling, (LEO), 8/28/64, pp. 38-39
D249 Six United States of America Parcel Post Customs Declaration tags, three bearing the signature "Lee H. Oswald"	"	"	"	"	"
D250 One Russian-German textbook	"	"	"	"	"
D253 P.O. Change of Address card of L.H. Oswald dated Oct. 10, 1963 (change from Fort Worth to Dallas)	unknown (not Oswald property)	Unknown - furnished to FBI, Washington, D.C. by President's Commission Letter 9/12/64	unknown	U.S.Post Office, Fort Worth	Not further reported
D254 Book written in Russian for study of English, bearing note on flyleaf to Marina Oswald by Mrs. Ruth Paine	9/11/64	SA Wallace R. Heitman, FBI, Dallas	9/11/64	Marina Oswald, 629 Belt Line Road, Richardson	Dallas LHM (LEO), 9/15/64 (Marina Oswald interview)
D258 Russian-Polish dictionary with blue cover	"	"	"	"	"

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
D259 Three stapled documents: (1) Registration card of June Oswald at Richmond Freeman Memorial Clinic; (2) Appointment slip for June Oswald for 11/21/63, at Richmond Freeman Memorial Clinic;(3) Dental appointment slip for Marina Oswald for November 20	9/11/64	SA Wallace R. Heitman, FBI, Dallas	9/11/64	Marina Oswald, 629 Belt Line Road, Richardson	Dallas LEM (LEO), 9/15/64 (Marina Oswald interview)
D260 Name tag, written in Russian, for June Oswald at time of her birth	"	"	"	"	"
D261 Photograph of group including Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Zieger, Eleanor Zieger, Lee Harvey Oswald, Marina Oswald and June Oswald	"	"	"	"	"
D262 Photograph of Eleanor Zieger and Anatole Kholodov taken in Minsk, Russia, May, 1962	"	"	"	"	"

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
E1 Personal History Form of New Orleans High School dated June 2, 1955 for Lee Oswald	12/5/63 (not Oswald property)	SA James Royce Peck, FBI, New Orleans	12/5/63	Wilford O. Head, Asst. Principal, Warren Easton High School, New Orleans	SA John T. Reynolds (LHO), New Orleans, 12/6/63, pg. 8, 13-14
E2 $13.87 obtained from Lee H. Oswald by the Dallas Police Department at the time of his arrest	11/22/63	Paul L. Bentley, R.M. Sims, E.L. Boyd, DPD	12/10/63	From person of Lee Harvey Oswald when arrested Dallas	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 92,95; Gemberling (LHO), 12/23/63, pg. 195-196; Dallas LHM (LHO), 7/7/64, pg. 20; DPD PR 113786
E3 Transportes Frontera bus line form with known date stamp impressions	not available (not Oswald property)	A confidential source abroad	About 3/31/64	Transportes Frontera bus line, Mexico City, Mexico	Gemberling (LHO), 5/28/64, pg. 270-271
E4 One block of forms of the Transportes Frontera bus line	"	"	"	"	"
E5 Three pages of handwriting of George Bouhe	3/11/64 (not Oswald property)	SAs Wallace R. Heitman & Anatole A. Boguslov, FBI, Dallas	3/11/64	George Bouhe 4740 Homer, Dallas	Gemberling (LHO), 4/15/64, pg. 272

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
K6 One $5.00 Federal Reserve Note, SN L21781[illegible]C	3/6/64 (not Oswald property)	SA Jack C. Pollock, FBI Yuma, Arizona	3/6/64	Clifford B. Allore, Yuma Greyhound Club, Yuma	Gemberling, 3/30/64, pg. 117
K8 Known handwriting of Lucio Lopez Medina	3/6/64 (not Oswald property)	A confidential source abroad	3/6/64	Transportes Fronteras [illegible] Mexico City	Gemberling (LHM), 4/15/64, pg. 270-271
K9 Envelope and three pages of Braille writing	6/24/64 (not Oswald property)	Homer Burris, Tommy J. Taylor, Burglary and Theft Bureau, DPD	6/26/64	Dean W. McAdams, 424 College Avenue, Ft. Worth	Gemberling (LHM), 8/5/64, pg. 97, 101-103
K10 Envelope and two pages of Braille writing	"	"	"	"	"
K11-K12 Envelope and two-page letter to Governor John Connally, Texas, postmarked Kenosha, Wis.	8/7/64 (not Oswald property)	SA George W.H. Carlson, FBI, Austin	8/7/64	Larry Temple, Administrative Assistant, Executive Department, State of Texas, Austin	Milwaukee LHM 8/29/64, pg. 1-4

POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY OF DALLAS

PROPERTY CLERK'S INVOICE OR RECEIPT

November 26 19 63

Received of G. P. ROSE, 1029 H. M. MOORE, 679; R.S.Stovall J. P. Adamcik, Homicide Bureau . 1031 the following described articles, & recovered stolen property:

Evidence in Offense No. _____ Arrest No. _____ Charge Murder

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	DISPOSITION BIN NO.	
- 188	Photos and pictures #'s 1 thru 43	Released	
- 67	Postcards # 44 - 64	"	
- 6	Negatives # 65	"	
- 25	Christmas cards # 66	"	
- 1	Christmas card w. picture of mother # 67	"	
1	Christmas card from Mother #68	"	
1	Russian Postcard #69 (with writing)	"	
4	Photographs # 70	"	
1	Marine Corps 2nd Btn. Class Book #71	"	
1	Hammond Doubleday World Atlas #72	"	
1	Modern Postage Stamp Album #73	"	
1	Texnika Russian Magazine #74	"	
18	Russian Books #'s 75 thru 83	"	
1	Russian Book # 84	"	
1	Copy of Militant # 85 (10/7/63)	"	
1	Copy of The Worker 10/20/63 #86	"	
1	Copy of Friend's World News 4/63 #87	"	
1 -	Copy of Pocketbook entitled GEORGE ORWELL, 1984 # 88	"	
6	Russian Pamphlets #'s 89 - 94	"	
1	Russian Telegram w. picture on front # 95	"	
187	Applications for FPCC #96	"	
173	Handbills entitled "Hands Off Cuba Join the FPCC" #97	"	
1	Receipt for fine from 2nd Dune Court, New Orleans, 8/12/63 #21902, and newspaper clipping #98	"	
3	Pamphlets by CORLISS LAMONT "The Crime Against Cuba." #99	"	
1	Roadmap "Eastern States" Cities Services #100	"	
1	Texas Highway Map Phillips 66 #101	"	
1	Map of Moscow #102	"	
1	Map of Minsk Russia #103	"	
1	Map of City of New Orleans Gulf #104	"	

Arrested: Lee Harvey Oswald w/m/24 Dallas, Texas

This inventory was made & invoice typed in FBI Office Dallas, Texas

Property Clerk
H. W. HILL

No 11177 G

Form CPD-PC-201

CITY OF DALLAS

PROPERTY CLERK'S INVOICE OR RECEIPT

November 26 19 63

Received of J.P. Adamcik, Homicide Bureau G. F. Rose, 1029 H. M. Moore, 679; R. S. Stovall, 1031 the following described articles, § recovered stolen property:

Evidence in Offense No. _____ Arrest No. _____ Charge Murder

~~Continued from Inv. 111770~~

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	DISPOSITION BIN NO.	DISPOSITION
1	Map of Beautiful Russia #105	■	
1	Map of the World #106	■	
1	No Admittance Sign #107	■	
1	Notebook and contents in English #108	■	Notebook
1	Notebook entitled "TETTADB" & Russian language contents #109	■	
1	Notebook with designs #110	■	
1	Red Russian Stamp Folder with stamps #111	■	
1	4" x 7" blue book in Russian language bearing No. 732648 #112	■	
1	Pocket size blue book apparently identification booklet with small photograph of OSWALD #113	■	
1	Brown billfold with Marine Group photograph #114	■	
159	Fair Play For Cuba Committee, New Orleans Chapter ID Cards #115	■	
✓ 45	Sheets of English writing both sides which appears to be a diary #116	■	Diary
✓ 8½	Sheets of lined paper in green ink printing containing comments re CPUSA #117	■	
1	Negative offset print of Russian City Moscow #118	■	
1	Penciled diagram #119	■	
1	Newspaper clipping re "The President" #120	■	
1	Brown Kalla envelope from Dept. of the Navy directed to Mr. Lee H. Oswald Minsk, USSR. #121	■	
1	Single sheet in black ink printing entitled "The New Era" #122	■	
	Arrested: Lee Harvey Oswald w/m/24 Dallas, Texas		

This inventory was made and invoice typed in FBI Office, Dallas, Texas.

✓✓ 111770 This invoice Search Warrant RUTH PAINE's, Irving, Texas 11/23/63

H. W. HILL
Property Clerk

No 11178 G

CITY OF DALLAS

PROPERTY CLERK'S INVOICE OR RECEIPT

November 26 19 63

G. F. ROSE, 1029 H. M. MOORE, 679; R. S. Stovall, 1031 J. P. Adamcik, Homicide Bureau

Received of _____ the following described articles,

§ recovered stolen property:

Evidence in Offense No. _____ Arrest No. _____ Charge Murder

Continued from Inv. 111780

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	DISPOSITION BIN NO.	DISPOSITION
11	Pages of blue ink handwriting No'd 1 - 11 on Holland American Lined Stationary #123	Released	
4	Sheets of blue ink handwriting Holland American Lined Stationary No'd 1A thru 4A" #124	"	
2	Sheets of blue ink handwriting on Holland American lined Stationary No'd 1B and 2B #125	"	
1	Folder captioned "BLOKHOTS" #126	"	
28	Letters in Russian script No. 127 through 155	"	
6 5	Envelopes and its contents and 5 empty envelopes in Russian language No's 156 through 167	"	
2	Withholding Tax Statements for 1955 and 1956 for Lee Oswald #168	"	
2	Withholding Tax Statements for 1955 and 1956 for Lee Oswald #169	"	
1	Deposit slip NO Public Service # 404792; Dallas City Water Works Deposit Slip K3331, and Texas Employment Comission Slip dated 4/16/63 allin name of L. H. OSWALD #170	"	
1	Rent receipt 8/9/63 signed I. DAWSON (New Orleans) #171	"	
1	Receipt from U. S. Dept of Justice for $5 (Items) in name of MARINA N. OSWALD #172	"	
1	Birth certificate for AUDREY MARINA RACHEL OSWALD born 10/20/63, No. 19133, Dallas, Texas #173	"	
	Arrested: Lee Harvey Oswald w/m/24 Dallas, Texas		

This inventory was made and invoice typed in FBI Office, Dallas, Texas

This Invoice Search Warrant RUTH PAINE's, Irving, Texas 11/23,

H. W. HILL
Property Clerk

No 11179 G

POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY OF DALLAS

PROPERTY CLERK'S INVOICE OR RECEIPT

November 26 19 63

C. F. Rose, 1029 H. M. Moore, 679; R. S. Stovall, 1031, J. P. Adamcik, Homicide Bureau

Received of ____ the following described articles,

§ recovered stolen property:

Evidence in Offense No. ____ Arrest No. ____ Charge Murder

Continued from Inv. 111790

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	DISPOSITION BIN NO.	DISPOSITION
1	Soc. Sec. Receipt OSWALD, Soc. Sec. No. 433-54-3937 8/63 #174	Released	
1	Withholding Tax for 1956 in name of Lee Harvey Oswald #175	"	
1	Invoice No. 38210 USA, Dept. of State, in name OSWALD, transportation costs $435.71 #176	"	
1	A promise by OSWALD to pay loan to Dept. of State #177	"	
3	Remittance Slips State Department No's 298249; 298851; 299461 addressed OSWALD Box 2915, Dallas, Texas #178	"	
4	Receipts from U.S. Dept. of State, No's 1152090;91, 95, 96 #179	"	
1	Form I-90 I & NS in name of MARINA OSWALD #180	"	
1	Incomplete Form FDI-130 (IRHS) in name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD #181	"	
2	Russian Language Forms, one entitled "AHKETA" #182	"	
1	4-page form in Russian language which appears to be a questionnaire	"	
1	4-page form in Russian lang- uage which appears to be questionnaire #184	"	
2	Form DD293 Application for Review of Discharge from the Armed Forces of the U. S. #185	"	
2	Booklets which appear to contain embroidery patterns #186	"	
6	Color slides approx. 2" sq. #187	"	
1	Pass dated 9/58 in name Sgt. OSWALD Zebra Co., Open Mess #188	"	
	Arrested: Lee Harvey Oswald w/m/24 Dallas, Texas		

This inventory was made and invoice typed in FBI Office, Dallas, Texas

This invoice Search Warrant RUTH PAINE's, Irving, Tex. 11/23/63

H. W. HILL
Property Clerk

No 11180 G

POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY OF DALLAS

PROPERTY CLERK'S INVOICE OR RECEIPT

G. P. Rose, 1029; H. M. Moore, 679; R. S. Stovall, 1031, J. P. Adamcik, Homicide Bureau — November 26, 19 63

Received of _____ the following described articles,
§ recovered stolen property:

Evidence in Offense No. _____ Arrest No. _____ Charge Murder

Continued from Inv. 111600

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	DISPOSITION BIN NO.	
1	2-CIENA #189 Russian Document	Released	
1	Empty Envelope to Mr. and Mrs. Lee H. Oswald from Vernon, Texas #190	"	
1	Magazine Wrapper Addressed to Lee H. Oswald from Minsk #191	"	
1	Pamphlet #13 Russian Document #192	"	
1	Russian Language Document #193	"	
2	Hand Sketches on Plain Paper #194	"	
1	Letter in Foreign language #195	"	
2	One Letter and Envelope From John Connally to Lee H. Oswald #196	"	
1	Letter in Foreign Language #197	"	
1	Foreign Language Magazine Page #198	"	
1	Note Paper bearing name Paul Gregory, Norman, Oklahoma. #199	"	
1	Subscription Coupon, Life Magazine #200	"	
3	Pages from Foreign Language Book #201	"	
2	Pages of Foreign Language Book #202	"	
1	Note with name Ruth Paine, 2515 5th St., Irving, Texas #203	"	
1	Calling Card, McKay Secretarial Service #204	"	
1	Film Exposure Instructions #205	"	Deleted - Included in or
1	Address Lable Advertisement #206	"	
1	Negative bearing "Crime Against Cuba" #207	"	

This invdoe Search Warrant RUTH PAINE's, Irving, Tex. 11/23/63

H. M. HILL
Property Clerk

No 11181 G

COUNT

Form CPD-PC-001

POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY OF DALLAS

PROPERTY CLERK'S INVOICE OR RECEIPT

November 26 19 63

Received of C. F. ROSE, 1029 H. M. MOORE, 679; R. S. STOVALL, the following described articles
J. P. ADAMCIK, Homicide Bureau • 1031
§ recovered stolen property:

Evidence in Offense No. Arrest No. Charge Murder

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	DISPOSITION BIN NO.	DISPOSITION
	Continued from Inv. 11181		
1	Note bearing telephone no. #EM 31365 #208	Released	
3	Postal Form, label bearing name George A. Bouhe, 4740 Homer St. Dallas, Tex., Postal Form bearing name Lee Oswald dated 11/20/63 #209	Deleted	
10	Empty Envelopes #210-218	"	
2	Letter and Envelope bearing name Alex Klein Lorer, PO Box 11277, Ft. Worth, Texas #219	"	
5	Envelopes with contents #220-224	"	
26	Negatives #225	"	
5	Empty Envelopes #226-230	"	
1	Slip of paper containing names Carlos J. Bungier, Hagiul H. Cruz, and Lt. William Gaillot #231	"	
17	Envelopes with contents #232-248	"	
1	Manilla Envelope containing above stated letters and designated as letters during his stay in Soviet Union #249	"	
1	Affadavit by Byron Phillips guaranteeing Marina Nikoliva Oswald will not be ward of state #250	"	
1	Letter dated 10/8/62 at Minsk from Erick to Alesk #251	"	

This invoice Search Warrant RUTH PAINE's, Irving, Tex. 11/23/63

No 11182 G L

H. W. Hill
Property Clerk

CITY OF DALLAS

PROPERTY CLERK'S INVOICE OR RECEIPT

November 26 19 63

Received of C. F. ROSE, 1029 H. H. MOORE, 679; R. S. STOVALL following described articles
& recovered stolen property: J. P. ADAMCIK, Homicide Bureau • 1031

Evidence in Offense No. _____ Arrest No. _____ Charge Murder

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	DISPOSITION BIN NO.	DISPOSITION
	Continued From Inv. 11182		
1	Letter from Dept. of State, American Embassy Moscow 1/31/62 to LEE H. OSWALD, Minsk, Russia #252	Released	
1	Letter from American Embassy, Moscow, 11/13/61 to Lee Harvey Oswald #253	"	
1	A promise to repay Financial Assistance loan for Repatriation 6/1/62 signed by LEE HARVEY OSWALD to the Dept. of State #254	"	
1	Letter from American Embassy, Moscow, 7/10/61, to Mrs. MARINA OSWALD, Minsk, for interview re her visa application #255	"	
1	Form (Official) in Russian language dated 12/1/62 #256	"	
1	One page Russian language form No. VII-3/266 dated 3uas1961 #257	"	
1	Letter from the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C., dated 6/4/63, directed to Mr. H. OSWALD, New Orleans, in Russian language #258	"	
1	Single sheet containing typed Russian script and dated 25mac1962 #259	"	
4	3 x 5 cards bearing respectively names G. Hall; A.J. Hidell; B. David, and V. T. Lee #260	"	
1	No semittence slip #261	"	DUPLICATE
1	Green 4 x 8 sheet apparently a Russian form bearing No. 16-20250 #262	"	
1	International Smallpox Vacc. Certificate in Name of MARINA Oswald #263	"	
1	International Smallpox Vacc. Certificate in name of JUNE OSWALD #264	"	

Arrested: Lee Harvey Oswald w/m/24, Dallas, Texas

This inventory was made & invoice typed in FBI Office, Dallas, Texas.
This invoice Search Warrant RUTH PAINE's, Irving, Texas, 11/23/63

H. W. HILL
Property Clerk

No 11183 G

...LICE DEPARTMENT
CITY OF DALLAS

PROPERTY CLERK'S INVOICE OR RECEIPT

G. F. Rose, 1029; H. M. Moore, 679; R. S. Stovall, 1031; J. P. Adamcik, Homicide Bureau — November 26 19 63

Received of _____ the following described articles, & recovered stolen property:

Evidence in Offense No. _____ Arrest No. _____ Charge Murder

Continued from Inv. 111830

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	DISPOSITION: BIN NO.	DISPOSITION
1	Russian language form executed in writing bearing No. 16-24424 #265	Released	
1	Green Identification Booklet No. 3517282 in Russian language with photograph of Mrs. OSWALD #266	"	
1	Red Russian language Identification Folder bearing Mrs. OSWALD's photo and No. 560123 #267	"	
1	Small single sheet folder booklet bearing name OSWALD in Russian and No. 123610 #268	"	
1	Lavender colored booklet in name of MARINA issued in 1960 in Russian language #269	"	
1	Fort Worth Press news clipping showing photograph of Iranian native Mrs. JOHN R. HALL #270	"	
1	Small white sheet bearing ink Russian script #271	"	
1	Envelope Postmarked Minsk "24-462-7" addressed in Russian script to MARINA OSWALD #272	"	
1	4 x 6 sheet of paper bearing Russian language script in blue ink #273	"	
1	Letter by LEE H. OSWALD to Federal Income Tax #274	"	
1	Russian language form bearing No. 419128 #275	"	
2	Photographs portraying scenes in Russia #276	"	
1	American Embassy letter, Moscow, 7/10/61, to Mrs. MARINA NIKILIEVA OSWALD, nee Prusakova, Minsk #277	"	
	Arrested: Lee Harvey Oswald w/m/24 Dallas, Texas		
	This invoice was made & typed in FBI Office, Dallas, Texas.		
	This invoice Search Warrant RUTH PAINE's, Irving, Texas, 11/23/63		

H. W. HILL
Property Clerk

No 11184 G

FOUND

POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY OF DALLAS

PROPERTY CLERK'S INVOICE OR RECEIPT

O. F. Rose, 1029; H. M. Moore, 679; R. S. Stovall, 1031; J. P. Adamcik, Homicide Bureau — November 26, 19 63

Received of _____ the following described articles, § recovered stolen property:

Evidence in Offense No. _____ Arrest No. _____ Charge Murder

~~Continued from Inv. 111840~~

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	BIN NO.	DISPOSITION
1	Russian language form bearing writing and numerals (Numerals on last line 70.64; 25-63) #278	Released	
2	Small sheets of paper bearing Russian language one carrying name of "LA VISTA" the other bearing date 8/5 62 #279	"	
1	Letter from Russian Embassy, Washington, to MARINA OSWALD, Box 2915, Dallas, 3/8/63 #280	"	
1	Group of Sewing Patterns (6 pieces) #281	"	
1	Top Value Stamp Book #282	"	
1	Box containing Warrior Rubber Stamping Kit (Rubber date stamp, one printing block set to print OSWALD's New Orleans address and various rubber letters) #283	"	
9	Various articles including small stamp pad, two marking devices, pocket flashlight, fountain pen, four small bottles of Pentids 400 Penicillin powder #284	"	
1	Brown Identification Booklet bearing No. Y3095/K in the name of OSWALD in Russian script bearing date 10/1/61 #285	"	
1	Small blue pouch containing Elgin pocket watch, tie clasp bearing letters CCCP, cuff links with hammer and sycle; stick pin with hammer sycle and star; one master lock key; one Benrus wristwatch 476343; one belt buckle; one tie clasp; one silver cuff link; one Marine Corps lapel button; one lapel buttonbearing Red flag with hammer and sycle; one Sharpshooters Medal; one dies; one dog tag No. [illegible] 1653230, USMC #286	"	

Arrested: Lee Harvey Oswald w/m/24, Dallas, Texas. This inventory and invoice made and typed in FBI Office, Dallas, Texas. This Invoice Search Warrant RUTH PAINE's, Irving, Texas, 11/23/63

H. W. HILL
Property Clerk

No 11185 G

POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY OF DALLAS

PROPERTY CLERK'S INVOICE OR RECEIPT

November 26 19 63

Received of O. P. Rose, 1029; H. M. Moore, 679; R. S. Stovall, 1031; J.P. Adamcik, Homicide Bureau the following described articles, recovered stolen property:

Evidence in Offense No. _____ Arrest No. _____ Charge Murder

Continued from Inv. 111850

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	DISPOSITION BIN NO.	DISPOSITION
9	Articles including small bottle alcoholic beverage; one small paint brush; two metal clips; one box of Gem clips; one bottle opener; one roll of 620 exposed film; one card-board of toss type; one small offset negative "Hair Play for Cuba" all contained in metal index card box approximately 12 x 6" x 6" including blank index cards with alphabetical indices #287		Released Not Sent = Not Pertinent
1	Blue suitcase (composition type) 28 x 16 x 8 #288		
	All property listed on invoices 111776 through 111860 in above suitcase.		
	Arrested: Lee Harvey Oswald w/m/24, Dallas, Texas		
	This inventory made and invoice typed in FBI Office, Dallas, Texas. This invoice Search Warrant RUTH PAINE's, Irving, Texas, 11/23/63		
	This Search Warrant issued by Judge JOE B. BROWN on 11/23/63 came out of garage attached to house, 2515 W. 5th, Irving, Texas.		
	This inventory made and typed in Dallas FBI Office. Witnessed by: WARREN C. de BRUEYS, SA and Capt. J. M. ENGLISH, Dallas Police Dept.		

No. 11186 G

H. W. HILL

Typed by Virginia G. McGuire Clerk

Form CPB—PC—001

POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY OF DALLAS

PROPERTY CLERK'S INVOICE OR RECEIPT

November 26 19 63

Homicide Bureau, Dallas Police Department,
Received of J. P. Adamcik, R. S. Stovall, G. P. Rose the following described articles,
§ recovered stolen property:

Evidence in Offense No. Arrest No. Charge Murder

Continued from Inv. 111870

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	DISPOSITION BIN NO.	
1	Pamphlet by the FPCC reflecting literature catalog spring, 1963, #314	Released	
1	Pamphlet "The Road to Socialism" by ELAS ROCA M #315	"	
1	New Century Publishers 1961 Catalog #316	"	
1	Pamphlet entitled "The End of the Comintern" by JAMES P. CANNON #317	"	
1	Booklet "Speech at the U.N" by Fidel Castro #318	"	
1	Continental Congress of Solidarity With Cuba, Brazil, 3/63 by FPCC, NY #319	"	
1	Publicationentitled The Nation dated 1/23/60 #320	"	
1	Pamphlet by The Weekly People entitled "Automation: A Job Killer" #321	"	
1	Magazine entitled The New Republic reprint from 9/12/60 issued of The New Republic #322	"	
1	Russian booklet bearing OSWALD's name in Russian script "OSWALD L.H. #323	"	
1	Russian book dated 1962 at Sofia #324	"	
1	Brown covered Russian pamphlet bearing number 500 on its cover #325	"	
1	Russian book dated 1961 at Kiev #326	"	
1	Russian magazine bearing No. 16(1702) whose cover shows a group of men dressed in black standing behind what appears to be a master of ceremonies dressed in white #327	"	
	Arrested: Lee Harvey Oswald w/m/24, Dallas, Texas		
	Voluntarily given Dallas PD by RUTH PAINE and Mrs. OSWALD at PAINEs residence, Irving, Texas, 11/22/63		

R. W. HILL
Property Clerk

No 11188 G

POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY OF DALLAS

PROPERTY CLERK'S INVOICE OR RECEIPT

Homicide Bureau, Dallas Police Department, November 26 19 63

Received of J. P. Adamcik, R. S. Stovall, G. R. Rose the following described articles,

recovered stolen property:

Evidence in Offense No. Arrest No. Charge Murder

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	DISPOSITION BIN NO.	DISPOSITION
	Continued from Inv. 111080		
1	Russian-English-Russian, pocketsize dictionary and stenographer's note-		
	book containing Russian-Spanish vocabulary #328	Released	
1	Literature 1st of the FPCC, New York #329	"	
1	Address book #330	"	
1	Photograph Russian workers #331	"	
1	photograph female Russian workers in what appears to be radio factory #332	"	
1	Photograph of Russian workers in factory #333	"	
1	Photo of Fidel Castro #334	"	
1	FPCC handbill bearing address L.H. Oswald, 4907 Magazine, New Orleans, Louisiana #335	"	
1	Brown manila envelope containing return address in Russian at Moscow #336	"	
17	Legal size typewritten deeds entitled "Part I D Collective" #337	"	
1	32-page typewritten dissertation outlining political domestic and labor life of the Russian as well as other guides to the Russian political system #338	"	
1	Letter from Embassy, Soviet Union, Washington, 4/18/63 to MARINA NIKOLAIAVA (In Russian script)#339	"	
1	Folded sheet representing some type of Russian Ident Card bearing No. 100584 & OSWALD's wife's name "MARINA" in Russian script #340	"	
11	Pay vouchers of the Leslie Welding Co., 11241 West Melrose St., Franklin Park, Ill., covering employ- ment between 7/21 and 9/29/62 #341	"	
	Arrested Lee Harvey Oswald w/m/24, Dallas, Texas		

Voluntarily given Dallas PD by RUTH PAINE and Mrs. OSWALD at PAINE's residence, Irving, Texas, 11/22/63

H. W. HILL
Property Clerk

No 11189 G

CPD-PC-001

POLICE DEPARTMENT

CITY OF DALLAS

PROPERTY CLERK'S INVOICE OR RECEIPT

November 26 63

Homicide Bureau, Dallas Police Department, 19

Received of J.P. Adamcik, R. S. Stovall, G. F. Rose the following described articles, recovered stolen property:

Evidence in Offense No. Arrest No. Charge Murder

Continued from Inv. 111890

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	DISPOSITION BIN NO.	DISPOSITION
23	Payroll vouchers of the Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., Dallas, Tex., for the period 10/24/62 through 4/10/63 #342	Released	
5	Payroll vouchers of the Wm. B. Reily and Co., Inc., Nola for the period 5/17/63 through 7/22/63 #343	"	
1 2	Birth certificate for JUNE OSWALD dob 3/15/62 Minsk, Russia and two Texas employment commission cards for LEE OSWALD #344	"	
1	Alien Registration Card No. A12 530 645 MARINA N. OSWALD #345	"	
1	Information and ID Card for the Division of Employment Security State of La. for Lee H. Oswald #346	"	
1	Birth data re MARINA OSWALD 10/20/63 #347	"	
1	Russian Identification Booklet with picture of MARINA OSWALD reflecting date of birth 7/17/29 (Pasport) #348	"	
12/#3	New Orleans Public Service Bills August-September, 1963, and one voucher from La. Divin Employment Security #349	"	
1	Potite notebook with Russian script #350	"	
1	Booklet containing food recipes #351	"	
1	Pocketsize fashion magazine entitled Simplicity with a manila envelope #352	"	
1	Sears Toxar Automatic Slide Projector No. 9885 #353	"	
	Arrested: LEE HARVEY OSWALD W/M 24 Dallas, Texas		

Voluntarily given Dallas PD by RUTH PAINE and Mrs. OSWALD At PAINE's residence, Irving, Texas, 11/22/63

H. W. HILL
Property Clerk

No 11190 G

CITY OF DALLAS

PROPERTY CLERK'S INVOICE OR RECEIPT

Homicide Bureau, Dallas Police Department, November 26 19 63

J.P. Adamcik, R. S. Stovall, G. F. Rose

Received of _____ the following described articles,

recovered stolen property:

Evidence in Offense No. _____ Arrest No. _____ Charge Murder

Continued From Inv. 11190

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	DISPOSITION BIN NO.	DISPOSITION
1	Sears Female Wearing Apparel Catalog #354	Released	
1	Credit Card Lee H. Oswald, 2703 Mercedes St., Ft. Worth, for Public Library No. PE 23245; one return address Mrs. Arthur Young 35 E. 75th St., New York and one Russian language form No. 5099 #355	"	
1	Envelope and letter in Russian directed to Mrs. Marina Oswald, New Orleans from Russia postmarked New Orleans 10/1/63 #356	"	
1	3-page letter and envlope addressed to MARINA Oswald at NO from Lozia Ville in Russian language (Battles Bluff, Alabama) #357	"	
1	Letter to Marina Oswald, New Orleans, in Russian language postmarked 25 763 13 Russia #358	"	
1	2-page letter in Russian language in envelope directed to Marina Oswald, New Orleans, postmarked Taoli, Pennsylvania, 8/25/63, ret address Arthur Young #359	"	
2	Postcards one directed Lee Oswald New Orleans from Minsk, Russia, signed Erick; one directed to Lee Oswald in Minsk, Russia, from Vernon, Texas, signed Mother #360	"	
1	Letter addressed to Mrs. RUTH PAINE (for Mrs. M. Oswald) Irving, Texas from Minsk, Russia postmarked 10/1/63, Irving #361	"	
2	Envelopes one from Ruth Paine to Marine Oswald New Orleans the other directed from Minsk, Russia, to Ruth Paine, Irving, postmarked Irving, 10/1/63 (Letter for M. Oswald) #362	"	
	Arrested: LEE HARVEY OSWALD w/m/24, Dallas, Texas		

Voluntarily given Dallas PD by Ruth Paine and Mrs. Oswald at Paine's residence, Irving, Texas, 11/22/63

H. W. HILL
Property Clerk

No 11191 G

CR-RC-GH

LICE DEPARTMENT
CITY OF DALLAS

PROPERTY CLERK'S INVOICE OR RECEIPT

Homicide Bureau, Dallas Police Department November 26 19 63

Received of J.P. Adamcik, R.S. Stovall, G.F.Rose the following described articles,

recovered stolen property:

Evidence in Offense No. Arrest No. Charge Murder

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	DISPOSITION BIN NO.	DISPOSITION
	Continued from Inv. 111910		
1	Letter on Letterhead of Pioneer Publishers, 4/26/63 to L.H. Oswald, P.O.Box 2915, Dallas, Tex #363		Released
1	Letter in Russian script addressed "Dear Marina (3 pages written on both sides) #364	■	
1	Letter from Dept.of State 1/11/63 to Oswald, Dallas, Tex #365	■	
4	Photographs and a tourist pamphlet "Visit the USSR" #366	■	
6	Photos #367	■	
12	Photos #368	■	
1	Photo house and car #369	■	
12	Photos (apparently Russia-mountainous) #370	■	
10	Boxes Kodaslide nine of which are sterco and 1 35mm. single slide #371	■	
1	Box of Kodachrome transparencies and two viewmaster reels entitled "Seven More Wonders of the World" (64) #372	■	
	Sorted medical items including pills lanacane, pentids "400", aspirins, Feenamint, 7 various containers of pills some labeled in Russian language, thermometer, nasal decongestant, two eye droppers, small container of white powder, numerous envelopes of powder and bottle of liquidlabeled in Russian #373	■	
10	Foreign coins in a kodak film bag with address Corporal Michael Paine U.S. 51169740 Hdqtrs Btry #374	■	
8	One Minox camera; one pedometer; one compass; one Kamra self-timer; one lense in hood ; one 15 power telescope; Rollensek; one sterco viewer one pocket knife in leather container #375	■	
	Arrested: LEE HARVEY OSWALD w/m/24, Dallas, Texas		

Voluntarily given Dallas PD by RUTH PAINE and Mrs. OSWALD at PAINE's residence, Irving, Texas, 11/22/63

H. W. HILL
Property Clerk

No 11192 G

LICE DEPARTMENT
CITY OF DALLAS

PROPERTY CLERK'S INVOICE OR RECEIPT

Homicide Bureau, Dallas Police Dept., J. P. Adamcik, R.S. Stovall, G.F.Rose — November 26 19 63

Received of _____ the following described articles, recovered stolen property:

Evidence in Offense No. _____ Arrest No. _____ Charge Murder

Continued From Inv.111920

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	DISPOSITION BIN NO.	DISPOSITION
9	Articles including ~~4~~ Nippon Kogaku binoculars; one and one Sunbeam 7 x 18 Ser. No. 12457; three rolls 35 mm. colored film exposed (?); two unexposed rolls 35 mm. colored film; one roll 620 plus X film exposed (?); one leather case with stereo realist filters #376		Released
2	Rolls undeveloped Minox film ASA 50--DIN 17/10; two rolls of apparently exposed Minox film; one negative of baby in chair and one roll of 35 mm. exposed and developed #377		
3	Items including one stereo realist camera; one cuera-2 camera; and one stereo view-master #378)		
1	Flash assembly Ansco and one leather container (empty) #379)		
3	Applications for The Militant; one envelope containing ~~#~~ three subscriptions forms for The Worker with the return envelope entitled Publishers New Press, Inc. #380		
7	Russian language newspapers #381		
1 1	Red billfold; one scrap of white paper with Russian script in pencil #382		
	Arrested: LEE HARVEY OSWALD w/m/24 Dallas, Texas		
	Voluntarily given Dallas PD by RUTH PAINE and Mrs. OSWALD at PAINE's residence, Irving, Texas, 11/22/63		
This inventory typed at Dallas FBI Office, Dallas.			
Witnessed by:	Capt. J. H. ENGLISH SA WARREN C. de BRUEYS		

H. W. HILL
Property Clerk

No 11193 G

Typed by Virginia G.McGuire

CPD-PC-001

POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY OF DALLAS

PROPERTY CLERK'S INVOICE OR RECEIPT

November 26 63

H.H. Moore; W. E. POTTS; F. M. TURNER; BILL SEIKEL, Homicide Bureau

Received of _____ the following described articles, recovered stolen property:

Evidence in Offense No. _____ Arrest No. _____ Charge Murder

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	DISPOSITION SIN NO.	DISPOSITION
1	letter from Arnold Johnson to Lee H. Oswald P.O. Box 30061, New Orleans, La., 9/19/63 #400		Released
1	Letter on letterhead Socialists Workers Party 11/5/62 to Lee H. Oswald Box 2915, Dallas, signed by Farrell Dobbs, National Secretary #401	"	
1	Letter from BOB CHESTER to Lee H. Oswald Dallas, Tex., stating Oswald's letter turned over to him by SWP #402	"	
1	Letter from V.T. Lee, National Director, FPCC, New York, 5/22/63 to Lee H. Oswald, New Orleans #403	"	
1	Letter from Louis Weinstock, Gen. Manager of The Worker dated 12/19/62 addressed to Lee H. Oswald P.O. Box 2915, Dallas, Texas ... #404	"	
1	Letter from James J. Torney, dated 12/13/62 addressed to Lee H. Oswald Box 2915, Dallas, on letterhead of Gus Hall-Benjamin J. Davis, Defense Committee, New York #405	"	
1	Letter from Arnold Johnson director Information and Lecture Bureau, CP, USA 7/31/63 to L.H. Oswald P.O.Box 30061, NO La #406	"	
1	3-page letter from V.T. Lee, National Director, FPCC, New York, to Lee H. Oswald, 4907 Magazine St., New Orleans 5/29/63 ... #407	"	
3	Items: Gregg Shorthand dictionary; 20,000 Words; by Leslie; Roberts Rules of Order Revised 75th Anniv Edn #408	"	
	Arrested: Lee Harvey Oswald w/m/24 Dallas, Texas		
	Search Warrant dated 11/23/63, 1026 No. Beckley, Dallas, Texas		

This inventory was made & invoice typed in FBI Office, Dallas, Texas.

H. W. HILL
Property Clerk

No 11194 G

Inv. continued on 111950

CITY OF DALLAS

PROPERTY CLERK'S INVOICE OR RECEIPT

November 26 19 63

Received of H.M. Moore; W. E.Potts; F. M. Turner; Bill Senkel, Homicide Bureau the following described articles, recovered stolen property:

Evidence in Offense No. Arrest No. Charge Murder

Continuation Inv. 111940

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	DISPOSITION	
		BIN NO.	
1	Book entitled "A Study of the USSR and Communism"; and Historical" --Hicbor and Nelson #409		Released
2	Pocketbooks editions by Ian Fleming, one entitled "The Spy Who Loved Me" and the other "Live and Let Die" #410	"	
1	Pamphlet New York School for Marxist Study, Fall Term, 1963 #411	"	
1	Letter on letterhead of Jesuit House of Studies, Mobile, Alabama, 8/22/63 addressed "Dear Lee" and signed "GENE" #412	"	
1	Envelope addressed Mr. Lee H. Oswald 2703 Mercedes Avenue, Ft. Worth postmarked New York with return address Rm 329, 799 Broadway, and newspaper clipping Times Picayune, New Orleans, with article reflecting Oswald's fine of $10 or 10 days for disturbing peace #413	"	
1	Handbill FPCC New Orleans with address L.H. Oswald 4907 Magazine St., New Orleans, La., #414	"	
1	Invoice of the Jones Printing Company, 422 Girod St., NO La. 6/4/63, billed to Mr. Osborne for 1,000 FPCC circulars, total $9.60, bal. 5.89, paid 6/4/63 #415	"	
1	FPCC application slip #416	"	
1	Envelope with news clippings regarding Oswald defection to Russia and other news clippings concerning Oswald and cartoon regarding defectors #417	"	
1	Drivers handbook state of Texas #418	"	
	Arrested: Lee Harvey Oswald w/m/24 Dallas, Texas		
	Search Warrant dated 11/23/63, 1026 No. Beckley, Dallas, Texas		

This inventory was made & invoice typed in FBI Office, Dallas, Texas.

H. W. HILL
Property Clerk

No 11195 G

POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY OF DALLAS

PERTY CLERK'S INVOICE OR RECEIPT

November 26 19 63

H. M. Moore; W. E. Potts; F. M. Turner; Bill Senkel, Homicide Bureau

ved of ____ the following described articles,

overed stolen property:

ence in Offense No. ____ Arrest No. ____ Charge Murder

nued from Inv. 111950

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	DISPOSITION BIN NO.	DISPOSITION
1	Identification booklet in Russian script contained in Oswald's Name And No. 01311655 #419		Released
1	U.S. Marine Corps document appointing Lee Harvey Oswald 1653230/6711 Pvt.1st Cls 3/9/59 #420		
1	U.S. Air Force document certifying Oswald No. 1 653 230 satisfactorily passed specialized course in Aircraft Control and Warning Operator 18 June, 1957, Keisler AFB, #421		
2	Receipts Texas School Book Depository for salary Lee H.Oswald no date listed #422		
1	Typewritten promise to pay loan for repatriations with paid stamp Dept. of State 3/9/63 made out in name of Lee H. Oswald #423		
1	Letter from Embassy USSR, Washington, addressed to Mrs.Oswald, New Orleans, 8/5/63 in Russian language #424		
1	Undesirable Discharge USNC, 9/13/60 Lee Harvey Oswald 1653230 #425		
1	Letter U.S.Navy Lee Oswald Minsk, Russia, signed by R. McC. Thompkins Brigadier General, USMC 3/7/62, #426		
1	Letter from Depto of Navy 7/25/63 to Lee Oswald, New Orleans, stating no modifications to discharge warranted #427		
1	Form ID-1h La. Division Employment Security to Lee Oswald SSN 433 54 3937 pertinent date 4/29/63 address 757 France St., NO La #428		
1	Letter from PAUL PIAZZA, S.J. 8/1/63 to Oswald on letterhead of Jesuit House of Studies, Mobile, Alabama, #429		
	Arrested: Lee Harvey Oswald W/M/24 Dallas, Texas		

Search warrant dated 11/23/63, 1026 No. Beckley, Dallas, Texas
This inventory was made & invoice typed in FBI Office, Dallas, Texas.

H. W. HILL
Property Clerk

No 11196 G

POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY OF DALLAS

PROPERTY CLERK'S INVOICE OR RECEIPT

November 26 19 63

H.M. Moore; W. E. Potts; F.H. Turner;
Received of Bill Senkel, Homicide Bureau the following described articles,
recovered stolen property:

Police in Offense No. Arrest No. Charge Murder

Continued From Inv. 111960

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	DISPOSITION BIN NO.	
1	Letter on letterhead of Jesuit House of Studies Mobile, dated 7/6/63 and addressed to Dear Lee and Moreno signed GENE #430	Released	
1	Letter on stationary of Peter P. Gregory Ft. Worth, Tex., 6/19/62 attesting to Oswald's ability as Russian interpretor and translator #431	"	
1	Envelope containing receipt for Post Office Box 6225, Dallas, Tex. dated 11/11/63 for period ending 12/31/63 #432	"	
1	Single sheet in Russian script containing Oswald's name bearing No. 4-5408 #433	"	
1	Sheet folded in half which appears to be Russian identification documcnt No. 332281 bearing the name of Oswald in Russian script #434	"	
1	Form bearing months and blank spaces for stamps in Russian language with no. 01311655 #435	"	
1	Folded Russian language form bearing No. 01311655 with Oswald's name in Russian script #436	"	
1	Legal sized sheet in purple ink bearing dated 3/22/62 with an official stamp of #437	"	
1	Letter by Johnny Tackett on letter-head of Ft. Worth Press 6/22/62 addressed to Lee Oswald in envlope of Ft. Worth Press. #438	"	
	Arrested: Lee Harvey Oswald w/m/24 Dallas, Texas		

Search Warrant dated 11/23/63 1026 No. Beckley, Dallas, Texas
This inventory was made & invoice typed in FBI Office, Dallas, Texas

H. W. Hill
Property Clerk

11197 G

CE DEPARTMENT

CITY OF DALLAS

PERTY CLERK'S INVOICE OR RECEIPT

H.M. Moore; W. E. Potts; F. M. Turner; Bill Senkel, Homicide Bureau — November 26 19 63

lved of _____ the following described articles,

covered stolen property:

ence in Offense No. _____ Arrest No. _____ Charge Murder

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	DISPOSITION BIN NO.	DISPOSITION
	Released from Inv. 111970		
2	Payroll vouchers, one from Jaggars Chiles Stovall, Inc., Dallas, 1/2/63; William P. Bailey, and Co., New Orleans, 5/31/63 #439	Released	
1	Letter from Dept. of Navy 4/2/62 to Lee H. Oswald Minsk, Russia #440	"	
2	Articles: One payroll voucher Leslie Welding Company, Inc., 11241 W. Melrose, Franklin Park, Illinois, No. 7619, dated 10/13/62; One withholding Fed. Tax slip addressed Lee H. Oswald 3519 Fairmont, Dallas, Texas #441	"	
1	U.S. Armed Forces Institute, Madison Certifying Oswald completed Highschool level tests 3/23/59 #442	"	
1	Dept. of Navy certification of 5/3/57 that Oswald Pvt. 1653230 USMC completed Elect-Electron. Occupational Group course, Jacksonville #443	"	
1	World Health Organization Vacc. Card bearing name Lee Oswald with name of vaccinator as A. J. Hidell P.O. Box 30016, New Orleans La. Date stamped 6/8/63 #444	"	
1	Letter from Joseph Task on letterhead of Socialists Workers Party 3/27/63 directed to Lee H. Oswald P.O. Box 2915, Dallas #445	"	
1	Passport No. D092526 in the name of Lee Harvey Oswald dob 10/18/39 #446	"	
1	Separation form U.S. Marine Corps in name of Lee Harvey Oswald dated 11 Sept. 1959 #447	"	
1	Birth certificate No. 17034 for Lee Harvey Oswald reflecting birth 10/18/39 Folio 1321, Book No. 207 #448	"	
	Arrested: Lee Harvey Oswald w/m/24 Dallas, Texas		

Search Warrant dated 11/23/63, 1026 No. Beckley, Dallas, Texas
This inventory was made & invoice typed in FBI Office, Dallas, Texas

No 11198 G

Property Clerk
H. W. HILL

CPS-PC-001

ICE DEPARTMENT
CITY OF DALLAS

PERTY CLERK'S INVOICE OR RECEIPT

November 26 19 63

H.M. Moore; W. E. Potts; R. M. Turner; Bill Senkel, Homicide Bureau

elved of _____ the following described articles, covered stolen property:

idence in Offense No. _____ Arrest No. _____ Charge Murder

Continued from Inv 111980

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	DISPOSITION BIN NO.	DISPOSITION
1	Passport No. 1733242 of the USA in the name of Lee H. Oswald #449	Released	
1	Application for Texas Driver's License #450	"	
9	Photos (6 of Oswald and one of his wife) two scenic shots, a Mexican Airmail Stamp and New Orleans		
	Library card No. NA 2090 in the name of Lee H. Oswald #451	"	
1	Sewing kit with metal (religious) Mexican 20 cent piece, package of needles with fingernailfile #452	"	
1	World Atlas; The Catholic Geography Series #453	"	
1	Writing tablet (Fifth Avenue) #454	"	
1	Postcard City New Orleans; 5 Russian stamps and one 10 cent U. S. Postage stamp #455	"	
1	Blue plastic- 2 zipper compartments - AWOL Bag		NOT
1	Man's tan sportshirt "Briarloom Traditionals by Doro"		
1	Pair man's gray slacks		
1	Pair man's faded gray slacks (torn & ripped)		SUB-
1	Pair man's blue shorts		
1	Pair man's white shorts		
1	White with flower design - light green trim pillow case	111	
2	Red, white & pink stripe hand towels		MITTED
2	Red & white stripe bath towels		
2	White handkerchiefs		
1	2-tone gray with red stripe handkerchief		
1	White cloth - approx 18 x 24"		
3	Yellow & white wash rags		
1	White T-shirts		
1	White undershirt		
1	Pairs socks - brown-white-tan		
1	Pair brown cloth work gloves		
1	Pair man's brown low quarter shoes "Knehurst brand"		
1	Pair man's black low quarter shoes "John Hardy Brand"		
1	Pair man's shoes "Thongs style		
1	Brown-yellow cold Russian make portable radio		
1	Unknown electronic device - Brown plastic case - broken		

Arrested: Lee Harvey Oswald w/m/24
Lulas, Texas

Search Warrant dated 11/23/63, 1026 No. Beckley, Dallas, Texas

This inventory was made & invoice typed in FBI Office, Dallas, Texas

H. W. HILL
Property Clerk

No 11199 G

Form CPD-PC-001

POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY OF DALLAS

PROPERTY CLERK'S INVOICE OR RECEIPT

November 26 19 63

Received of H. M. Moore; W. E. Potts; F. M. Turner; Bill Senkel, Homicide Bureau the following described articles, recovered stolen property:

Evidence in Offense No. _____ Arrest No. _____ Charge Murder

Continued from Inv 111930

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	DISPOSITION BIN NO.		
1	Blue zipper plastic shaving kit			N
2	Bottles Squibbs "Pentids 400"			
1	Bar pink Lux soap			
1	White plastic box cleaned pills in plastic box			
1	Single blade brown handle pocket knife			
1	Pair tweezers in plastic box			O
1	Small plastic tube			
1	Mirror in green folding case			
1	Can Tidy deodorant powder			
1	Gillette safety plastic razor with blade			
1	Partial tube Colgate dental cream			
1	Plastic bottle Mum mist spray deodorant			
1	Toothbrush			
1	Partial cake pink soap			
1	Small hand brush			
1	Green & brown ball automatic ball point pen			
1	Small pair scissors			
1	Package Gillette blue blades			
1	Two blade pocket knife, plastic handle, screwdriver			S
1	Pair black rim green lens sunglasses			
1	Farmers Electric Co-Op Inc ADV ballpoint pen			
2	Small padlocks with keys			
2	Nail clippers			U
1	Padlock key on key chain			
1	Bar soap La Luz, S. A. Mexico CP			
1	Plastic cup			D
1	Partial tube foille			
1	Imperial hunting knife - tan scabbard			
1	Brown leather holster			
1	Small bottle Iodine			Ja
2	Partial bottles with unknown liquid			
1	Roll Parcal wax paper			
1	Package phonics school aid flash cards			,
1	Package Russian flash cards			
1	Package German phrase - sentences flashcards			
1	Pair binoculars G.T. 4420 #591996, brown imitation alligator leather case			T
				T
	Arrested: Lee Harvey Oswald w/m/24 Dallas, Texas			LD
	Search Warrant dated 11/23/63, 1026 No. Beckley, Dallas, Texas			
	This inventory was made & invoice typed in FBI Office, Dallas, Texas.			
	Witnessed by: Capt. J. H. ENGLISH SA WARREN C. de BRUEYS			

H. W. HILL
Property Clerk

No. 11200 G

Typed by Virginia C. McGuire

CITY OF DALLAS

PROPERTY CLERK'S INVOICE OR RECEIPT

30 November 19 63

Received of E. L. Boyd #840 the following described articles, § recovered stolen property:

Evidence in Offense No. Arrest No. Charge Inv Murder

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	DISPOSITION BIN NO.	DISPOSITION
X $0.87	Eighty-seven cents in money	Sf-dr-1	
	(1 half dollar, 3 dimes, 1 nickel, and 2 pennies)		
X $13.00	Thirteen dollars in money		
	(1 five-dollar bill, 8 one dollar bills)		
✓ 1	Dallas County bus transportation coupon or ticket for transfer dated Nov. 22, 1963		
✓ 1	Marine Corps, silver color		
✓ 1	Chrome color ID bracelet with expansion band with the inscription 'Lee'		
✓ 1	Brass key marked "Postoffice Department Do not Dup." #1126		
✓ 1	paycheck voucher from American Bakeries Company dated 8/22/60		
✓ 1	top of a small cardboard box with "Cox's Fort Worth" printed on top		
	Tag Date: 11/23/63		
	Arr: OSWALD, Lee Harvey w/m/24		
	1026 N Beckley		

No. 11378 G

W. M. Dickey and D. W. Reuben

Property Clerk

FERRELL

Received from Capt. Will Fritz at approximately 1:00 a.m. on 11/27/63:

Billfold and 16 cards and pictures taken from Lee Harvey Oswald on 11/22/63.

One notebook recovered from room of Lee Harvey Oswald at 1026 No. Beckley on 11/22/63. with names and addresses.

One 6.5 mm rifle hull recovered at Texas School Book Depository, 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas, on 11/22/63.

James P. Hosty, Jr.
Special Agent, F.B.I.

FBI

Date: 1/18/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (89-75)(RUC)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReBuairtel to El Paso dated 1/15/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are original and six copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above. One copy of the letterhead memorandum is enclosed for Dallas, New Orleans, and El Paso.

Los Angeles indices are negative on ELLIOTT NEWTON LACY.

109 REC-68

62 109060-6067

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 7)
1 - Dallas (89-43)(Enc. 1)(Info.)(RM)
1 - El Paso (Enc. 1)(Info.)(RM)
1 - New Orleans (89-69)(Enc. 1)(RM)
1 - Los Angeles

JAN 22 1968

PBD:elc
(7)

cc LHM Am 5732

E. E. Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

35 FEB 2 1968

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California
January 18, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 23, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Elliott Newton Lacy, 5353 Hazeltine Avenue, Van Nuys, California 91401, was interviewed at his place of employment, California Institute of Technology, 1201 East California Street, Pasadena, California, where he is employed as Head Cataloguer at the Library. Lacy furnished the following information:

Lacy related that he has known Frank MacCallum of 1517 Rio Grande, El Paso, Texas, since about 1960 and that they became acquainted through a mutual interest of collecting player piano rolls. Lacy indicated that he probably had about eight personal contacts with MacCallum and they have had correspondence over the years.

Lacy said that during the years of their acquaintanceship, their discussions were generally concerning music; that he, Lacy, did not care to engage in discussions of politics and religion. Lacy said that MacCallum is a resourceful, creative, conservative type person and had never given any indication of possessing violent tendencies. Lacy said that he was not aware of MacCallum's feelings toward the Kennedy administration and did not recall MacCallum ever referring to it as the Kennedy dynasty or ever using the word assassination.

Lacy stated that he received the impression that MacCallum felt the country was leaning toward communism and that MacCallum was hopeful the trend would be averted from such leanings; that Mac Callum once mentioned that he had been shot at in Texas during a Mexican land settlement several years ago and that his car had been hit, but he did not furnish any particulars concerning the incident. Lacy indicated

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21 JAN 16 1973

ENCLOSURE

that MacCallum felt that the United States should not have given any land to Mexico. Lacy could not furnish any other information concerning this.

Lacy advised that Mac Callum was a chemist by profession and retired near the end of 1967; that MacCallum has resided in El Paso, Texas, since they have been acquainted and that he, Lacy, is not aware of MacCallum ever being in Dallas, Texas. Lacy said that he had high regard for MacCallum's honesty and integrity and did not recall MacCallum being in California a short time prior to the assassination. Lacy commented that after the assassination, he wrote to MacCallum and mentioned it and MacCallum answered this letter and commented upon the terrible nature of the crime.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 1-12-68

Attached teletype states that Fredrick Beckham complained he is being harassed by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison's Office. Fredrick Beckham is the brother of Thomas E. Beckham, the latter being recently subpoenaed by Garrison as a witness in the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy for allegedly being in contact with Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack Ruby. Our investigation of the assassination disclosed no information that Thomas Beckham knew either Oswald or Ruby.

By letter dated 1-3-68 the White House and Attorney General were advised that the name of Thomas Beckham never appeared during our investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. No investigation into the alleged threat is being conducted.

ABK:mh

Dallas WCC HEK

COMMUNICATION SECTION

JAN 11 1968

TELETYPE

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

716PM 1-11-68-CDC

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE; MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING.

[redacted] TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED THIS DATE [redacted] OF THOMAS E. BECKHAM WHO WAS RECENTLY SUBPOENAED BY ORLEANS PARISH DISTRICT ATTORNEY JAMES GARRISON. [redacted] HIS MOTHER AT FIVE ZERO ONE MONTGOMERY STREET, METAIRIE, LOUISIANA, AND HAS UNLISTED TELEPHONE NUMBER [redacted] 6068 [redacted], HAS RECEIVED THREATENING TELEPHONE CALLS FROM UNKNOWN PERSONS ADVISING HIM TO LEAVE TOWN.

[redacted] BELIEVES TELEPHONE IS TAPPED, AS [redacted] HEARD CLICKING NOISES AND VOICES ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS DURING TELEPHONE CALLS. HE BELIEVES PERSONS RESPONSIBLE MAY BE CONNECTED WITH GARRISON'S OFFICE, DUE TO GARRISON'S DISLIKE

END PAGE ONE

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

PAGE TWO

[redacted] THOMAS, AND AS A HARASSMENT TECHNIQUE.

[redacted] ALSO RECEIVED THREATENING TELEGRAM FROM JACK MARTIN, AID TO GARRISON, WHICH STATED, "YOU ARE VERY WRONG. COOPERATE." [redacted] ADDED THAT ON TWO OCCASIONS, HE HAS BEEN ACCOSTED BY AIDS OF GARRISON'S STAFF, WHO VERBALLY THREATENED HIM WITH SUCH PHRASES AS, "STAY IN JEFFERSON PARISH, AND DON'T LET US SEE YOU IN ORLEANS PARISH."

[redacted] CLAIMED THAT, FOR UNKNOWN REASONS, DISTRICT ATTORNEY GARRISON HATES [redacted] THOMAS E. BECKHAM. HE CLAIMED GARRISON TOLD [redacted] THAT THE NEXT TIME HE CAME TO NEW ORLEANS, HE WOULD LEAVE ON A STRETCHER.

[redacted] REQUESTED THAT HE BE CONTACTED BY AN AGENT TO DISCUSS THE MATTER. HE WAS INVITED TO COME TO THE FBI OFFICE TO FURNISH ANY INFORMATION, BUT DECLINED.

JEFFERSON PARISH SHERIFF'S OFFICE, WHICH COVERS METAIRIE, LOUISIANA, WAS ADVISED OF TELEPHONE THREATS AGAINST [redacted] SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY, NEW ORLEANS, ADVISED [redacted] BELEIVES TELEPHONE TAPPED.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

Unless Advised To CONTRARY By BUREAU

~~DACB~~ NO ACTIVE INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED IN THIS MATTER IN VIEW OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY GARRISON'S INVESTIGATION INTO THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

AIRTEL AND ~~LHM~~ MEMO FOLLOWS.

END

BJP

FBI WASH DC

TU CLR

P

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
JAN 17 1968

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

3:23PM URGENT 1/17/68 CJM

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES ITEM, RED COMET EDITION, JAN. SEVENTEEN INSTANT, REPORTED THAT LAWRENCE HOWARD, JR., SOUGHT BY DA JIM GARRISON AS A MATERIAL WITNESS IN HIS ASSASSINATION PROBE IS SEEKING TO AVOID COMING TO NEW ORLEANS. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE HOWARD APPEARED IN LOS ANGELES SUPERIOR COURT ON A SHOW CAUSE HEARING WHY HE SHOULD NOT BE ORDERED TO NEW ORLEANS AND TOLD THE COURT THE TRIP WOULD IMPOSE A HARDSHIP ON HIM AND HIS FAMILY.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE HEARING WAS CONTINUED TO JAN. TWENTYSIX NEXT. THE ARTICLE STATED THAT HOWARD'S ATTORNEY, BRUCE P. WOLFE SAID THE LOS ANGELES DISTRICT ATTORNEY DOES NOT OBJECT TO HOWARD'S MOVE TO AVOID RETURNING

END

62-109060-6069

PAGE ONE

15 JAN 19 1968

59JAN29 1968

1 XEROX
JAN 1968

MR DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

TO NEW ORLEANS. WOLFE SAID THE SUBPOENA FOR HOWARD'S RETURN DOES NOT REQUIRE HIS APPEARANCE IN NEW ORLEANS UNTIL THE FIRST WEEK IN FEB.

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT HOWARD URGED IN COURT THAT GARRISON SEND A DEPUTY TO LOS ANGELES TO TAKE HIS DEPOSITION BUT TOLD THE COURT HE HAS NO SPECIAL INFORMATION HE CAN PROVIDE GARRISON. HOWARD'S ATTORNEY SAID GARRISON HAS "VERY SUBTLY" LABELED HOWARD A CONSPIRATOR IN THE KILLING OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, ALTHOUGH HE WAS SUBPOENAED AS A MATERIAL WITNESS. WOLFE WAS QUOTED AS SAYING HE IS AFRAID HOWARD WOULD GET INDICTED FOR SOMETHING IF HE APPEARED IN NEW ORLEANS.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

HOLD. TIME SHOULD BE 4:43 OKGJM

FBI WASH DC

CC MR. SULLIVAN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. A. Rosen

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: January 18, 1968

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. J. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

FROM : Mr. J. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

[redacted] New Orleans Harbor Police Department, New Orleans, Louisiana, informed the New Orleans Office on January 15, 1968, that he had recently been in contact with [redacted] who formerly served as [redacted]

According to [redacted] informed him that he had recently spent an evening with [redacted] Chief District Attorney James C. Garrison. [redacted] stated that [redacted] had been drinking heavily and suddenly started to cry and said "Garrison really has nothing and is going to go down and take all of us with him." [redacted] told [redacted] that [redacted] was referring to Garrison's investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

ACTION:

Attached for approval are letters to Mrs. Mildred Stegall at the White House and to the Attorney General setting forth the data herein.

Enclosures

62-109060

REL:as
(7)

EX 109

15 JAN 19 1968

6070

5 FEB

6 JAN 26 1968
55 JAN 26 1968
JAN 26 1968

FBI

Date: 1/19/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is one copy of a newspaper article appearing in New Orleans newspaper concerning above captioned matter.

One copy of this newspaper article is enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 1)
1 - Miami (Encl. 1)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

62-109060-6071

15 JAN 22 [illegible]

C. C. Bishop

54 JAN29 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

(Clipping in Space Below)

OBJECTION MADE TO ORLEANS TRIP

Howard Wants to Give Deposition in Calif.

Lawrence Howard Jr., of Los Angeles, Calif., being sought as a material witness in District Attorney Jim Garrison's investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy, is seeking to avoid coming to New Orleans.

Howard, 32, appeared in Los Angeles Superior Court on a show cause hearing why he should not be ordered to New Orleans, and told the court the trip would impose a hardship on him and on his family.

The hearing was continued to Jan. 26. Howard's attorney, Bruce P. Wolfe, said the Los Angeles district attorney does not object to his client's move to avoid returning to New Orleans.

Wolfe said the subpena for Howard's return does not require his appearance in New Orleans until the first week in February.

Howard urged in court that Garrison send a deputy to take his deposition. But he told the court that he has no special information he could provide Garrison toward the investigation.

According to Wolfe, Garrison has very "subtly" labeled Howard a conspirator in the killing of President Kennedy, although he was subpenaed as a material witness only.

In an affidavit accompanying the subpena, Garrison claims that Howard was an associate of David Ferrie, Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby, according to Wolfe.

Wolfe said he is afraid Howard would be indicted for something if were to appear in New Orleans.

Howard added he does not have any information to give Garrison but said he would give him a reposition in a court of law under oath if Garrison would come to Los Angeles.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 5

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEWORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-18-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

January 18, 1968

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

Mrs. Mildred Stegall
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Stegall:

[redacted] New Orleans Harbor Police Department, New Orleans, Louisiana, informed our New Orleans Office on January 15, 1968, that he had recently been in contact with [redacted]

According to [redacted], [redacted] informed him that he had recently spent an evening with [redacted] stated that [redacted] had been drinking heavily and suddenly started to cry and said "Garrison really has nothing and is going to go down and take all of us with him." [redacted] told [redacted] that [redacted] was referring to Garrison's investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

I thought this information would be of interest to the President.

REC 30 62-109060-6072

It is also being furnished to the Attorney General.

Sincerely yours,

19 JAN 19 1968

REL:as (8)

NOTE: See memorandum Mr. W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan dated 1/18/68, [redacted] prepared by REL:as, "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas."

56 JAN 26 1968 TELETYPE UNIT

1 - Mr. T. [redacted] Bishop
1 - Mr. A. [redacted]osen
1 - Mr. W. [redacted] Sullivan

The Attorney General

January 18, 1968

1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

[redacted] New Orleans Harbor Police Department, New Orleans, Louisiana, informed our New Orleans Office on January 15, 1968, that he had recently been in contact with [redacted]

According to [redacted] informed him that he had recently spent an evening with [redacted] Under District Attorney James C. Garrison. [redacted] stated that [redacted] had been drinking heavily and suddenly started to cry and said "Garrison really has nothing and is going to go down and take all of us with him." [redacted] told [redacted] that [redacted] was referring to Garrison's investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

This is being furnished for your information. It is also being furnished to Mrs. Mildred Stegall at the White House.

62-109060

[redacted]
COMM-FBI

EX-113

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Edwin L. Weisl, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

REL:as (13)

NOTE: Memorandum W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, dated 1/18/68, captioned as above, prepared by REL:as.

56 JAN 26 1968

TELETYPE UNIT

1357 Merlin Drive
El Cajon, California 92020
January 12, 1968

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Honorable Mr. Hoover:

Back in October 1964, I wrote you a letter about some things that I was very much concerned about.

The only reply I had to that letter was a short note from your secretary, Helen W. Gandy, saying that my letter had arrived during your absence, but that I could be assured my communication would be brought to your attention upon your return. Mr. Hoover, I never had a reply from you. Did you see that letter of mine dated October 22, 1964? You have always answered my letters in the past, therefore I can't believe you deliberately ignored the one in question.

Mr. Hoover, I have a very strong feeling that you have practically been silenced ever since the assassination of President Kennedy; or that your age is an excuse being used to relieve you of your duties. Is there any truth to this premonition of mine? I truly hope you remain in control of our FBI for the security of our country.

I will gratefully appreciate a reply.

Yours very truly,

Maudella Peterson

Mrs. Maudella Peterson

62-109060-6074

ENCLOSURE

ACK 1-18-68 HEH:dmm

SEC 30 SI 114

62-109060-6070

January 18, 1968

Mrs. Maudella Peterson
1357 Hardin Drive
El Cajon, California 92020

Dear Mrs. Peterson:

In reply to your letter of January 12th, your communication of October 22, 1964, was brought to my attention upon my return to the office.

With respect to the comments contained in your earlier letter, you may be assured the FBI conducted a prompt, intensive, objective and thorough investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. All the material developed by this Bureau in connection with this investigation was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration, and the results of our inquiry were subsequently made available to the National Archives by the Warren Commission. The FBI has no authority to independently release any information in these reports.

MAILED 12
JAN 18 1968
COM-FBI

In connection with the comments contained in your current letter, I have no present thought of retiring, and it is my hope to remain in my current position as long as I can be of service to our Nation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John F

NOTE: Mrs. Peterson's letter of 10-22-64 was primarily concerned with the assassination of President Kennedy. Many of her statements in that letter concerned Earl Warren and were extremely inflamatory. She also displayed

HRH:jlk (3)

NOTE CONTINUED - PAGE 2.

FBI - JAN 29 1968
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mrs. Maudella Peterson

an obvious distrust of President Johnson and openly accused him of blackmail. She raised many questions concerning the Johnson Administration, which the Bureau would be in no position to answer in any event. It was decided an in-absence reply was appropriate to acknowledge Mrs. Peterson's 10-22-64 communication. Since her earlier letter was based on the assassination of President Kennedy, it is believed appropriate at this time to merely assure her that the Bureau fulfilled its responsibilities in that investigation and ignore her other comments and remarks concerning President Johnson. It seems Mrs. Peterson's current letter is seeking assurance that her prior communication was brought to Mr. Hoover's attention and that the Director remain as head of the FBI. Our reply covers these points.



1 - Lenihan

1/19/68

Airtel

To: SAC, Richmond (89-34) ST. 114

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) REC 30 — 6075

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

ReRHairtel 1/17/68 enclosing a letterhead memorandum dealing with Raymond Allen Walters.

Bureau has previously received information from the St. Louis Office concerning Walters. Walters, who has reportedly been described by [redacted] as a two-faced, conniving, unreliable person, has been in contact with the office of New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison. A copy of a memorandum prepared by the St. Louis Office dated 11/17/67, enclosed herewith for Richmond, reports details concerning Walters' contact with Garrison's office.

Bureau desires that Richmond Office not interview Walters. No further action need be taken by the Richmond Office in this matter.

Enclosure

1 - Cincinnati
1 - Cleveland
1 - Dallas (89-43)

REL:as
(7)

JAN 22 1968

MAILED 4
JAN 19 1968
FBI

54 JAN 24 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 1/15/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (89-75)(RUC)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: Dallas

On 1/12/68, Mr. LAWRENCE SCHILLER, Photographer-Journalist, 3064 Elvill Drive, Los Angeles, California, telephonically advised SA RICHARD M. WOOLF that he currently is working on an assignment for the "Los Angeles Times" newspaper to develop information as to motives and credibility of New Orleans District Attorney JIM GARRISON and GARRISON's investigation of the assassination. This investigation primarily is intended to discredit GARRISON.

SCHILLER previously has furnished information to the Los Angeles Division pertaining to captioned matter reflected in Los Angeles airtels dated 3/23/67, 3/30/67 and 6/19/67 to Bureau and Dallas. SCHILLER has written a book captioned "Scavengers of the Warren Report," which book discredits critics of the WARREN Report. SCHILLER has expressed admiration for this Bureau and has expressed a willingness to cooperate with this Bureau.

SI 115

(3) - Bureau
1 - Dallas (89-43)(Info.)
1 - Houston (Info.)
1 - New Orleans (89-69)(Info.)
1 - Los Angeles

RMW:elc
(7)

62-109060-6076

JAN 17 1968

Bishop

54 JAN 29 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

SCHILLER advised that one aspect of his investigation for the "Times" has been to develop information concerning individuals being subpoenaed by GARRISON. SCHILLER currently is interested in LORAN E. HALL of Kernville, California, in connection with the testimony of Mrs. SYLVIA ODIO, who alleged that in September, 1963, she had been visited in her Dallas apartment by three men seeking her help in the anti-CASTRO movement. One man allegedly gave his name to Mrs. ODIO as "LEON OSWALD." Interview by FBI of LORAN E. HALL indicated HALL had visited Mrs. ODIO with two men whom HALL identified as LAWRENCE HOWARD and WILLIAM SEYMOUR. HALL later told the FBI he had been mistaken about the visit to Mrs. ODIO and the WARREN Commission concluded OSWALD was not at her apartment as she had claimed.

SCHILLER advised that the WARREN Commission Report at page 1553 sets forth the interviews of SA LEON F. BROWN at Bakersfield, California, with LORAN E. HALL. SCHILLER is of the opinion that the exact words used by HALL which might not have been included in the recorded interviews would be useful to him in showing that GARRISON does not have a case against HALL.

SCHILLER is of the opinion that GARRISON is now issuing subpoenaes for individuals who are mentioned in the WARREN Report whom he will interview before a Grand Jury and will attempt to prosecute on perjury charges if their testimony varies from that contained in the WARREN Report. SCHILLER believes that GARRISON is "grasping at straws" and is issuing subpoenaes for people without cause and without conducting any investigation.

SCHILLER asked if he could be furnished the present location of SA LEON F. BROWN. SCHILLER also wanted to know if the Bureau would authorize him to interview SA BROWN concerning the specific language used by HALL in response to questioning.

SCHILLER was advised that under order of the Attorney General, U. S. Department of Justice, all investigations conducted by the FBI are confidential and for official use and that SA LEON F. BROWN could not be made available for interview by him.

Mr. SCHILLER was also advised that any investigation conducted by the FBI with regard to the assassination of President KENNEDY was done at Presidential Directive and its results were furnished to the Warren Commission and therefore the FBI would have no authority to release any information with regard to investigations conducted by them regarding the assassination.

Mr. SCHILLER said he considered his request to be of such inportance and of such public interest that he desired his request to interview SA BROWN be made a matter of record and further asked that his request to interview SA BROWN be referred to Bureau Headquarters for specific consideration.

Mr. SCHILLER was given no encouragement that his request to have SA BROWN made available for interview by him would be favorably acted upon. However, in view of his request it was being forwarded and should our headquarters so permit, he would be advised. Otherwise no further contact would be had with him in regard to this matter.

The above is being made available for the information of the Bureau should SCHILLER contact the Bureau.

One copy of this airtel is furnished to Houston Division for information as SA LEON F. BROWN was transferred from Los Angeles to Houston in February of 1965.

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 1/17/68

During our investigation of assassination of President Kennedy, we received report from Sylvia Odio of Dallas, that "Leon Oswald," whom she identified as Lee Harvey Oswald, and two associates visited her in late September, 1963. Investigation disclosed Oswald was on bus en route to Mexico on date Odio claimed contact with him.

[redacted] Garrison has been attempting to use Odio's allegation to implicate Loran Hall and Lawrence Howard in his assassination probe. Full details concerning Odio's allegation and data concerning Hall and Howard have previously been disseminated to White House and Attorney General.

Los Angeles Office has acted correctly in informing Schiller that Special Agent Leon F. Brown could not be made available for an interview and FBI has no authority to release information regarding assassination investigation.

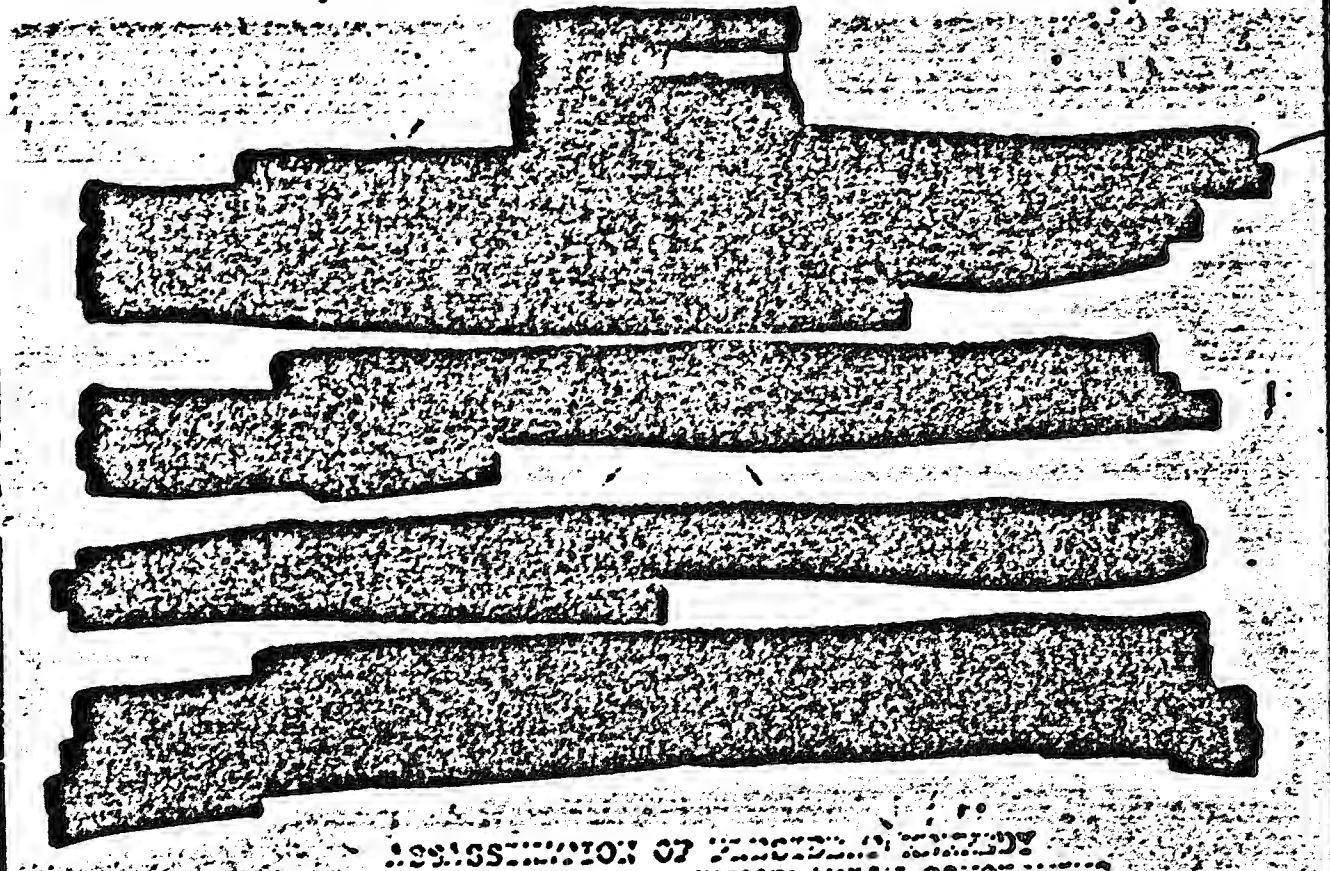
REL:chs

FBI

Date: 1/12/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ (Priority)



REC-35

NOT RECORDED

199 JAN 22 1968

59 JAN 23 1968

Agent in Charge

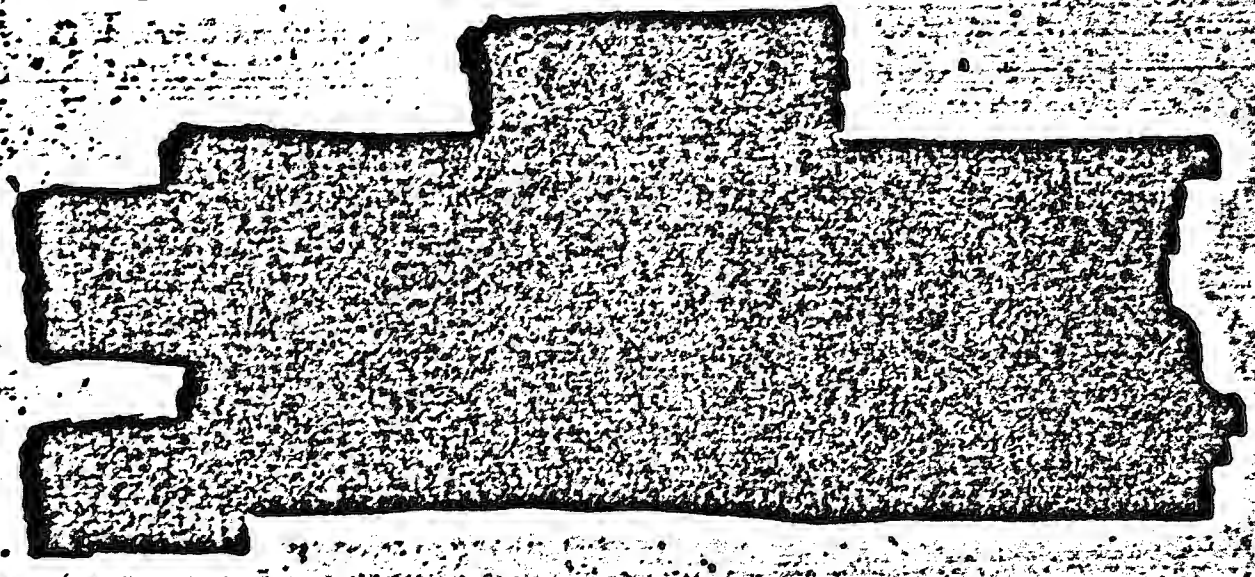
ORIGINAL FILED IN

NO 92-50

GARRISON's KENNEDY Assassination Probe, was allegedly attacked by two Negroes in his hotel room. According to statement made by HICKS at a press conference, stated he did not think this attack had anything to do with his testifying before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

HICKS testified, according to press reports, that he saw President KENNEDY being shot and that one bullet passed over his head and struck a traffic caution sign, which was removed by members of the Dallas Police Force, according to HICKS. He said this was never mentioned in the Warren Commission report.

HICKS stated that the Negroes that beat him up was probably attempting to commit a burglary in his hotel room.



FBI

Date: 1/18/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, TAMPA (62-455)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
(OO:DL)

ReTPairtel, 1/11/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and one copy of an article which appeared in the 1/18/68 issue of the "Tampa Tribune", Tampa, Fla. This article concerns the subpoena issued by DA GARRISON of New Orleans to KERRY WENDELL THORNLEY, now a resident of Tampa, Fla.

One Xerox copy of the article is enclosed for Dallas and New Orleans for information.

No inquiry is being made by Tampa in this matter, UACB.

REC 31 62-109060-5 6078

13 JAN 20 1968

2 - Bureau (Encls. 2)
1 - Dallas (89-43)(Encl. 1)(Info)
1 - New Orleans (89-69)(Encl. 1) (Info)
1 - Tampa
LEB:cj
(6)

ENCLOSURE

Approved: Bishop Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

59FEB2 1968

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Hearing Set on Tampan's Subpoena From Garrison

By THOM WILKERSON
Tribune Staff Writer

Kerry Wendell Thornley, 28, will appear before Circuit Judge Robert Patton at 8 p.m. Monday to show cause why he should not obey a subpoena issued to him by New Orleans Dist. Atty. James Garrison in an investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The hearing will be held in Patton's chambers in the Hillsborough County courthouse.

"I'll tell the judge why I don't want to go to New Orleans and if he says I have to go, I'll go," said Thornley, 726 E. 81st St., a free-lance writer who served in the same U.S. Marine Corps outfit at El Toro, Calif., with accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald.

The office of State Attorney Paul Antinori Jr. of Tampa recieved a letter from Garrison's office enclosing a certificate signed by Judge Matthew Braniff of the Orleans Parish Criminal Court stating that Thornley is "a necessary material witness" in Garrison's probe of Kennedy's death.

Accompanying the missive was a $143 money order from Orleans Parish to pay for Thornley's travel expenses for the Feb. 8-9 session of the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

Antinori said he is bound under the Uniform Extradition of Witnesses Act, to which Florida, Louisiana and most states are parties, to act upon Judge Braniff's certificate.

Antinori filed the certificate in Circuit Court in Tampa yesterday.

Thornley said he doesn't plan to urge his attorney, Max P. Gabreski, Oil City, Pa., to be here for the Jan 22 hearing but, if he has to appear in New Orleans, he probably will be accompanied by Gabreski.

Garrison wants to query Thornley, author of a book, "Oswald," published in 1965 by New Classics House, Chicago, on the author's alleged affiliation with Oswald in New Orleans in 1963. Thornley reiterates that he hasn't seen Oswald since late June, 1959, in El Toro.

"I haven't made up my mind about Garrison's motives," said Thornley, whose wife, Cara, is a reading aide at Robert E. Lee School in Tampa. "I'll play it by ear. I'm checking out a lot of my theories. I don't see any point in trying to resist the subpoena if the judge compels me to go to New Orleans. I'd just wind up in jail if I tried to resist. Whenever I'm legally compelled to do something, I'll do it."

Thornley has insisted that Garrison's subpoena is prompted by reports tendered to the district attorney by Barbara Reid, a "practitioner of witchcraft." Thornely testified before the Warren Commission in April, 1964.

He said he has nothing to tell the Orleans Parish Grand Jury that he hasn't already told the Warren Commission.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 15-A
TAMPA TRIBUNE
TAMPA, FLORIDA

Date: 1/18/68
Edition: CITY
Author: TIKI WILKERSON
Editor: JAMES A. CLENDINEN
Title:
Character:
or
Classification: 62
Submitting Office: TAMPA
[ ] Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

1/22/68

AIRTEL

1 - Mr. Raupach

To: SAC, New York (89-75)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReBuairtel dated 1/17/68 and NYairtel dated 1/19/68.

Referenced communications concern the letter written by [redacted] New York, New York, which was referred to the Bureau by the Department.

In view of the fact that the files of the New York Office and the indices of the Bureau contain no information relative to [redacted] he is to be interviewed, the results of which are to be incorporated into a LHM suitable for dissemination.

REC 62-109060 6079

KMR:vll
(4)

REC 31

EX JAN 23 1968

MAILED 6
JAN 22 1968
COMM-FBI

NOTE: The Department referred a letter written by [redacted] of New York. He indicated he has witnessed bombings, shootings and numerous felonious assaults. He indicated he has been shot more than 20 times and he was familiar with President John Fitzgerald Kennedy and has eye-witness testimony as to President Kennedy's activities in the 1930's which caused his death. Although [redacted] letter appears to indicate he may be mentally incompetent and New York files and Bureau files contain no information relative to him, this matter was referred by the Department. In view of this, [redacted] should be interviewed and results will be disseminated to the Department and U. S. Secret Service.

FSH

JAN 26 1968

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

January 16, 1968

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Sirs:

I am conducting a research of the Kennedy assassination for the purpose of a research paper in Western Civilization. In this paper, I plan to examin the Warren Report and then the theory Mr. Gerritzen believes. Thus, my term paper will deal with the two main, and conflicting views of the assassination.

Would you please send me any information that you have concerning the assassination, especially information dealing with Mr. Gerritzen's ideas. I have been unable to obtain enough information concerning Gerritzen's theory to write it in the research paper, up to now.

Any information you will be able to send me, or any other place you would be able to refer me to for additional information would be sincerely appreciated. If I would have to pay for any material please contact me. Would you also send the material as soon as possible because the research paper is due in March.

Thank you for reading this, and any information you will be able to supply me with, will be sincerely apprecíated. Thank you.

Please send the information to: Miss June Wittig, P.O. Box 22, Susank, Kansas 67580.

Sincerely,

June Wittig

ST. 115

REC-20

6 JAN 22 1968

CORRESPONDENCE

ST 115

REC-20 62-109060-6341

January 22, 1968

Miss June Wittig
Post Office Box 22
Susank, Kansas 67580

Dear Miss Wittig:

Your letter dated January 16th has been received.

In response to your request, the FBI conducted a thorough and complete investigation regarding the assassination of President Kennedy and furnished the information developed to the Warren Commission. The Commission published its findings and included FBI data. Although I would like to help you with your schoolwork, we have no related material we can send you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 12
JAN 22 1968
COMM-FBI

DCL:lve
(3)

54 JAN 29 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 1/15/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)(P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas dated 12/20/67, enclosing a Xerox copy of a letter dated 12/8/67, addressed to Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY from RICHARD E. SPRAGUE and exhibits 1 and 1B relating to photographs which were located by SPRAGUE.

The indices of the Dallas Office contain no information identifiable with SPRAGUE.

The enclosures to SPRAGUE's letter have been reviewed in detail in an effort to determine if photographs have previously been reviewed, and the following information is set forth:

In referring to the various communications in the comments below, the following terminology will be used to specify the investigative file in which each referenced communication will be found:

(RUBY FILE) JACK L. RUBY, aka; ET AL
CR
Bufile 44-24016

(ASSASSINATION FILE) ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
AFO
(Bufile 62-109060)

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas
RPG:tle
(5)

REC 8 62-109060-6082

REC-1

16 JAN 16 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

55 MAR 4 Special Agent in Charge

DL 89-43

(OSWALD FILE)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka
IS - R - CUBA
(Bufile 105-82555)

Took photographs related to
[illegible] assassination).

Photo No.	Photographer	Comments
1	ZAPRUDER (ABRAHAM) Texas	Dallas airtel of 11/23/63 (ASSASSINATION FILE) forwarded this film to FBI Laboratory for copying, with original to be returned to Secret Service, Dallas, from where it was obtained on 11/23/63. Letter, 5/7/64, J. LEE RANKIN, Warren Commission to Bureau (ASSASSINATION FILE) refers to examination of this film by FBI Laboratory and Commission.
ough	NIX (ORVILLE O.) Texas	Dallas report, 2/11/64, SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, pages 22 and 23, (OSWALD FILE), records obtaining of film from NIX. Forwarded to FBI Laboratory by Dallas airtel, 12/5/63 (ASSASSINATION FILE). Letter, 5/7/64, J. LEE RANKIN, above, refers to examination of NIX film.
ns	MUCHMORE (Mrs. MARIE) Texas	Bureau teletype to Dallas, 2/13/64, (ASSASSINATION FILE), states film being furnished FBI, New York, by UPI. Letter, 5/7/64, J. LEE RANKIN, above, refers to examination of MUCHMORE film. Dallas report, 3/10/64, SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, pages 8 and 124, (OSWALD FILE), records interview of MUCHMORE, results of laboratory examination and mentions fact film & 16 mm. copy obtained from UPI.
uon	HUGHES (ROBERT J. E.) Texas	Dallas report, 3/10/64, SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, page 6 (OSWALD FILE), records obtaining of film from HUGHES. Dallas airtel 11/26/63 (ASSASSINATION FILE) forwards film to FBI Laboratory.

Photo No.	Photographer	Comments
18 through 25	MARTIN (JOHN JR.)	Dallas report, 5/28/64, SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, page 6 (OSWALD FILE), discloses film obtained by FBI, New York, from Time and Life, Inc. New York, 12/17/63, and forwarded to FBI Laboratory, same date. Page 10 of same report discloses that on 4/13/64, KRLD TV, Dallas, furnished black and white copy of Dallas Cinema Associates (DCA) film, which includes MARTIN film. DCA film includes film by RUDY BRENK, BRYANT BOREN, MRS. FRANCES HAYS, WYMAN PARR, GEORGE SHAWVER, DICK ALLEN, MRS. HAZEL GOOCH, JULES SPIEGEL, JOHN MARTIN, JR., GEORGE KINCAID, ALAN RHODES, ALBERT BUNNELL, JOE BROWN, C. W. GRAY, EARL MESTER, DR. HOWARD SIGLER, IRVING GEWERTZ, CHARLES MENTESANA, and LARRY THOMAS. See pages 7, 8 and 9, same report re DCA photographers.
ugh	MENTESANA (ERNEST CHARLES)	Dallas report, 5/28/64, SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, page 35 (OSWALD FILE), discloses MENTESANA one of group furnishing film to DCA. See comments re MARTIN, above.
	BELL	Unable to identify or account for.
	BOND (WILMA)	Dallas report, 3/10/64, SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, page 7 (OSWALD FILE), discloses color slides examined by FBI Agents and none had Texas School Book Depository in background.
	MOORMAN (MARY ANN)	Dallas report, 11/30/63, SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, page 36, (ASSASSINATION FILE) MOORMAN states took two photos, gave one to Secret Service and one to FBI Agents.

DL 89-43

Photo No.	Photographer	Comments
49 through 52	ALTGENS (JAMES W.)	Dallas report, 7/2/64, SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, page 26 (OSWALD FILE), ALTGENS advises took three photos which given to AP and received wide publicity. Dallas airtel to Bureau, 6/5/64, (ASSASSINATION FILE), advised that since photos received wide publication and circulation copies not obtained.
53 through 0	WILLIS (PHILLIP L.)	Dallas report, 7/2/64, SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, page 46, (OSWALD FILE), slides obtained from WILLIS. Dallas airtel, 7/6/64, (OSWALD FILE), forwards three additional sets of slides to FBI Laboratory.
through	BETZNER (HUGH WILLIAM, JR.)	Dallas report, 11/30/63, SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, pages 32 and 33 (ASSASSINATION FILE) BETZNER brought film to FBI, Dallas. Dallas report, 12/31/63, SA MANNING C. CLEMENTS, page 279, (RUBY FILE), film developed and returned to BETZNER 11/25/63.
rough	BOTHUN	Unable to identify or account for.
rough	Associated Press	Unable to identify or account for
	RON REILAND	Unable to identify or account for
s	RICKERBY	Unable to identify or account for
ough	DILLARD (THOMAS C.)	Dallas report, 8/5/64, SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, page 35, (OSWALD FILE), two photos of curb obtained from DILLARD. Dallas report, 11/30/63, SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, page 16, (ASSASSINATION FILE), DILLARD advised he took two photos of TSBD, but saw no rifle.

Photo No.	Photographer	Comments
1 through 5	JOE LAIRD	Unable to identify or account for.
6 through 28	JACK BEERS (IRA JEFFERSON BEERS)	Dallas report, 12/11/63, SA MANNING C. CLEMENTS, page 379 and 381 (RUBY FILE), BEERS stated took widely distributed photos of RUBY shooting OSWALD. No mention of additional photos.
29 through 91	WILLIAM ALLEN	Dallas report, 8/3/64, SA MANNING C. CLEMENTS, page 40 (RUBY FILE), Dallas Times Herald furnished photo by ALLEN of bedroom in RUBY's apartment, and photo by WILLIAM BEAL of Carousel Club.
92 through 94	JOE McAULAY	Unable to identify or account for.
95 through 11	HARRY CABLUCK	Unable to identify or account for.
12 through 16	JARROLD CABLUCK	Unable to identify or account for.
17 through 23	GEORGE SMITH	Unable to identify or account for.
24	WILBURN DAVIS	Unable to identify or account for.
25	UNDERWOOD (JAMES C.)	Dallas report, 8/3/64, SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, page 34, (OSWALD FILE), UNDERWOOD furnished reel of film.
26 and 227	WEIGMAN (DAVE)	Dallas report, 12/10/63, SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, page 32, (OSWALD FILE), film reviewed by FBI Agents. Does not show TSBD.

DL 89-43

Photo No.	Photographer	Comments
228	DARNELL (JAMES) Texas	Dallas report, 12/10/63, SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, page 29, (OSWALD FILE), DARNELL states took photos only of parents throwing their children to ground, and none of TSBD.
229 through 235	COUCH (MALCOLM O.) Texas	Dallas report, 11/30/63, SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, Page 18, (ASSASSINATION FILE). COUCH, a photographer for WFAA-TV, advised that after President's car proceeded to hospital, he and ROBERT JACKSON alighted fro car and took pictures of area. No mention of any photos being obtained from COUCH.
rough 331	MURRAY	Unable to identify or account f
nd 333	ATKINS Texas	" " " " " "
rough 337	CANCELLARE (FRANK)	Secret Service report, 12/9/63, ELMER W. MOORE, mentions FRANK CANCELLARE as a White House photographer being present, but does not mention CANCELLARE as taking pictures.
	STOUGHTON	Unable to identify or account f
0	BURROWS	" " " " " "
	GRANT	" " " " " "
	DORMAN (Mrs. JOHN T.) (ELSIE) Dorman Texas	Dallas report, 11/30/63, SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, page 3 (ASSASSINATION FILE), DORMAN employed 4th floor TSBD, had window open taking pictures when shots heard. No mention made of disposition of photos made by DORMAN.

Photographer	Comments
Unidentified (FOLEY)	Dallas report, 2/11/64, SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING Pages 20 and 21 (OSWALD FILE), KURT FOLEY, Color Photo, Inc., Dallas, made available color slides of TSBD and crowd in area. Slides had been made by Mrs. E. H. WESTFALL. Forwarded to Bureau 12/5/63.
(Photographer Mrs. E. H. WESTFALL)	
Mrs. BECK	Dallas report, 5/15/64, SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, Page 1042, (ASSASSINATION FILE), "Mrs. Beck" telephoned Detroit News, 12/7/63, that she had 16 mm. color film of assassination taken from overpass. Film not received by Detroit Press and "Mrs. Beck" not identified.
Texas	
WEAVER (JACK A.)	Dallas report, 1/22/64, SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, Page 15, (OSWALD FILE), film obtained from WEAVER. Dallas airtel, 12/3/63, (ASSASSINATION FILE), forwards one Polaroid photo by WEAVER to FBI Lab.
POWELL (JAMES W.)	Dallas report, 1/7/64, SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, Pages 19 and 20, (OSWALD FILE) Color Transparency taken by JAMES W. POWELL, Army Intelligence, obtained from Lt. Col. E. E. BOYD, Army Intelligence. Dallas airtel 12/31/63 (OSWALD FILE), forwards photo to FBI Lab. It is noted SPRAGUE classes this as a black and white photo, and it is possible he has seen a black and white print from the color transparency.

No.	Photographer	Comments
43	Unidentified (FOLEY) (Photographer Mrs. E. H. WESTFALL)	Dallas report, 2/11/64, SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING Pages 20 and 21 (OSWALD FILE), KURT FOLEY, Color Photo, Inc., Dallas, made available color slides of TSBD and crowd in area. Slides had been made by Mrs. E. H. WESTFALL. Forwarded to Bureau 12/5/63.
44	Mrs. BECK	Dallas report, 5/15/64, SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, Page 1042, (ASSASSINATION FILE), "Mrs. Beck" telephoned Detroit News, 12/7/63, that she had 16 mm. color film of assassination taken from overpass. Film not received by Detroit Press and "Mrs. Beck" not identified.
5	WEAVER (JACK A.)	Dallas report, 1/22/64, SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, Page 15, (OSWALD FILE), film obtained from WEAVER. Dallas airtel, 12/3/63, (ASSASSINATION FILE), forwards one Polaroid photo by WEAVER to FBI Lab.
6	POWELL (JAMES W.)	Dallas report, 1/7/64, SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, Pages 19 and 20, (OSWALD FILE) Color Transparency taken by JAMES W. POWELL, Army Intelligence, obtained from Lt. Col. E. E. BOYD, Army Intelligence. Dallas airtel 12/31/63 (OSWALD FILE), forwards photo to FBI Lab. It is noted SPRAGUE classes this as a black and white photo, and it is possible he has seen a black and white print from the color transparency.

Photo No.	Photographer	Comments
347	VOLKLAND	Unable to identify or account for.
348	DCA (Dallas Cinema Associates)	See comments photos 18 through 25 above.
349	GENE DANIELS	Unable to identify or account for
350	T. ALYEA	Dallas report, 5/28/64, SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, pages 61 and 63 (OSWALD FILE), obtained 500 foot roll of 16 mm. film from ALYEA on 4/10/64.
351	United Press	Unable to identify or account for
352 through 359	MAC CAMMON (JIM)	Dallas report, 9/19/64, SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, page 29 (OSWALD FILE), MAC CAMMON advised only three photos were good on roll, furnished one slide of OSWALD in custody of PD outside Texas Theater, and stated could not locate other two slides.
360 through 361	CRAVEN CBI	Unable to identify or account for
362	SHULKE	" " " " " "
363	HERRON	" " " " " "
364	HERSHORN (SHELDON)	Dallas reports, 12/19/63 and 1/8/64, pages 77 and 199, respectively, SA MANNING C. CLEMENTS, (RUBY FILE), HERSHORN handled photos of RUBY and RUBY's club, but does not know RUBY and never in his club.

DL 89-43

Photo No.	Photographer	Comments
365	JACKSON (ROBERT HILL)	Dallas report, 11/30/63, SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, page 15, took no photos at TSBD. Secret Service report, 12/6/63, ELMER W. MORE, had no film for camera while at TSBD. Took photos at Parkland Hospital.
366	BABUSHKA Lady	Unable to identify or account for
367	Unidentified man	" " " " " "
368	Unidentified man	" " " " " "
369	Overpass man	" " " " " "
370	Unidentified woman	" " " " " "
371	Unidentified woman	" " " " " "
372	Unidentified woman	" " " " " "
373		
374	Unidentified man	Unable to identify or account for
375	Unidentified man	" " " " " "

Dallas report, 6/19/64, SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, pages 228 and 229.

Photo No.	Photographer	Comments
376	SANDERSON (GEORGE)	16 mm. TV film of TSBD and Oak Cliff area taken by newsmen GEORGE SANDERSON, JAMES UNDERWOOD, STEVE PEIRINGER and JOE DAVID SCOTT reviewed by FBI Agents.
377	Unidentified man	Unable to identify or account for
378	Unidentified man	Unable to identify or account for
379	Unidentified man	Unable to identify or account for
380	Unidentified man	Unable to identify or account for
381 and 382	J. TOWNER	Unable to identify or account for
383	T. TOWNER	Unable to identify or account for
384	PASCALL	Unable to identify or account for
385	A. E. L'HOSTE	Unable to identify or account for
386	Unidentified photographer	Unable to identify or account for

The foregoing review was made by SA FORREST F. JOHN, Clerk STEVE D. ALBRIGHT, and IC JOE A. PEARCE. The work papers of SA JOHN in connection with this review are being retained as a I-A exhibit in Dallas file.

The Bureau requested recommendations as to whether efforts should be made to obtain photographs not reviewed to determine if they had any pertinent bearing relating to the assassination investigation. It does not appear feasible to obtain photographs not accounted for in the above analysis without additional descriptive data relative to the photographers and the photographs it being noted that SPRAGUE gives a very nebulous description of many photographs and does not even identify the photographer on many of them. As the Bureau is aware, public appeals were made through various news media immediately after the assassination

for photographs of any kind taken by individuals, and this appeal included contacts with various film processing establishments. The fact that one person took a photograph showing another person with a camera at the assassination site does not appear to warrant investigation to determine the identity of the person with a camera who may have taken pictures at the site.

The Bureau is well aware that widespread research has been and is being conducted by numerous writers referring to the Warren Commission as well as the GARRISON probe, and many of them are looking for anything that will raise a question of doubt and thus give them a basis for a story and eventual monetary consideration.

In view of the above comments in the analysis reflected above, it appears impractical to endeavor to seek out the photographs described by SPRAGUE which cannot be accounted for and to further analyze his comments to the exclusion of all other writers who have written articles critical of the assassination investigation.

No further action being taken by Dallas UACB.

FBI

Date: 1/23/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGULAR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (89-30)

SUBJECT: ASSASINATION OF JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Re Bureau airtel to Baltimore, dated 1/15/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of an LHM and for Dallas and WFO, one copy of this LHM reflecting information furnished by [redacted]

For the information of the Bureau, [redacted] an Airman 1st Class, in the United States Air Force, assigned to Andrews Air Force Base, was absent without leave on January 12, 1968, at which time, he was apprehended in Scranton, Pennsylvania, as a result of his contacting the Mayor of that city who advised him that, "the little people would get him."

He was escorted under guard to the Andrews Air Force Base Hospital where he is confined in a psychiatric ward and will be so confined for a minimum of three months.

5 ENCLOSURE

Major [redacted] Psychiatrist, United States Air Force Medical Corps, advised that [redacted] is a schizophrenic paranoiac and will be confined to the

62 [illegible] - 6083

3 Bureau (REGULAR MAIL) (ENC. 5)
1-Dallas (AIR MAIL) (ENC. 1) (INFO)
1-WFO (REGULAR MAIL) (ENC. 1) (INFO)
1-Baltimore
FXO:lhs
(6)

REC 42

1 cc to Dallas & WFO.
2 cc to USSS
1-25-68

3 JAN 25 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

hospital for a minimum of three and maximum of six months. Doctor [redacted] stated that the Secret Service is aware of [redacted] and contemplated interviewing him in the immediate future after which medical authorities will begin extensive medical care upon [redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Baltimore, Maryland 21202

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. BA 69-30

January 23, 1968

RE: [redacted]

AIR FORCE SERIAL NUMBER [redacted]

RE: [redacted]
AIR FORCE SERIAL NUMBER [redacted]
AIRMAN FIRST CLASS, UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
1002nd SECURITY POLICE SQUADRON

controlled by Lady Bird JOHNSON, without the knowledge of her husband, LYNDON JOHNSON.

Major [redacted], Medical Corps, United States Air Force, advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on January 19, 1968 that [redacted] entered the Andrews Air Force Base Hospital on January 12, 1968. He has been diagnosed as having a psychopathic mental illness and is classified as a schizophrenic paranoiac. He is confined in Category 2 which necessitates an orderly being in his company at all times whenever he leaves the psychiatric ward, and on those occasions when the President of the United States is on the Andrews Air Force Base, he is placed in Category 1 which puts him under lock and key. [redacted] will be in confinement at the hospital for a minimum of three months and a maximum of six months at which time he will most probably be transferred to a Veterans Administration Hospital.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: JAN 15 1968

FROM : Edwin L. Weisl, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

SUBJECT: John J. King v. Ramsey Clark, Civil Action No. 9168 (U.S.D.C. D. Colo.); John J. King v. United States, Civil Action No. 67-C-518 (U.S.D.C. D. Colo.); Marina N. Oswald Porter, et al. v. United States, Civil Action No. CA-3-2282 (U.S.D.C. N.D. Texas)

ELWJr:MAG
145-12-97
78-13-29
78-73-131

In connection with the defense of the two actions involving the Oswald rifle, our examination of the Warren Commission files has disclosed a letter dated August 14, 1964, written in Russian by Marina Oswald and addressed to Mr. Rankin, General Counsel of the Commission and a translation of that letter prepared by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the Commission. Copies of each are enclosed herewith.

The final sentence of the letter appears to indicate an intention on the part of Marina Oswald to make a gift or immediate transfer of the weapon to the United States at the time the letter was dated. Since the present translation ("it is my wish that the rifle become the property of the United States Government") may be subject to differing interpretations, it would be appreciated if you would review the original letter to ascertain whether the original Russian is susceptible of a translation which would constitute a present gift or transfer as opposed to an expression of intent.

Enclosures

1 ENCLOSURE

XEROX

JAN 23 1968

[COPY MADE FOR FBI FILES]

REC 23 12-1-60-6084

23 JAN 16 1968

35 JAN 16 1968

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

[redacted]

629 Belt Line Rd.
Richardson, Texas
August 14, 1964

Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel
Commission on the Assassination (sic)
200 Maryland Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin;

I inform you by this letter that Mr. McKenzie will no longer represent me after the trial (sic) has ended; all he has to do is to transfer money from one bank to another. Therefore, I request you to address me personally in the future should my services be needed by the Commission.

I do not think that I need an attorney; moreover, I cannot afford expensive lawyers, particularly when I testify before the Commission; no lawyer is necessary when one tells the truth.

I would like to request from you a copy of my testimony before the Commission. Mr. McKenzie told me that he has already requested it from you. Please send it to my address and in my name, together with a bill for expenses in connection with this. After the conclusion of the work of the Commission, I would ask you to send me all my personal belongings and those of my husband (photographs, documents, diary, clothes, etc.).

As to the rifle belonging to my husband (however, I do not know to what extent my wishes in this case would be of importance to the Commission), it is my wish that the rifle become the property of the United States Government, but not be exhibited for public view during my lifetime.

Respectfully,

[redacted]

Mrs. Marina Oswald

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

Translator

August 14, 1961

Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel
Commission on the Assassination
of President Kennedy
Washington, D.C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin,

Этим письмом сообщаю Вам, что я добавил
больше не буду присылать никаких
писем, как это было заложено в ос-
новной плане исследования убийства
Кеннеди в будущем. Теперь, получив, в
дополнение отдельному письму, все
что я могу дать нашей Комиссии.
Я думаю, что мне не нужно объяснять,
и не по какому-то внутреннему убеж-
дению, сделано когда и зачем последнее
перед Комиссией, т.к. ответить здесь-
-абсолютно не требуется.

Возвращаю список у вас копию моих
показаний перед Комиссией. Я не сделал
никаких, кроме одного. Я не сказал
Вам, что во время записи с у меня
было, а также ещё, сколько это, списки.
Также сообщал Вашей Комиссии, если
хотите мне переслать мне все данные
или часть их с моих (фотографии, докумен-
тов, дневник, бумаги и т.д.).
Это касается бумаг, принадлежащих моему
отцу. Точно не знаю количество
их, в этих случаях будут значительно
больше, но я могу, если нужно, сделать
список. Я не могу, если нужно, сделать
не сразу. Постараюсь сделать
перед отъездом в Японию
с объяснением
Мы. Ничего больше

AIR MAIL
PAR AVION

January 19, 1968

Mr. Edwin L. Weisl, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Dalbey
1 - Mr. Downing

REC-23 62-109060-6041
ST-105

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to your letter dated January 15, 1968, captioned "John J. King v. Ramsey Clark, Civil Action No. 9168 (U.S.D.C. D. Colo.); John J. King v. United States, Civil Action No. 67-C-518 (U.S.D.C. D. Colo.); Marina N. Oswald Porter, et al. v. United States, Civil Action No. CA-3-2282 (U.S.D.C. N.D. Texas)", ELWJr:WAGershuny:sf, 145-12-979, 78-13-29, 78-73-131.

Referenced letter enclosed a copy of a Russian-language letter written by Marina Oswald addressed to Mr. Rankin, General Counsel of the Commission and a translation of that letter prepared by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and requested that we review the original letter to ascertain whether the original Russian is susceptible of a translation which would constitute a present gift or transfer as opposed to an expression of intent.

MAILED 12
JAN 22 1968
COMM-FBI

The translation previously prepared by the Bureau in this matter is an accurate translation of the original Russian-language letter.

The Russian verb which Mrs. Oswald used to express the "wish" that the rifle become the property of the United States Government is the word "Khochu" which is translated as "it is my wish" or "I want." Because of the meaning of this word, it is the belief of the translator that the thought the writer thereby intended to express was that she wanted to give the rifle to the United States Government.

The copies of the above-mentioned letters which you enclosed are being returned herewith.

1 XEROX
JAN 25 1968

Enclosures (2)

BWR:cap/dmg (9)

54 JAN 31 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SEE ADDENDUM PAGE TWO....

Letter to Mr. Edwin L. Weisl, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General
Re: Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy
November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas

ADDENDUM FOR YELLOW:

By letter dated 12/1/67, Assistant Attorney General Edwin L. Weisl, Jr., advised that John J. King and Marina N. Oswald Porter had filed civil complaints against United States under Public Law 89-318 for just compensation for evidence acquired during the assassination investigation. King's suit concerns the assassination rifle and the .38 caliber revolver used by Lee Harvey Oswald to kill police officer J. D. Tippit. It is noted that John J. King previously purchased the right to ownership of these weapons from Marina Oswald Porter. Porter's suit concerns other evidence that was taken.

This matter was cordinated with Mr. Dwight J. Dalbey in view of the nature of the request contained in Weisl's letter dated 1/15/68.

The translator handling this matter is identified as Mrs. Tatiana N. Nikonishin.

1 - Mr. Raupach

1/26/68

AIRTEL [redacted]

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

This is to confirm the telephonic authority to Dallas on 1-26-68, for your discussion with Mr. William A. Gershuny on 1-30-68, when he will contact the Dallas Office.

This matter relates to the civil actions filed against the United States by Mr. John J. King and Marina N. Oswald Porter pursuant to Public Law 89-318.

In connection with your discussion with Mr. Gershuny, insure that you or SAs Drain and Gemberling are not present when Mr. Gershuny obtains a deposition from Marina N. Oswald Porter.

Enclosed for your information is a copy of a letter dated 1-24-68, from Assistant Attorney General Weisl regarding this matter. Advise Bureau results of Mr. Gershuny's inquiries.

REC-40 62-109060-1085

Enclosure

EX-109

19 JAN 29 1968

KMR:hw (4)

MAILED 12
JAN 29 1968
COMM-FBI

FEB 2 1968

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 6086

PAGE NO. ENTIRE DOCUMENT

NO. OF PAGES 11

SECTION NO.

150

TREAS. DEPT.

REFERRAL

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 1/23/68

Kerry Wendell Thornley had contact with Oswald while in the U. S. Marine Corps, and went to great length before the Warren Commission to embelish on his personal acquaintance with Oswald. Vernon W. Bundy is one of the two star witnesses of the New Orleans District Attorney Garrison in the indictment of Clay Shaw, pertaining to the assassination of President Kennedy.

The attached states Thornley will appear before the grand jury in New Orleans February, 1968, to testify in the Kennedy assassination probe. Further, Vernon W. Bundy was cleared 1/23/68, of armed robbery and theft charges.

Since this information has been obtained through news media, no dissemination is being made of same.

JFM:chs

WC 3 1/24

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 23 1968

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORL

623PM URGENT 1-23-68 CDC

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES ITEM, FINAL EDITION, JAN. TWENTYTHREE INSTANT, REPORTED THAT KERRY THORNLEY WHO SERVED WITH LEE HARVEY OSWALD IN THE MARINE CORPS HAS GIVEN UP HIS FIGHT IN TAMPA, FLA. AGAINST A SUBPOENA BY DA (District Attorney) JIM GARRISON AND SAYS HE WILL APPEAR BEFORE THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY, FEB. TO TESTIFY IN THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION PROBE. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THORNLEY SAID YESTURDAY AT EXTRADITION HEARING IN THE HILLSBORO COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT THAT "IF I REFUSE TO GO IT MIGHT LOOK LIKE I WAS TRYING TO HIDE SOMETHING".

THIS SAME ISSUE REPORTED THAT VERNON W. BUNDY, JR. A ~~KEY~~ WITNESS IN DA JIM GARRISON'S PROBE OF THE SLAYING OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY WAS CLEARED TODAY OF ARMED ROBBERY AND

END PAGE ONE

6087

16 JAN 26 1968

66 FEB 6 1968

XEROX

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

THEFT CHARGES] ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE BUNDY WAS RELEASED BY CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE FRANK J. SHEA AFTER A PRELIMINARY HEARING ON THE BASIS OF INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE TO HOLD BUNDY FOR TRIAL.

END

BAP

FBI WASH DC

TU CLRP

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 1/24/68

The attached states the widow of Lee Harvey Oswald, who is currently married to Kenneth Jess Porter, has been subpoenaed to testify before the New Orleans grand jury 2/8-9/68, in connection with Jim Garrison's probe of the assassination of President Kennedy.

Since this information was received from news media, no dissemination is being made of same.

JFM:chs

D WDPv

[illegible]

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

JAN 24 1968

FBI NEW ORLS

545PM URGENT 1-24-68 CDC TELETYPE

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS -
INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, JAN.
TWENTYFOUR INSTANT, REPORTED THAT DA JAMES GARRISON'S
OFFICE ISSUED A SUBPOENA TODAY FOR MRS. MARINA OSWALD,
RUSSIAN-BORN WIDOW OF ACCUSED PRESIDENTIAL ASSASSIN LEE
HARVEY OSWALD, NOW MRS. KENNETH JESS PORTER OF RICHARDSON,
TEXAS, TO TESTIFY BEFORE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY, FEB.
EIGHT AND NINE IN GARRISON'S PROBE OF THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT KENNEDY. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT MRS. PORTER
CONTACTED BY TELEPHONE EXPRESSED SURPRISE AND WHEN ASKED
IF SHE COULD CONTRIBUTE ANYTHING TO GARRISON'S INVESTIGATION
REPLIED, "NO, I DON'T BELIEVE SO". MRS. PORTER WAS
ASKED WHETHER SHE PLANNED TO COME TO NEW ORLEANS, AND SAID,
"NO, BUT I MAY HAVE TO". SHE DECLINED TO COMMENT FURTHER.

END PAGE ONE

REC-20 62-109060-6078

10 JAN 26 1968

1 XEROX
JAN 29 1968

54 FEB 2 1968
XEROX
JAN 30

MR DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

File in 105-126032
re Marina Oswald.

PAGE TWO

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE SUBPOENA WHICH WAS SIGNED BY CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE MATTHEW S. BRANIFF GRANTS MRS. PORTER IMMUNITY FROM PROSECUTION WHILE IN THE STATE OF LA.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT A COPY OF THE SUBPOENA WOULD BE SENT TO DALLAS DA HENRY WADE AND THE PROCEDURE THEN IS FOR WADE TO FILE A RULE TO HAVE MRS. PORTER BROUGHT INTO COURT IN DALLAS WHERE A HEARING WILL BE HELD ON HER RETURN. IF SHE DOES NOT DO SO VOLUNTARILY. THE COURT MUST THEN DECIDE IF HER TESTIMONY IS MATERIAL OR WOULD CREATE A HARDSHIP FOR HER TO COME TO NEW ORLEANS.

THE ARTICLE QUOTED ASSISTANT DA JAMES C. ALCOCK AS SAYING, "I DON'T SEE HOW ANY COURT WOULD SAY HER TESTIMONY WAS NOT MATERIAL IN THIS CASE." ALCOCK WAS ALSO QUOTED AS SAYING "WE HAVE SOME VERY INTERESTING QUESTION TO ASK MRS. OSWALD.

NO 1118-110 BEING SUBMITTED.

END

MXS

FBI WASH DC

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

FBI

Date: 1/25/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

One copy each of these newspaper articles is enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 4)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 4)
1 - Miami (Encl. 4)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

REC-34 62-109060-6089

22 JAN 26 1968

C. Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

66 FEB 5

...nt Clipping in Space Below)

Marina Oswald Subpenaed by DA

Grand Jury Appearance Is Sought

The district attorney's office today issued a subpena for Mrs. Marina Oswald, Russian-born widow of accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald.

District Attorney Jim Garrison wants Mrs. Oswald, now Mrs. Kenneth Jess Porter of Richardson, Tex., to testify before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury Feb. 8 and 9 in his probe of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

ASSISTANT DA James L. Alcock said investigators want to ask the woman about the activities and associates of Oswald while he was living in New Orleans during the summer of 1963. Garrison contends the assassination was plotted here during that period.

The official Warren Commission report concluded that Oswald shot Kennedy to death in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

Contacted by telephone, Mrs. Porter said:

"It is a surprise to me."

Asked if she could contribute anything to Garrison's investigation, she replied:

"No, I don't believe so."

Asked whether she plannes to come to New Orleans, sh said:

"No, but I may have to."

She declined to comment further.

Alcock said a copy of the subpena would be sent to Dallas DA Henry Wade. Richardson is a suburb of Dallas.

The procedure then is for Wade to file a rule to have the woman brought into court there, where a hearing will be held on her return if she does not do so voluntarily.

The court must then decide if her testimony is material or if it would create a hardship for her to come to New Orleans.

"I DON'T see how any court would say her testimony was not material in this case," said Alcock.

Oswald married Marina, now 26, while he was living in Russia as a U.S. defector. She remarried in 1965, about a year and a half after Oswald was shot to death in the Dallas jail by Jack Ruby two days after Kennedy was killed.

She has two children by Oswald and one by her new husband.

Marina has said she believes her late husband killed the President. She cooperated with the Warren Commission in its investigation. She has denied knowing any of the principals Garrison contends plotted the assassination with Oswald in New Orleans.

Alcock said today "we have some very interesting questions to ask Mrs. Oswald."

HER SUBPENA is for the same day as one issued to Kerry Thornely, an associate of Oswald in the Marine Corps, who Garrison claims also knew him in New Orleans.

It grants her immunity from prosecution while in the state.

The subpena was signed by Criminal District Judge Matthew S. Braniff, and a check for $120 for her travel expenses was ordered drawn from the fines and fees fund.



MRS. KENNETH J. PORTER

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-24-68

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63

Character: AFO 1 1

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

6084

...wer Clipping in Space Below)

Kennedy Probe Figure Freed on Robbery Count

Vernon W. Bundy Jr., a key witness in Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's probe of the slaying of President John F. Kennedy, was cleared today of armed robbery and theft charges.

Bundy was released by Criminal District Judge Frank J. Shea after a preliminary hearing. He said there was insufficient evidence to hold Bundy for trial.

He had been held in $12,000 bond on an armed robbery count and $750 bond in a theft case.

Bundy, 29, Negro, of 4039 Athis ct., was arrested Jan. 8 and booked with the Christmas Eve robbery of Harry Alexander, 70, Negro, of 728 N. Prieur, and the Christmas Day theft of $25 from Elaine Leary, 22, Negro, of 2226 Dumaine.

Bundy testified last year he saw Clay L. Shaw and Lee Harvey Oswald together during the summer of 1963. Shaw, charged with criminal conspiracy in Kennedy's death, denies he knew Oswald.

The criminal sheriff's office said Bundy is still in Parish Prison pending the arrival of release papers.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 11

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-23-68

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY DALLAS, TEX 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Oswald Marine Pal Agrees to Testify Here

Kerry Thornley, who served with Lee Harvey Oswald in the Marine Corps, has given up his fight in Tampa, Fla., against a subpena by Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison and says he will appear before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury Feb. 8 to testify in the Kennedy assassination probe.

The 29-year-old freelance writer said yesterday at an extradition hearing in the Hillsborough County Circuit Court that "if I refuse to go, it might look like I was trying to hide something."

JUDGE ROBERT PATTON told Thornley he would have to obey the Garrison subpena unless he could show cause why he shouldn't. Thornley, however, made no attempt to present a case.

Thornley has been accused by Garrison of meeting with Oswald, the man the Warren Report said murdered President Kennedy, in New Orleans in 1963, prior to the assassination in Dallas. Thornley has denied the charges.

In September, 1967, Thornley moved from New Orleans to Tampa.

THE WRITER, who has published two books, "Idle Warriors" and "Oswald," said of his decision not to fight extradition: "The holes in my case kept getting wider when I began to realize I would have to take on the whole state of Louisiana." He added that it would be no hardship on him to testify.

Thornley, who said he will be represented in New Orleans by Max P. Gabreski of Oil City, Pa., a relative of his wife, remarked that "if Garrison and I trusted each other, we'd get this cleared up a lot sooner."

THORNLEY SAID that before leaving New Orleans in September he gave Garrison an affidavit concerning his knowledge about Oswald. He said that he told Garrison that Oswald's classified knowledge about U2 airplanes stemmed from his being stationed at the Marine base at El Toro, Calif. Thornley said that everyone at El Toro, which he said was also a U2 base, could observe the planes taking off and landing. Thus, everyone at the base had classified knowledge about the aircraft, he said.

Last year Garrison charged that there were secret files in Washington concerning Oswald's classified knowledge about U2s.

He said he also told the district attorney that Oswald learned Russian independently of the Marine Corps.

Oswald learned to speak Russian from a book and from a fellow Marine who was fluent in the language, Thornley said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 19

STATES-ITEM

NEWORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-23-68

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX 11-22-63

Character: 170

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

6084



—AP WIREPHOTO

KERRY THORNLEY and his wife, CARA, leave circuit court in Tampa, Fla., after he was ordered to testify before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury in the probe of President Kennedy's assassination by District Attorney Jim Garrison.

...ual Clipping In Space Below)

PROBE WITNESS ORDERED FREED

Insufficient Evidence to Hold Bundy--Judge

A witness in District Attorney Jim Garrison's Kennedy death probe was ordered released from Parish Prison Tuesday by a Criminal District Court judge who ruled that there was insufficient evidence to hold him on armed robbery and theft charges.

Judge Frank J. Shea made the ruling at a preliminary hearing for Vernon W. Bundy Jr., a 28-year-old Negro of 4020 Athis st.

Bundy was being held on a $50,000 bond for the robbery charge, and on a $750 bond on the theft charge.

He was arrested Jan. 8 and booked with the Christmas Eve robbery of Harry Alexander, Negro, 70, 728 N. Prieur. He was also booked with the Christmas Day theft of $25 from Elaine Leary, Negro, 32, 2226 Dumaine.

Bundy testified last year in a preliminary hearing in which three judges ruled that Clay L. Shaw should be bound over for trial on a charge of conspiracy to kill President John F. Kennedy.

Bundy said he saw Shaw and Lee Harvey Oswald together on the New Orleans lakefront during the summer of 1962.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 11

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-24-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION O. PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY DALLAS, TE. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

6089

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 1/24/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, TAMPA (62-455)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
(OO:DL)

ReTPairtel, 1/18/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and one copy of an article which appeared in the 1/23/68 issue of the "Tampa Tribune", Tampa, Fla. This article concerns the subpoena issued by DA GARRISON of New Orleans to KERRY WENDELL THORNLEY, now a resident of Tampa, Fla.

One Xerox copy of the article is enclosed for Dallas and New Orleans for information.

No inquiry is being made by Tampa in this matter.

UACB.

REC-12

3 - Bureau (Encls. 2)
1 - Dallas (89-43)(Encl. 1)(Info)
1 - New Orleans (89-69)(Encl. 1)(Info)
1 - Tampa
LEB:cj
(6)

JAN 26 1968

1 ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Thornley Must Go To New Orleans

By THOM WILKERSON
Tribune Staff Writer

Circuit Court Judge Robert W. Patton yesterday ordered e issuance of a summons to Kerry Wendell Thornley, 29, mpelling the Tampa free lance writer to testify before the eans Parish Grand Jury Feb. 8-9 in the investigation of esident John F. Kennedy's assassination.

"I feel like I'm going to a mad hatter's tea party," pped Thornley after the 12-minute hearing in Hillsborough unty Courthouse.

New Orleans Dist. Atty. James Garrison considers Thorn-, 729 E. 31st St., "a material witness" in his probe of Kenne-'s death in Dallas, Nov. 22, 1963. Thornley served for three aths in the same U.S. Marine Corps outfit at El Toro, Calif., h accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald.

Yesterday's hearing was prompted by a certificate from eans Parish Criminal Court Judge Matthew Braniff, which s forwarded to State Atty. Paul Antinori Jr. by Garrison.

Antinori, acting on the stipulations of the Uniform Extra-ion of Witnesses Act, petitioned Circuit Court to hold a hear-g to allow Thornley a chance to show cause why he shouldn't ordered to obey Garrison's subpoena.

Thornley, a self-styled "libertarian" whose main American roes are Thomas Paine and Patrick Henry, waived his right have a lawyer represent him at the hearing. He spoke clear-nd succinctly to the court and later admitted that he wasn't prised by the judge's order. The summons is expected to be ved on him today by Hillsborough County Sheriff's Depart-nt.

Along with the summons will be a check for $148.60 to ve as expense money for his trip. Thornley said he probably l stay with friends while in New Orleans.

"I have no intention to attempt to show cause why I should appear in New Orleans," Thornley told Judge Patton.

Antinori moved for the issuance of the summons after ornley declined to argue against Garrison's contention he is aterial witness.

Judge Patton advised Thornley that contempt of court arges would be lodged against him if he chose to ignore the mmons.

"I have every intention of abiding by this summons, your or," responded Thornley. "Thank you, Mr. Thornley," said ton.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1-B
TAMPA TRIBUNE
TAMPA, FLORIDA

Date: 1/23/68
Edition: CITY
Author: THOM WILKERSON
Editor: JAMES A. CLENDINEN
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: TAMPA
☐ Being Investigated

1-23-68

ENCLOSURE



Thornley, Wife after hearing
...Tampa writer hopes to clear himself
—Staff Photo by Crafie Sandlin

Thornley was accompanied to the hearing by his wife, Cara, a reading aide at Robert E. Lee School in Tampa.

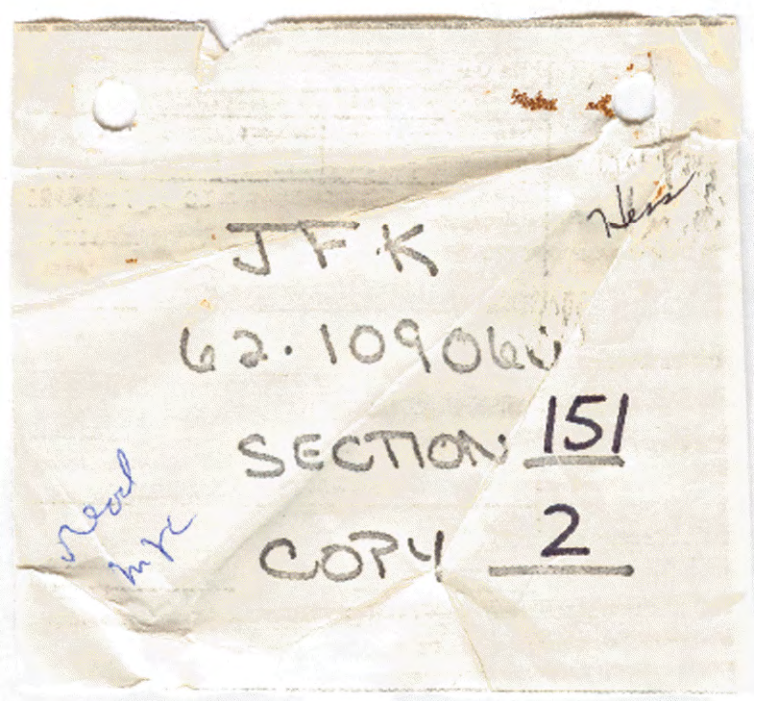
Thornley, following the hearing, criticized Judge Braniff's certificate, which stated that the writer might have pertinent information concerning Oswald as a result of Thornley's alleged affiliation with Oswald in New Orleans in 1963.

Thornley has insisted that he told the Warren Commission, which was appointed by President Lyndon Johnson and deduced that Oswald was the lone assassin responsible for Kennedy's death, all he knew about Oswald in April 1964. Thornley said he last saw Oswald at El Toro in June 1959.

The hearing began at 4:28 p.m., 32 minutes ahead of schedule, and was concluded at 4:40 p.m.

Thornley said either Max P. Gabreski, Oil City, Pa., attorney, or some other lawyer will be with him for Garrison's queries before the grand jury. He said he probably will travel by bus. His wife, a New Bethlehem, Pa., native, said she might accompany him.

The writer is author of a book, "Oswald," published in 1965 by New Classics House, Chicago. He said he spent the past weekend preparing notes he was considering for presentation to the court to prove he should not be ordered to appear before the grand jury but his "logic was shot full of holes" and he decided to sidestep the matter and offer no resistance.


JFK
62-109060
SECTION 151
COPY 2

Wm. G. Northrup
3123 [illegible]ott Road
Ann A[illegible]r, Mich. 48104

United States Senate

Respectfully referred to

Federal Bureau of Investigation

for such consideration as the communication herewith submitted may warrant, and for a report thereon, in duplicate to accompany return of inclosure.

By direction of

Robert F. Kennedy

Attn: Miss Busselle U. S. S.

EXP. PDR

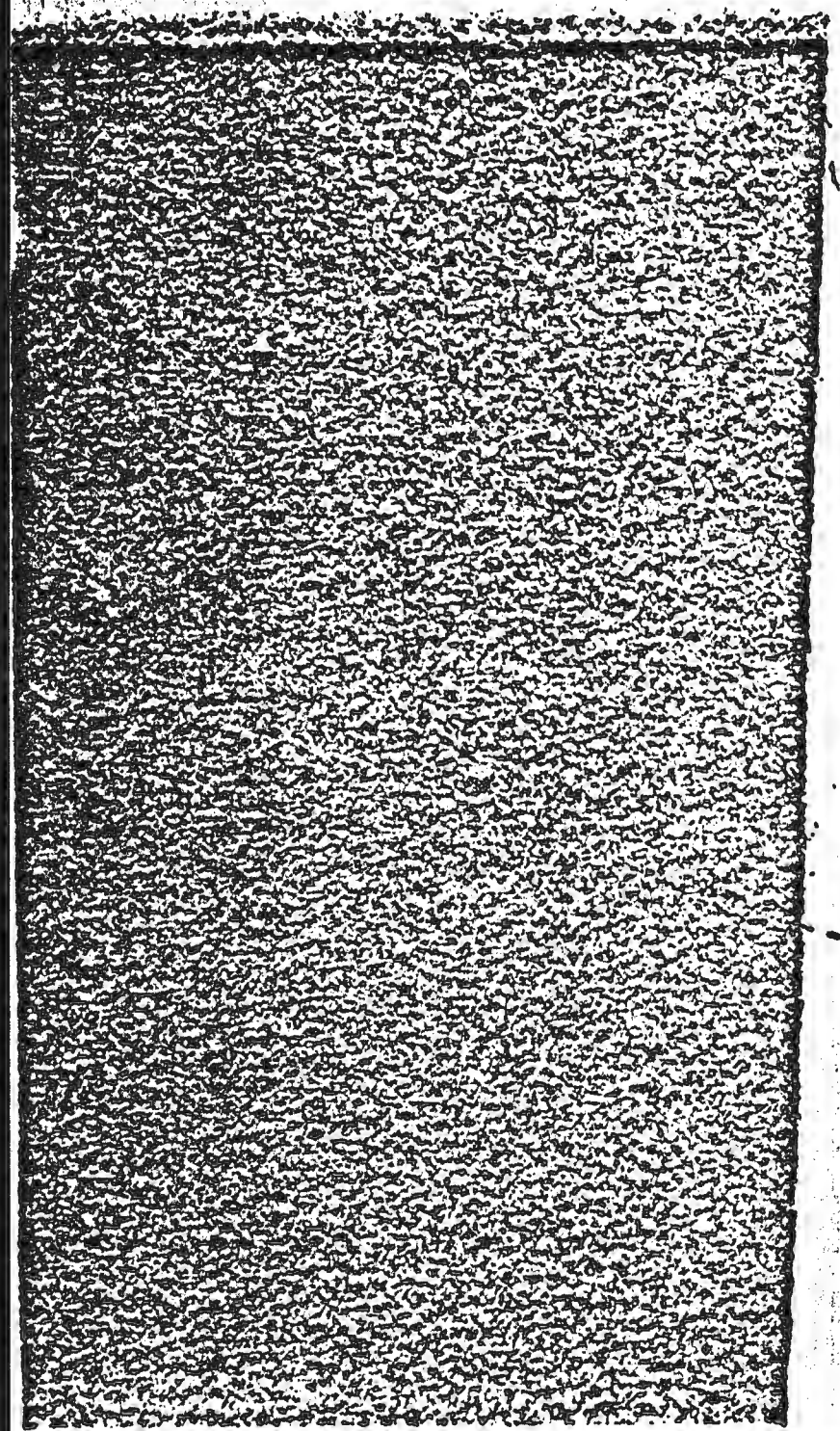
6091

ENCLOSURE

"ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"

1-25-63

15 JAN 30



ZAP

presents

NO. 1 OF A SERIES.... "LET'S ANALYZE"

The Overlooked Factor, Or-

A RENDEZVOUS WITH--DEATH

© VIBIO 1967

(It must have been about 1932. A friend and I were on a hi
one warm spring day. We stopped along a creek to roast some
marshmallows. It was a windy day, the fire got away from us and
started to race across a field. We hightailed it for home along the
creek bed. At a point where a woods lay between the creek and th
road, we went through it to Platt Road. Looking back we cou[illegible]os
that the fire had jumped Edgewood Street and was heading toward
some houses. Some people were already fighting the flames. Goi
around the block so as to appear that we were coming from the
direction of our homes, we joined the battle. We were a couple
of scoty looking eight-year old boys by the time the fire was
extinguished. No homes were damaged and we were immensely
relieved. We assumed that no one knew how the fire started.
However, a few days later I was at another friend's house near
where the fire was. His father got me alone and asked, "Have
you learned a lesson about starting fires in dry grass?" "Yes,
sir," I replied, "but how did you know it was us?" He smiled
and said, "It was obvious, you two were badly shook-up. You
even ruined your jackets beating the flames." He was so right.

were shook-up and our excited behavior clearly showed it. Has something like this ever happened to you?)

He left the building in a hurry, heading east. Seven blocks away he boarded a bus. It was the wrong one. The bus he wanted was the next one behind but he wasn't thinking too clearly. He did, however, realize that the bus he was on was heading right back to the scene of the crime. Some passengers were talking about a shooting. After riding two blocks, he got off. A short distance away, he got a cab. Five blocks beyond his destination he left the cab and hurried back. After a quick visit to his room, he headed downtown. On the way an officer stopped him, asked a question and for an answer . . . . received four bullets! The distraught killer kept going. Removing the tell-tale spent cartridges from his pistol, he dropped them along his trail. This made seven empty shells in all, traceable to weapons belonging to him, littering his trail; plus one rifle hastily concealed behind some boxes at the scene of the ambush. The rifle still were unwiped fingerprints. He had used a paper

wrapping to get the dismantled rifle into the building undetected and it was likely his intention to get it out of the building the same way, but the paper wrapping was still there too. His frant flight soon ended and he was apprehended in a theatre. Someone had seen him enter and had called the police. Although pe[illegible] k a killer was loose, they didn't know his description. This guy a suspicion because he had hurried into the movie house without pu chasing a ticket. Although he must have planned this crime, had something unexpected happened? Had something gone wrong?

(Are you not familiar with someone who, because of a sti had his life ruined?)

As he was being taken down to headquarters, he re[illegible]c an evening a couple of years back. He had spent considerable ti writing an important letter. His thoughts were bitter as he sough the right words. "What a lousy, rotten deal. How's an intellige guy supposed to get a good job? They always ask those dumb questions, 'Were you in the Service? What kind of discharge?' Okay, we'll let you know.' Yeh, they'll let me know, stupid for

He wrote carefully, "I shall employ all means to right this gross mistake or injustice to a boni-fied U.S. citizen and ex-serviceman." He continued, "I ask you to look into this case and take the necessary steps to repair the damage done to me and my family." As he licked and pressed the stamp, he felt relieved. "Things will be better," he reasoned, "when they realize their mistake and give me an honorable discharge like I earned and deserve. Damn them, wasn't even anything I did while I was in the Corps. They got no right whatsoever to ruin my life by defaming my good name."

(Have you ever goofed and had to apologize because you had taken something for granted?)

The squad car was nearing the station. He looked down at the polished cuffs containing his wrists and tried to figure out what had gone wrong an hour-and-a-half back. Everything was blurred. He wished it were only a bad dream but he knew it was reality. "God," he thought, "I'm really in trouble. What happened? I know I was on the right target. That car was just creeping along. It was an

expert rifleman who evaluated the factors concerned. His words, as recorded in a subsequent report, "An easy shot." ". . . . an almost stationary target while he was aiming in, very little movement if any."

(Did you ever throw a stone at a moving freight train and wonder why the stone appeared to curve and hit well back of the you aimed?)

It was determined that the car was traveling 11.2 M.P.H. 16.426 feet per second. The distance the fatal shot traveled was 265.3 feet. The average velocity of the bullet computes to 2,014 feet per second. Dividing the distance by the bullet velocity gives the time interval the bullet was in flight, .1317 seconds. This multiplied by the car velocity gives the distance the car moved from the time the bullet left the muzzle and reached the car, 2.163 feet. (Roughly two feet, two inches.) Using simple plane geometry, correlating the relevant factors, angle of fire, distance between and relative heights of the heads involved, discloses that when the trigger was squeezed, the cross hairs were focused on the

of a different man; a man sitting just ahead of the President; a man who, about two years before, had received a threatening letter from an embittered ex-Marine concerning a dishonorable discharge. (A witness riding in the car behind testified that, "The President was directly behind the Governor." (Governor John B. Connally of Texas, sitting in the jump seat.) Further proof is that the bullet that went through the right side of Kennedy's neck struck Connally in the right side of his back and as was noted by the Governor, "Exited about two inches toward the center of the body from the right nipple of my chest.")

Some day a few of you hunters who are reading this may have the opportunity to experience a shot similar to this one. Maybe you'll be on a ridge when a deer bounds away below or on a high bank when a duck takes off from the edge of a marsh. When (the chances are good) you rump shoot your deer or ripple the water behind your duck, you might become curious about this particular shot. If that deer is about 265 feet away and you're shooting down hill with a rifle that has a muzzle velocity of about 2,160 feet per second, here's what you must take into account:

1. If your rifle is sighted in (level) at 265 feet and you're shooting down at a 15 degree angle, to hit your point of aim (if your deer is standing still) you have to hold three or four inches low.

2. If, however, your deer is moving away at 11.2 M.P.H., it gets involved. As Mr. Newton set forth, "For every action there is an equal and opposite reaction." What happens to the upward motion of your barrel when you apply counter-acting pressure on the trigger? Human coordination also enters in. Your brain is heavily burdened for a few seconds transmitting messages:

"Keep your sights in good focus."

"Keep the proper lead.

"Keep the vertical hair on target.

"Keep that barrel coming up.

"Hurry up, he's getting away!

"Up-up, over a little, now don't spoil it by jerking.

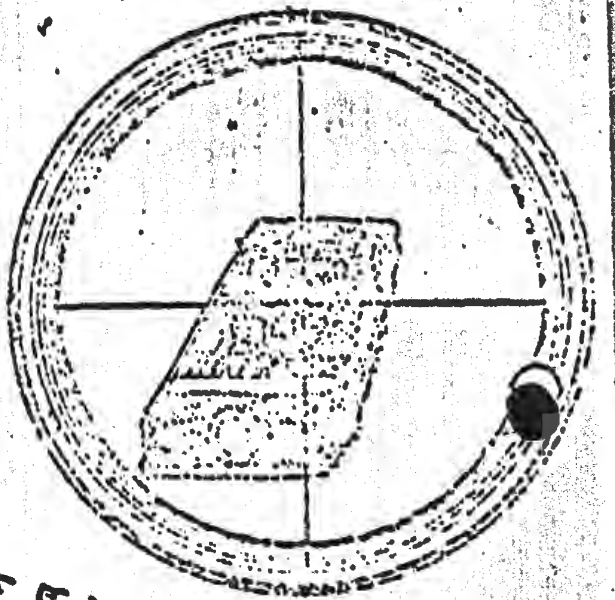
"Okay, now a nice smooth trigger s-q-u-e-e-z-e . . . bang!"

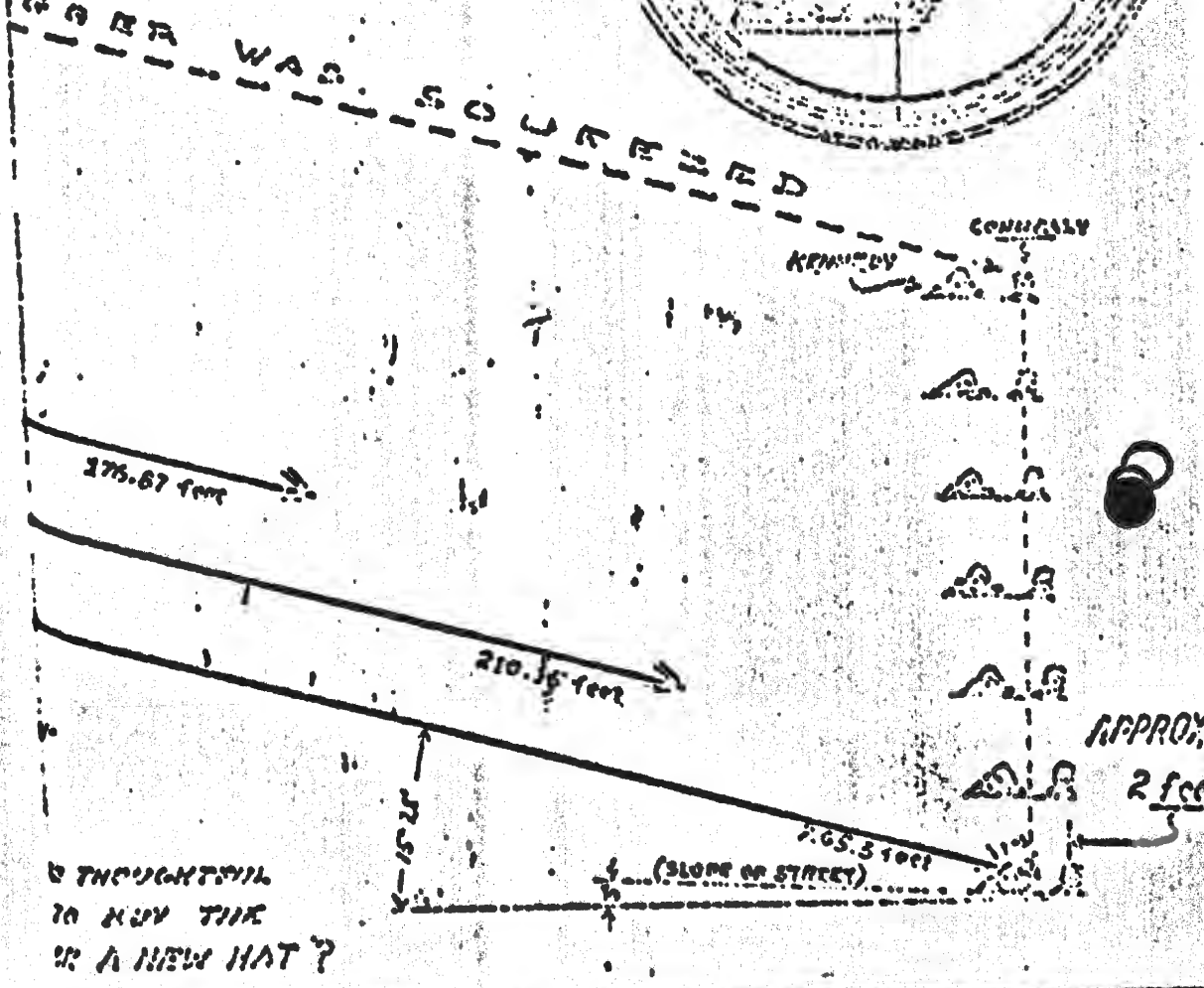
If you did it right, a clean kill. If you missed, chances are th message to the other arm, "Keep that barrel moving upward" failed to

getting through. You slowed up or stopped your upswing for a fraction of a second while concentrating on a good trigger action. Every tenth of a second that deer loping along at 11.2 M.P.H. will have moved 19.7 inches.

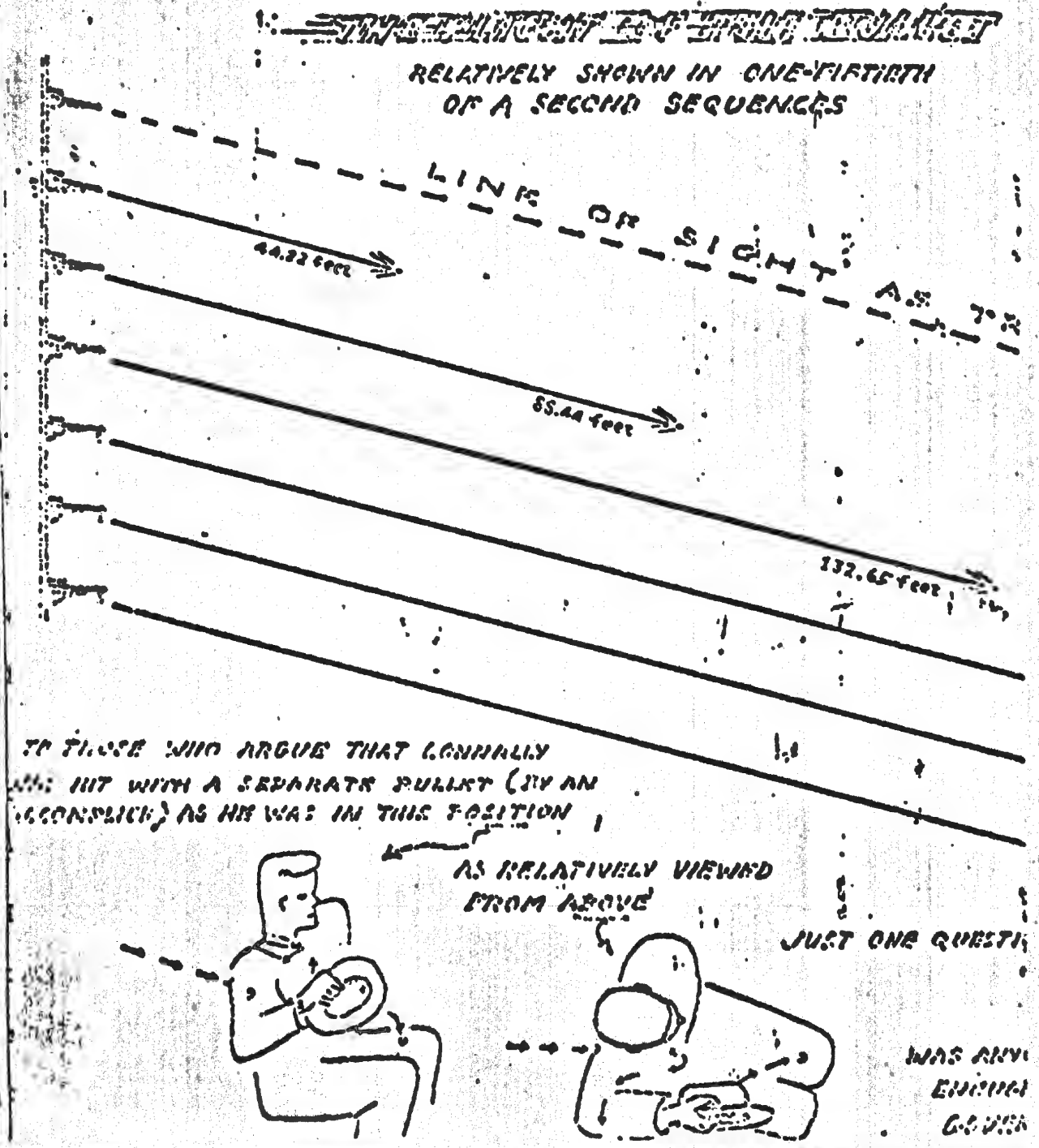
Analytical reasoning necessitates careful examination of every relevant detail. Assuming nothing. When putting together a mystery puzzle, the first piece you look for is the motive. This piece we've had. What might have gone wrong and why; how this could explain the killer's frenzied flight falls into place. Marina Oswald's intuitive feeling that led her to believe that her husband, "Was shooting at Connally rather than President Kennedy" fits in. In all of the biographical material compiled on Oswald, is there one statement recorded suggesting that he disliked Kennedy? True, he was never overheard expressing resentment concerning his discharge, but would any man be likely to discuss with anyone something as debasing to his character as a bad discharge? Is it not conceivable that this irrational thinking person, having lived in frustration since childhood, could have decided that, "Someone is going to pay for my

OSWALD'S VIEW AS FATAL SHOT WAS FIRED:





THOUGHT I'D NOW TIME IT A NEW HAT?


RELATIVELY SHOWN IN ONE-FIFTIETH
OF A SECOND SEQUENCES
LINE OF SIGHT
44.22 feet
55.44 feet
132.65 feet
TO THOSE WHO ARGUE THAT CONNALLY
HIT WITH A SEPARATE BULLET (BY AN
ACCOMPLICE) AS HE WAS IN THIS POSITION
AS RELATIVELY VIEWED
FROM ABOVE
JUST ONE QUESTI
WAS ANY
EVIDENCE

misery"? Although the man he could have selected, the man whose head the cross hairs focused in on, was in no way responsible for this stamp of ignominy nor in the position to remove it, had he not been asked and was he not within convenient range?

Many authors have published their versions concerning the death of our 35th President. I've read a half-a-dozen of these. The first book published, a carefully compiled report of only the known and substantiated facts, is the one I have used for reference. Some of the subsequent books have rebuked and challenged this report. I endorse a man's right to print what he thinks. However, I endorse even stronger a man's duty to adhere to truth. Way-out, imaginary mystery novels are good reading and hurt no one as long as they stick to fictional characters. But, to hypothesize and suggest that a man or men conspired to kill another and to do this without one honest shred of substantiated evidence is not right. Their implications say, "John F. Kennedy, in word or deed, did something that caused someone to hate him." I resent this.

Perhaps someday a military commander who respects the memory of President Kennedy will take the trouble to illustrate what happened. This will involve letting a group of military trained riflemen shoot at a simulated moving target. I could suggest he set up a couple of silhouettes representing Connally and Kennedy, putting the bulls-eye on the one in front. None of these riflemen will have reason to be embarrassed. All of them will hit about the same distance back from their point of aim. I think this would have a good effect on the morale of the Country. There's been a lot of needless distrust and suspicion stirred up concerning President Kennedy's death.

A few words to two U of M engineering students, several civil engineer friends, a professor of science acquaintance, and many well-qualified friends who were interested and concerned. Thanks for the appreciated help, I needed it. The Skipper also sends down his thanks. When the Man upstairs tapped him on the shoulder and said, "It's your turn, Jack, are you ready?" He was sad, he'd planned on staying around a little longer. He knew, however, it

was beyond his authority to challenge the decree of the Almighty and he replied, "If you say so, but could I ask when, how and, most important . . . . why?" The omniscient Voice answered, "Son, just a short ways ahead, around a bend in the road. D[illegible]n will be quick and merciful with but a few seconds of pain involved. Why? Rest assured, you've done your best for your fellow man. You will be well and long remembered. You're leaving behind a family who loves you dearly, friends who have deep respect for your courage and ability, and millions of others who were fond of you and were at ease during the months your steady hands commanded the helm. They will all miss you. No one will re[illegible]. No one harbors any hatred in their heart toward you, Mr. President. You've never given anyone reason to wish you dead. Death will co[illegible] as a result of an inadvertent miscalculation. A mixed-up, vindictiv[illegible] person who has ignored My teachings is waiting in a building just ahead. It's a long story. I'll explain it to you later."

"Alright, Sir," he replied, "I'm ready."

The Suppositions

1. Oswald Intended to Kill Kennedy?

   (A) What was his motive?

   (B) Did he have an analytical mind?

   (C) Was he versed with time and motion problems?

   (D) Was he experienced in shooting at moving targets?

   (E) How was his skill as a hunter?

   (F) Did he have the equanimity of an experienced killer?

   (G) Did he, when the suspenseful, climatic moment of action arrived, calmly line up the cross hairs correctly knowing that the bullet and Kennedy's head would rendezvous at that predestined point of aim?

   (H) Did he know beforehand how fast the car would be traveling?

   (I) Supposing you suddenly found yourself witnessing a violent scene: A beserk killer is chasing an unarmed man with a knife. You have a rifle. The factors are such that to hit the killer, you must zero in on the head of the pursued man as you s[illegible]

2. Oswald Intended to Kill Both Kennedy and Connally?

(A) What were the motives?

(B) Did Oswald aim again after Kennedy slumped from view?

(C) Was not Connally still visible after Kennedy slumped

(D) Why was a live cartridge still in the chamber?

(The distance the average rifleman is found to shoot behind his point of aim at the distance Kennedy and Connally were both wounded might shed some light on this supposition.)

3. There Was a Conspiracy to Kill Kennedy?

(A) What was their motive?

(B) Was Oswald the type of individual others would involve in a plot of this consequence?

(C) Was he ever seen conversing with unknown persons?

(D) Did he ever receive any unexplained phone calls at his rooming house? Any unexplained mail? Visitors

3a. More than one were shooting?

(A) Were those riding in the presidential car and the one following mistaken when they thought all the rifle reports came from behind?

(B) If two bullets (one from behind and another from the grassy knoll to the right) struck Kennedy's head simultaneously, why wasn't the left side of the President's head blown out?

(C) Did they find anything in the vicinity of this "grassy knoll" that could have produced this "puff of smoke?"

(D) Have you ever seen even a wisp of smoke coming out of any gun using today's smokeless ammunition?

(E) If a separate bullet struck Connally (fired from a building across the street from the Book Depository) after entering his back, what caused it to veer sharply to the left and exit from his chest in a path that lined up with Kennedy's neck?

(G) If this bullet did strike a bone or something else i
the Governor's body, why wasn't the bullet that wa
found deformed? (They better check that X-ray
machine that showed no bone damage in Connally'
chest. Sounds like a malfunction somewhere.

(F) (That stands for fallibility.) Why do some men tak
the American public to be so gullible and stupid?

4. Oswald was involved with others in a conspiracy to kill Conn

5. Oswald acted alone and his intention was to kill Connally?

There's one last little piece of the puzzle I'd like to ment
Haven't found which way to turn it to make it fit. Some psych'lo
will fit it in. Supposing someone accidentally bashed in y n
You catch him near the accident, the paint on his bumper matches
paint on your crumpled fender. What would be the normal reactio
this situation? Would it be, despite the convicting evidence, to
it? Or, would the normal rationalizing response be something lik
"Yeh, well, so what? The insurance company will put you on ano
fender in a couple of days."

[illegible] much time for comprehensive questioning of [illegible] was fatally shot. Naturally he denied any [illegible] killing Kennedy or wounding Connally, but one [illegible]. Once when Dallas Police Captain, J. W. Fritz [illegible] President had been killed, Oswald's response was [illegible]. "He said people will forget that within a few days [illegible] another president."

[illegible] interpret this evasive response in words that we [illegible].

January 25, 1968

1 - Mr. Raupach

Miss Polly Busselle
Office of Senator Robert F. Kennedy
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Miss Busselle:

Your communication enclosing a booklet entitled "The Overlooked Factor, Or - A Rendezvous With --- Death!" written by Mr. William G. Northrup, was received on January 19, 1968. It relates to his theory concerning the trajectory of the fatal shot.

The President's Commission conducted extensive inquiries concerning the trajectory of the shots fired, and the results of its findings are contained in the Commission's report. Mr. Northrup's conclusions appear to be in conflict with the findings of the President's Commission.

No further action is being taken by this Bureau, and Mr. Northrup's publication is being returned as requested.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

KMR:dcs
(4)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO....

JAN 25 1968 COMM-FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

7-9 FEB 5-1968
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE:

Miss Busselle referred the booklet written by Mr. William G. Northrup to the Bureau. This booklet has been reviewed, contains no references to the FBI, and Bureau files contain no reference to Northrup.

Mr. Northrup attempted to explain that Oswald's point of aim was Governor Connally; however, due to the angle of the shot and the movement of the car, the shot struck the President. The booklet is being returned as requested and a Xerox copy has been retained for completion of Bureau files.

FBI

Date: 2/22/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (62-3603) (P)

SUBJECT: [redacted]

[illegible] DUCK AND TRUE COUNT
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible], LOUISIANA
2/8/68
[illegible]

Re Bureau airtel to New Orleans dated 1/31/68.

Source Division advised that the subject placed long distance phone calls to New Orleans numbers 822-2414 and 525-4351 on 12/5,10/67. Telephone number 822-2414 is listed to the Orleans Parish Criminal Sheriff's Office and number 525-4351 is listed to [redacted]
[illegible] Criminal Courts, the subject [illegible]
[illegible] Courts, [illegible] on 11/8/67, and [illegible]
[illegible] [redacted] [illegible]

It is to be noted that [redacted] listed to Ramona [illegible] long while the subject was in New Orleans, but [illegible] was employed at the [illegible] in November, [illegible] investigation has developed that [redacted] [illegible] and long as of 2/2/68.

Source has advised that she recalls the telephone call from [illegible] and that he identified [redacted] but no information was furnished to him.

TEXAS

The Bureau has advised by previous communications, that the Orleans Parish District Attorney and members of his staff were not to be contacted. It is to be noted that [illegible]

62-109060-6072

REC 3
EX-105

NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 29 1968

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

62 FEB 7 1968

[illegible]

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 1/23/68

Attached teletype from New Orleans reports that Andrew Sciambra, an assistant district attorney under James C. Garrison, desires to speak to Special Agent Elmer Litchfield, Resident Agent at Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Sciambra, in a letter to Special Agent Litchfield, states Reeves Morgan, Jackson, Louisiana, claims Lee Harvey Oswald was in the Jackson and Clinton, Louisiana, areas sometime in late Summer of 1963 and that Reeves personally spoke to Oswald at that time. Sciambra claims Morgan reported this data to Baton Rouge Resident Agency.

Check of Bureau files and New Orleans files disclosed no contact with Reeves Morgan in connection with the assassination investigation. We are reviewing our files concerning Reeves Morgan and, if approved, we will instruct our New Orleans Office to turn over Sciambra's letter to the United States Attorney. We do not plan to acknowledge Sciambra's letter. We will also furnish this data to the Department and inform the Department we do not plan to acknowledge Sciambra's letter and are taking no further action regarding his request.

REL:as

WRS/M

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 28 1968

TELETYPE

REC-68

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

DBI WASH DC

1:45PM URGENT 1-23-68 MMW

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

CERTIFIED LETTER, RETURNED RECEIPT REQUESTED, RECEIVED AT BATON ROUGE, LA. RESIDENT AGENCY, ADDRESSED TO MR. ELMER LITCHFIELD, POST OFFICE BOX TWO ONE FIVE ZERO, TWO ONE TWO POST OFFICE BUILDING, BATON ROUGE, LA., POSTMARKED JAN. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYEIGHT, NEW ORLEANS, LA. LETTER WAS ON STATIONERY FROM DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, PARISH OF ORLEANS, STATE OF LA. LETTER READ AS FOLLOWS:

"DEAR MR. LITCHFIELD, OUR OFFICE HAS LEARNED FROM FORMER STATE LEGISLATOR, MR. REEVES MORGAN, OF JACKSON, LA., THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD WAS IN THE JACKSON AND CLINTON, LA. AREA SOMETIME IN THE LAST SUMMER OF SIXTYTHREE. MR. MORGAN PERSONALLY SPOKE TO LEE OSWALD AT THAT TIME IN THAT AREA.

END PAGE ONE

REC-68 62-109060-6083

16 FEB 1 1968

1 XEROX
JAN 1968

MR DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

(PERS. REC. UNIT

"AFTER THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, MR. MORGAN CALLED YOUR OFFICE TO INFORM YOU OF OSWALD'S PRESENCE IN THE AREA. HE SPOKE TO AN AGENT, WHOSE NAME HE CANNOT NOW RECALL, WHO TOLD HIM THAT YOUR OFFICE WAS AWARE OF OSWALD'S ACTIVITY AND PRESENCE IN THE AREA.

"OUR OFFICE IS VERY INTERESTED IN OSWALD'S ACTIVITY IN THIS AREA. WE WOULD LIKE AN OPPORTUNITY TO TALK WITH YOU AND SEE WHATEVER STATEMENTS YOU MAY HAVE RELATIVE TO THIS INCIDENT. THEREFORE, WE REQUEST AN INTERVIEW WITH YOU AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AT YOUR CONVIENCE. I MAY BE CONTACTED AT TWO SEVEN ZERO ZERO TULANE AVENUE, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, AND MY TELEPHONE NUMBER IS EIGHT TWO TWO-TWO FOUR ONE FOUR, VERY TRULY YOURS, ANDREW J. SCIAMBRA, ASSISTANT DA." District Attorney New Orleans, La.

NO ACKNOWLEDGEMENT BEING MADE OF RECEIPT OF THIS LETTER AND NO FURTHER ACTION BEING TAKEN, UACB. UNLESS ADVISED TO CONTRARY BY BUREAU

NEW ORLEANS INDICES CONTAIN NO RECORD OF ALLEGED PHONE CALL BY REEVES MORGAN TO BATON ROUGE RA.

END

FBI NEW ORLS
SVW
FBI WASH DC
P

CC MR SULLIVAN

1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. K. M. Raupach
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

The Attorney General

January 25, 1968

Director, FBI 62-109060-6112

REC-68

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

On January 23, 1968, the Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Resident Agency of this Bureau received a certified letter, return receipt requested, from Andrew J. Sciambra, Assistant District Attorney, District Attorney's Office, Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana. The letter was addressed to Mr. Elmer Litchfield, Post Office Box 2150, 212 Post Office Building, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. It was postmarked January 22, 1968, at New Orleans, Louisiana, and was on stationery of the District Attorney's Office. The letter read as follows:

"Dear Mr. Litchfield,

"Our office has learned from former State Legislator, Mr. Reeves Morgan, of Jackson, La., that Lee Harvey Oswald was in the Jackson and Clinton, La., area sometime in the last (sic) Summer of sixty-three. Mr. Morgan personally spoke to Lee Oswald at that time in that area.

"After the assassination of President Kennedy, Mr. Morgan called your office to inform you of Oswald's presence in the area. He spoke to an Agent, whose name he cannot now recall, who told him that your office was aware of Oswald's activity and presence in the area.

"Our office is very interested in Oswald's activity in this area. We would like an opportunity to talk with you and see whatever statements you may have relative to this incident. Therefore, we request an

62-109060
ENCLOSURE FOR ORIGINAL
TNG:as
(15)

MAILED 19
JAN 25 1968
COMM-FBI

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

66 FEB 5 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

The Attorney General

interview with you as soon as possible at your convenience. I may be contacted at 2700 Tulane Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, and my telephone number is 822-2414.

Very truly yours,

Andrew J. Sciambra,
Assistant DA"

Special Agent Elmer B. Litchfield is presently the Senior Resident Agent in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. He was designated a Resident Agent there on November 23, 1962, becoming Senior Resident Agent on April 24, 1963.

A review of the files of this Bureau and of our New Orleans Office fails to reveal any contact with Mr. Reeves Morgan in connection with the assassination investigation. The files of this Bureau do reveal that a Mr. Reeves Morgan, General Delivery, Jackson, Louisiana, was interviewed on August 12, 1963, at the request of Departmental Attorney Frank Dunbaugh, in connection with a civil rights investigation. Morgan, who in the interview advised that he was at the time serving a second term in the Louisiana House of Representatives, had fired a male Negro trucker allegedly because the Negro had participated in voter registration activities. The results of the interview with Morgan appear on pages 51 and 52 of the report of Special Agent Richard A. Smallwood dated August 13, 1963, at New Orleans. The title of this report contains 22 names, including that of Reeves Morgan. The title begins with the name Joseph Stephen Breitung. The report was furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice on August 28, 1963.

This Bureau does not plan to acknowledge Sciambra's letter and is taking no further action regarding his request.

The Attorney General

Our New Orleans Office has been advised to furnish the letter to the United States Attorney in New Orleans.

This is for your information.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Edwin L. Weisl, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE:

We should not acknowledge the letter from Garrison's assistant, Sciambra, because we are not becoming involved in any way in Garrison's investigation and the Director has specifically instructed us to avoid becoming involved. Garrison's office may subpoena Litchfield when it receives no reply and for this reason the United States Attorney in New Orleans should have the letter.

RECEIVED-FBI
68 MAR 25 PM 2

1/30/68

Airtel

1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

To: Legat, London (62-358)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

"The New York Times" for December 14, 1967, reported that John Sparrow, noted British scholar and Warden of All Souls College, Oxford, England, published an 18,000 word article in "The Times Literary Supplement." According to "The New York Times" article, Mr. Sparrow's article consisted of a comprehensive analysis of all of the skeptical literature that has been published in connection with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Legat, London, through appropriate sources, should obtain and forward to the Bureau, a copy of Mr. Sparrow's 18,000 word article as described above. 62-109060 - 6094

EX-105 REC-69

REL:as (5)

19 JAN 31 1968

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)

NOTE:

Mr. Sparrow has previously written an article wherein he supported the conclusions set out in the Warren Commission Report. The article mentioned herein reportedly sets out Sparrow's analysis of Warren Commission critics, including Mark Lane, Edward J. Epstein, Harold Weisberg and others. A check of our files, Bureau library, Library of Congress and other similar sources failed to disclose Mr. Sparrow's current article on the assassination is available. Desirable it be obtained for our review and for completion of Bureau files in this matter. "The Times Literary Supplement" is a part of the "Sunday Times" published in London, England.

MAILED 12
JAN 1 1968
FBI

1 FEB 2 1968

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 1/25/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

REC-52

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, EL PASO (89-52) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Re LA airtels to the Bureau dated 1/17/68 and 1/18/68.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are an original and six copies of a LHM dated and captioned as above. One copy of the LHM is being sent to Dallas, New Orleans, and Los Angeles each for information.

INFORMANTS

IDENTITY	LOCATION
EP T-1 is former [redacted]	[redacted]
EP T-2 is [redacted]	[redacted]

The negative informant utilized and set forth in LHM is [redacted] who was contacted 1/25/68.

ENCLOSURE

3-Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM)
1-Dallas (89-43) (Encls. 1) (Info) (RM)
1-Los Angeles (89-75) (Encls. 1) (Info) (RM)
1-New Orleans (89-69) (Encls. 1) (Info) (RM)
1-El Paso

FJP:mah
(7)

REC-52 62-109060-6095

JAN 29 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

51 FEB 5 1968

The interview of FRANK KENNETH MAC CULLUM on January 23, 1968, was conducted by SA DAVID J. REID and SA FRANCIS J. PRASEK.

It is to be noted that Mr. MAC CULLUM upon being advised of the identities of Agents REID and PRASEK stated that he had been previously interviewed by Bureau Agents in connection with an applicant matter and that he was a great admirer of Director J. EDGAR HOOVER and the Agents of the FBI and that he welcomed talking with FBI Agents at any time.

He stated that he had read the books written by Mr. HOOVER, was very impressed with Mr. HOOVER's knowledge of the U.S. and problems which confront her, and that he was very much concerned about what would happen to the FBI if Mr. HOOVER should ever leave the Bureau.

He read the Rights Form and the Waiver and stated that he trusted the FBI completely, that he was well aware of his rights under the constitution, and that he felt there was no need whatever to sign the document. He stated that he was a patriotic citizen and had nothing whatever to hide or fear from the FBI.

In view of the above, the Rights form was executed by the interviewing Agents and has been placed in the 1A Section of the El Paso file.

No further investigation is being conducted in this matter by the El Paso Office, UACB.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

202 U. S. Court House
El Paso, Texas 79901
January 25, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS,
TEXAS

On January 23, 1968, Mr. Frank Kenneth Mac Cullum, 1815 E. Rio Grande, El Paso, Texas, was interviewed at his residence and, upon being advised of the identities of the interviewing Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Mac Cullum stated he trusted the Federal Bureau of Investigation completely and since he was a patriotic citizen he had nothing to hide or fear from the Bureau Agents.

Upon being advised of his rights he stated that he was aware of his rights under the laws of the United States and that he wished to be of assistance to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in any manner possible.

Mac Cullum stated that he is a native of El Paso, Texas, and a graduate of the University of Texas at El Paso (UTEP). He stated that he served in the United States Army and that he is currently retired.

Mac Cullum stated that he spent 20 years as a chemist for the Phelps-Dodge Copper Refinery in El Paso, Texas, and that he is currently engaged in writing a book on the marimba, a musical instrument which he has studied for some time.

Mr. Mac Cullum stated that his employment never required him to travel outside of El Paso, Texas, and that his only travels were in connection with family vacations. He stated that these vacations were usually to the West Coast area and that he was last in California approximately six or seven years ago on vacation and that in fact he purchased a player piano and some piano rolls in California.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COPIES DESTROYED

62-109060-6175

21 JAN 16 1973

ENCLOSURE

He stated that the only occasion he ever had to be in Dallas, Texas, was in about 1948 when the family traveled through Dallas by train while visiting friends in Louisiana.

He stated that he feels that the United States is moving away from the old values towards the "left" and he has not been completely in agreement with any national administration since the Herbert Hoover era.

He stated that even the churches are moving toward the "liberal" side and many of the old customs and traditions are being done away with by the young ministers who are currently pastors of local churches. He recalled that a number of years ago he was affiliated with the Channing Club, a discussion group of the Unitarian Fellowship Church, and that he participated in numerous discussions, by reason of friendship with the minister, both for intellectual reasons and in an attempt to overcome a speech impediment that he has. He felt that participating in discussions assisted him in overcoming his selfconsciousness and therefore he was an active participant.

He stated, however, that he noted that a particular member of the club, one Nathalie Gross, seemed to be dominating the group and that the group engaged in discussions and had speakers with whom he did not agree. He subsequently left the group and knows nothing further regarding it.

Mr. Mac Cullum stated that he disagreed with the policies of the late President John F. Kennedy, but feels that the assassination of President Kennedy was a terrible tragedy which served no purpose and which was a blot on America's history and place in the world.

He stated that he feels that the right way would have been to have Kennedy and his administration soundly defeated at the polls by an overwhelming majority of Americans. He stated that he feels that this is the way that the people of the United States should use to rid themselves of an administration with which they do not agree.

He stated that he would never advocate any type of violence, that he does not believe in the use of force in this matter, and that he feels that there are constitutional means for settling a dispute.

He stated that if any individual ever accused him of advocating any type of violence towards any public official, that person had apparently misunderstood him or was attempting to be vindictive for some reason unknown to him.

Mr. Mac Cullum stated that he was a loyal American citizen who wanted only the very best for his country and its people and stated that he would never become associated with any type of extremist group, either conservative or liberal.

On January 19, 1955, EP T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that one Frank Mac Cullum, a chemist at the Phelps-Dodge Copper Refinery, El Paso, and a member of the Channing Discussion Club of the Unitarian Fellowship Church, expressed to T-1 his disapproval of the manner in which the organization had been operating as a result of the influence of one Nathalie Gross. Mac Cullum felt, according to the source, that Gross was a "Red" and that the presentations, literature distributed, and the ideas expressed by visiting speakers were "trash".

EP T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, has described Nathalie A. Gross, 329 Chelsea, El Paso, Texas, as the considered leader of the now inactive [redacted]

On January 19, 1968, Mrs. Gladys Holguin, receptionist Credit Bureau of El Paso, El Paso, Texas, advised that she could locate no credit record for a Frank Kenneth Mac Cullum.

On January 19, 1968, Deputy Sheriff Frank Korte, Superintendent, Identification Bureau, El Paso County Sheriff's Office, and Delia Saucedo, receptionist, Identification Bureau, El Paso Police Department, both advised that the records of their respective offices contained no information identifiable with Frank Kenneth Mac Cullum.

On January 19, 1968, Lt. James Parks, Commander, Intelligence Division, El Paso Police Department, and Special Agent Richard Nelson, Intelligence Division, Texas Department of Public Safety, El Paso, both advised that no information regarding Frank Mac Cullum had ever come to their attention.

On January 19, 1968, Special Agent in Charge O. George Weisheit, U.S. Secret Service, El Paso, Texas, advised that his office had never received any information which would indicate that Mr. Frank Kenneth Mac Cullum had in any way ever expressed any threats against any President of the United States.

Confidential Informants of the El Paso Office who have some knowledge of Communist Party and/or related activities in the El Paso area, and who have furnished reliable information in the past, were contacted during January, 1968, and no information was developed to indicate that Mac Cullum was known to them.

The following description was obtained of Mr. Frank Kenneth Mac Cullum:

Name	Frank Kenneth Mac Cullum
Sex	Male
Race	White
Age	54
Born	May 9, 1913 at El Paso, Texas
Height	5'10"
Weight	200
Hair	Gray, worn in a crew-cut
Eyes	Brown
Build	Heavy
Complexion	Ruddy
Peculiarities	Has speech impediment causing lisp.
Occupation	Chemist (retired), writer
Employer	Retired from Phelps-Dodge Co., El Paso
Education	Bacherlor's of Art degree University of Texas at El Paso August 22, 1936.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Address	1815 East Rio Grande, El Paso, Texas
Marital Status	Single

FBI

Date: 1/23/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-398200)

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-44568)

SUBJECT: THOMAS WILLIAMS SANDERS, aka
SM - SWP
OO: San Francisco Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

Re San Antonio letter to San Francisco dated 1/13/68 (IO).

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight (8) copies of an LHM concerning captioned individual. Two (2) copies each are enclosed for New Orleans and San Antonio and one (1) copy each for Houston and Dallas for information.

The source used in the LHM is [redacted]

The enclosed LHM is classified confidential as information furnished by [redacted] if disclosed, could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

The San Francisco Office possesses no additional information concerning Subject's travel to New Orleans and the San Antonio and Houston areas.

1 ENCLOSURE

Offices receiving this communication are requested to advise San Francisco and New Orleans of any additional pertinent information.

REC-69 62-109060-6096
EX 110
NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 29 1968

3 - Bureau (Encls. 8) (RM)
1 - Dallas (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - Houston (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
2 - New Orleans (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - San Antonio (100-9735) (Encls. 2) (RM)
1 - San Francisco
PBN/sea
(10)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

70 FEB 5 1968

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California

January 23, 1968

C O N F I D E N T I A L

THOMAS WILLIAMS SANDERS

Mrs. Thomas B. Harris, 858 Lee Hall, San Antonio, Texas, telephonically contacted the San Antonio Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on January 7, 1968, at which time she reported that her nephew Thomas Williams Sanders was then staying with her sister, a Mrs. S. S. Walldov, 3015 Renker, San Antonio. Mrs. Harris asserted that Sanders had in the past visited Cuba and that he had mentioned he was recently in New Orleans, Louisiana, talking to District Attorney Garrison concerning the assassination of President Kennedy.

On January 19, 1968, a source advised Thomas Williams Sanders had returned to the Berkeley, California, area on January 12, 1968, following an absence of approximately two weeks. This source advised Sanders had stated he visited New Orleans, Louisiana, during his absence from Berkeley. Source advised that in connection with Sanders' visit to New Orleans it was recalled Sanders hoped to write an article on the Kennedy assassination. Sanders had stated he intended to utilize the point of view of District Attorney Garrison and to publish an article in a new magazine to be called "Black Politics" of which Sanders is the publisher and chief editor.

Source has advised in March, 1966, that Thomas Williams Sanders was suspended and expelled from membership in the Socialist Workers Party as a result of his unauthorized travel and activities in Central America.

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-104060 - 6096

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California

January 23, 1968

Title THOMAS WILLIAMS SANDERS

Character

Reference San Francisco memorandum dated and captioned as above

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 6097

PAGE NO. 1-3

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

151

JUSTICE DEPT.

REFERRAL

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan

The Attorney General

February 2, 1968

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

In my letter of January 25, 1968, I reported that Special Agent Elmer Litchfield of our New Orleans Office received a letter from Andrew J. Sciambra, Assistant District Attorney, Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, wherein Mr. Sciambra requested an interview with Special Agent Litchfield.

For your additional information in this matter, at approximately 2 p.m., January 31, 1968, Mr. Sciambra and Mr. James Alcock, who is also attached to the Orleans Parish District Attorney's Office, New Orleans, Louisiana, visited our Baton Rouge Resident Agency and requested to speak with Special Agent Litchfield. Special Agent Litchfield was not available at that time and Sciambra and Alcock stated they could not wait to see him but requested they be telephonically contacted at the Orleans Parish District Attorney's Office, New Orleans, Louisiana.

MAILED 24
FEB 2 1968
COMM-FBI

For your information, Special Agent Litchfield will not make any attempt to contact Sciambra or Alcock. United States Attorney Louis C. LaCour, Eastern District of Louisiana, has been advised of Sciambra's and Alcock's attempt to contact Special Agent Litchfield.

62-109060

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Edwin L. Weisl, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

EX-113

REC-73 62-109060-6098

10 FEB 2 1968

RELEASED (12)

79 FEB 5-1968

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

The Attorney General

NOTE:

SA Litchfield, Senior Resident Agent, Baton Rouge Resident Agency, received a letter from Sciambra 1/23/68. Sciambra indicated that a Mr. Reeves Morgan, Jackson, Louisiana, reportedly talked to Oswald during the late Summer of 1963 and then furnished such information to the Baton Rouge FBI Resident Agency. A check of our files disclosed no contact with Morgan regarding this matter. Our investigation of the assassination disclosed no information indicating Oswald ever met Morgan or ever was in Jackson, Louisiana, where Morgan resides. Sciambra in his letter to SA Litchfield indicated he desired to discuss this matter with Litchfield. Sciambra's letter was not acknowledged by SA Litchfield. United States Attorney LaCour was given Sciambra's letter to SA Litchfield and the Attorney General was advised of this situation by letter 1/25/68. This communication will keep the Attorney General apprised of current developments in this particular situation.

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Attached concerns a letter written to the U. S. Attorney, Chicago, by one [redacted] who claimed she had been associated with the "Mafia for 38 years." She indicated she was present at a meeting in Chicago when plans were made to assassinate President Kennedy. She mentions numerous individuals who were involved in this and indicated the "Mafia" was involved in the assassination. She mentions numerous people including [redacted] and [redacted] who were involved. [redacted] are known to be members of the [redacted]

Bureau files contain no references to the individuals she mentioned with the exception of [redacted] and Chicago is going to be instructed to interview her so that this information can be disseminated to U. S. Secret Service and the Department. Prior to interview discreet inquiries will be made to establish her mental condition.

KMR:pah

FBI

Date: 1/26/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (62-6115)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed herewith are the original and four copies of an LHM for the Bureau and two copies of this same LHM for the Dallas Division.

The files of the Chicago Division contain [redacted] information identifiable with [redacted] For the information of the Dallas Division, [redacted] is known to be a ranking member of the Chicago family of the LCN and [redacted] is a former highly placed member of the Chicago family of the LCN who presently resides in California.

In view of the information furnished by [redacted] concerning the mafia which is believed to be incorrect in that it would indicate that this organization has female members, no further investigation will be conducted in this matter UACB.

EX-113

3 Bureau (Enc. 5)
2 - Dallas (89-43)
1 - Chicago
DWS:dlr
(6)

ENCLOSURE

REC-44

62-109060-6099

22 JAN 29 1968

Airtel to CG 2-2-68 KMR:dar

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
January 26, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS,
TEXAS

By letter dated January 18, 1968, Mr. Edward V. Hanrahan, United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois, forwarded to the Chicago Office from the FBI two handwritten letters addressed to Mr. Hanrahan and one handwritten letter addressed to States Attorney John J. Stamos and Sheriff Wood, all letters purporting to have been written by Mrs. [redacted] Franklin Park, Illinois. John Stamos is States Attorney of Cook County, Illinois, and Joseph Wood is Sheriff of Cook County, Illinois. The above mentioned letters are set forth as follows:

"To States Attorney John J. Stamos and Sheriff Wood

"Dear Sirs:"

"Please deliver the enclosed envelope to the United States Department of Justice, United States Attorney Edward V. Hanrahan, Northern District of Illinois, United States Courthouse, Chicago, Illinois 60604

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 16 1973

ENCLOSURE

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS,
TEXAS

"I don't mean to puzzle you, but it is of the utmost importance and I ask that you both be present to witness the said letter word for word along with United States Attorney E. V. Hanrahan.

"Because of my obligations to my children and responsibilities here at home, I cannot afford to take time off from my job to deliver this letter in person.

"I should have done this a lot sooner, but I was not too sure of just who I could trust; since you people have taken office I could see day after day that you two are out to do what is right and good for our American people, and for the good and protection of our country.

"My name and address are on the letter in enclosed envelope. This is not a prank letter, please believe me, this is of a lot more urgent than you can ever think right now, befor_ reading whats in enclosed envelope. I've no time to be playing games. The reason for me writing you is serious. I've waited too long, already, over two years too long.

"Because of what is in the letter to U.S. Attorney Hanrahan, and you two to witness, I ask that you give full protection to my children, to the family of my married children, my mother, my niece, and sister inlaw and some others such as a girlfriend or boy friend, etc.

"My children know nothing of what I know.

"To United States Attorney
Edward V. Hanrahan

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS,
TEXAS

"I [redacted] was present at [redacted] Franklin Park, Ill. at the time plans were being made by [redacted], and [redacted] to assasinate President Kennedy. [redacted] used the phone to call Ruby to arrange a meeting with him. [redacted] had five men lined up to do the job. [redacted] was mentioned and talked about to [redacted], as one that will do anything for him. I know a [redacted] will do anything for [redacted] had to get the O.K. from the boss [redacted] as to get the message to the [redacted] who was living in California. Connell knew the plan was and wanted to be shot in the arm area. Connelly [redacted] said wanted it to look real to the people, that he almost could of been killed too. After [redacted] left to meet Ruby at his place of business, [redacted] told me (during hot arguement) that President John F. Kennedy is a Martyr.

"After I left home I talked to the Chicago Police Patrolman and others about all this. Nothing was done to protect President Kennedy. Why not? The plans were carried through. The planned assasination could of been stopped.

"To Mafia - money is their weapon.

"To Kennedy - Common Sense was his weapon.

"Mafia's aim is to overthrow our government and gain control of anything and everything no matter what.

"President John F. Kennedy had the know how while he lived to stop them.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS,
TEXAS

"I have proved myself, now just how much common sense have you?

"I could not go to the Franklin Park Police with this because I know not to trust them. I do not trust Chicago Mayor Daly. He protects the Hoods of crime syn. I could not write Johnson (The President) because of the (I don't trust) people surrounding him, plus what happened to President Kennedy.

"To United States Attorney
Edward V. Hanrahan

"Dear Sir:

"I [redacted] eat, slept, drank and lived Mafia for thirty eight years. I had no choice and no getting away from it until a few years ago. I finally broke away from them. At the age of eighteen (just before getting married) I was taken to a Mafia meeting of Crime syndicate members to become a full pledged Mafia member officially. All crime syndicate is Mafia.

[redacted] Franklin Park, Illinois was my sponsor. His wife [redacted] was along with us. [redacted] is the sister of my father. Because I did not join Mafia crime syndicate in becomming one of them, I was made their slave for the rest of my life. As long as a wife could not testify against her husband, was one of the laws of our courts. These kind of people sure used it as a shield. In this case a husband could do whatever he wanted with the wife and she didn't have a chance one way or the other. Even if your right, you lose, if it is not the way of Mafia. Mafia brags about having the power to take a baby away from it's mother out of any home they want even a next door neighbor's baby. I broke away from Mafia, but how do I stop my children from becomming one of them?

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS,
TEXAS

"I'm trying very hard but it's not good enough. I can't do it alone. I need some help. I don't want my children belonging to Mafia as it is Un-American Fascism.

"At the meeting I was taken to by my sponsor and my aunt [redacted] There were 9 men sitting at the table of officers of Mafia. My father, [redacted] was one of them. Another man who looked like another uncle of mine but is not my uncle sat next to my father. I've seen this same man several times and I could put my finger on him. He is a small man (short) with very cold eyes (brown I believe) stands with his hands in back of himself and always wears a hat. I know just what he looks like if I saw him today. Vito Genovese.

"Mafia brag about all Italians (but a handful) are Mafia. Americans of Italian decent are grabbed by Mafia. I am one of the handful that is not Mafia.

"Slavery - here in America - you bet. It is hard to believe, but I ought to know. While under their roof- you mind your own business, do as they tell you or else. Because I didn't always do what they told me, I was a torture victim. Their frame up jobs are not going to keep me quiet. No matter what, I'm going to talk. I'm not going to be afraid and back off, because I know this is what they would want.

"Mafia say - common sense is most uncommon with the American people than anywhere else.

"Well, I've got news for them.

"/s/ [redacted]
Franklin Park, Illinois

February 2, 1968

AIRTEL

1 - Mr. Raupach

To: SAC, Chicago (62-6115)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

REC-44 6099

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Re Chicago airtel 1/26/68.

Reairtel enclosed an LHM concerning a written communication by Mrs. [redacted]

In view of the information contained in the LHM, Chicago should conduct discreet inquiries to establish the mental condition of Mrs. [redacted]. Should information be developed which would substantiate that such a condition exists, this information should be incorporated into an LHM. However, if no information is developed which would indicate Mrs. [redacted] has a mental condition, then she is to be interviewed thoroughly regarding this matter.

For your information, Bureau files contain no references to the individuals mentioned by Mrs. [redacted] other than [redacted] members of the [redacted]

This matter should be handled promptly.

1 - Dallas (89-43) (For Information)

KMR:sas
(5)

MAILED 4
FEB 2 1968
COMM-FBI

1 MAR 4-1968
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION-
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 1/31/68

FROM : SAC, DENVER (100-4775)

SUBJECT: PUBLICATIONS - HANDLING OF BY
RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION

Re Denver letter to the Bureau dated 12/29/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the book entitled "In the Shadow of Dallas," secured through a new subscription to "Ramparts" magazine as requested by the Bureau.

The other book entitled "A Vietnam Primer," also requested, has not as yet been received, but will be forwarded to the Bureau immediately upon receipt.

ENCLOSURE

2-Bureau (Encl-1) (RM)
2-Denver (1-100-4775)
JHH:hg (1-100-9382)
(4)

1 Encl. routed to Mr. Hadlock, Crime Records, filed in Library. 2-8-68 AMB

Placed in 100-445762, and 1C in 62-16855. AMB

Also placed 1C in 100-445393 ("Ramparts") AMB.

REC-35

EX 110

22 FEB 2 1968

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

3 XEROX
FEB 9 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Ed 4-30-65)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation DATE: January 29, 1968

FROM : Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

FMV:JGB:ls
129-11

SUBJECT: Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy

Enclosed for your information and such attention as you may deem appropriate is a copy of a letter recently received from [redacted]

[redacted]

Enclosure

[redacted] in mental institutions
Rem 4736, Criminal Records Div
Jan Misc Klaus Crimes

NR mental institutions Div 1 JGB.

REC-25
EX-105

62-109060-[illegible]
2-5

JAN 30 1968

EXP. PROC.
39 JAN 30 1968

Rosen

ENCLOSURE
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

Riverside, California
December 15, 1967

Dear Mr. Hagen,

Please give the following message to your father, personally.

The article that appeared in this evening's paper has prompted me to write this letter sooner than I had intended. I had planned to write to the President in November - and then I decided to wait until after Lyndia wedding - and now, the holidays.

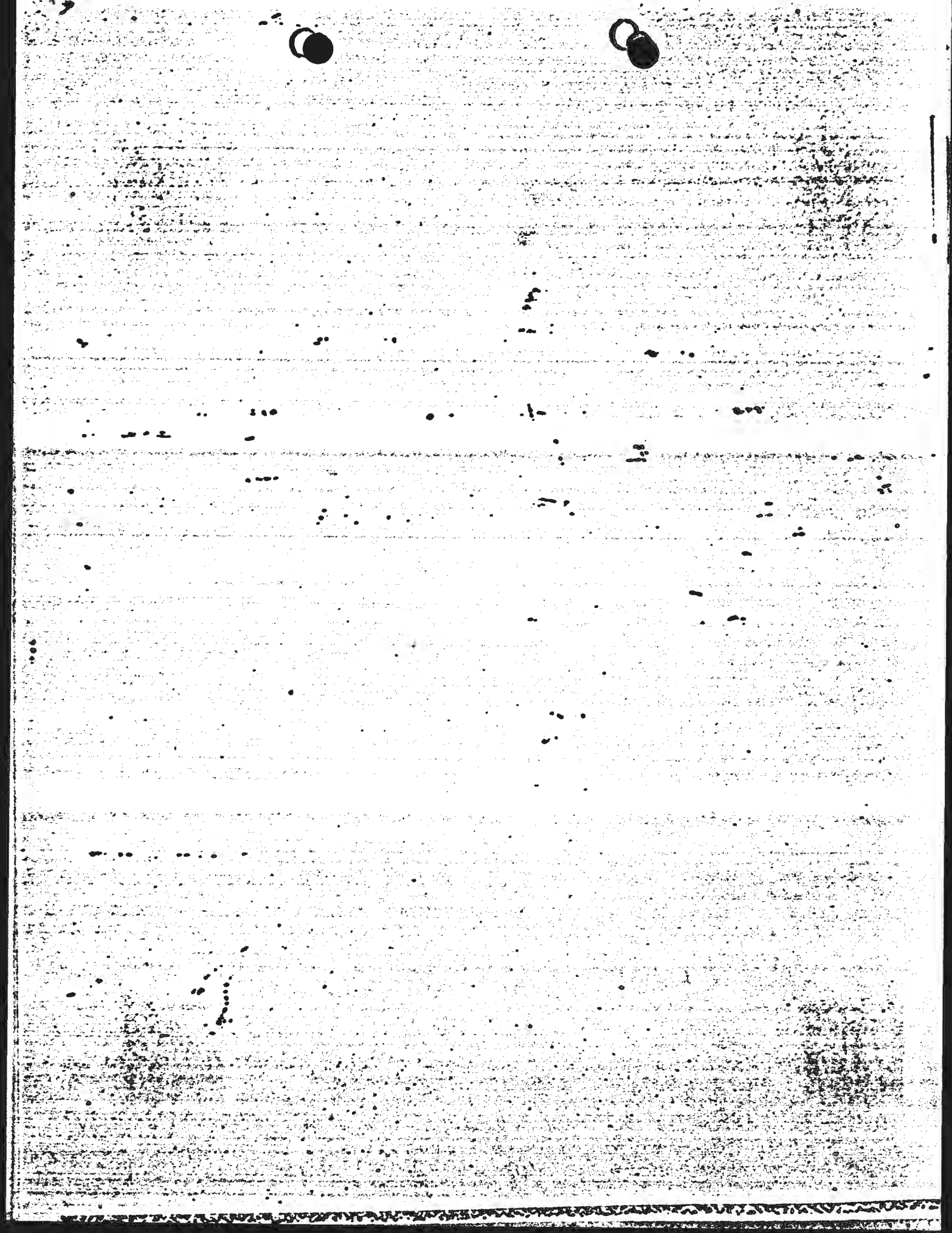
Mr. President, I know the truth behind the assassination. I have known since 1960. It is the most shameful crime ever. I sent a message to Senator Kennedy and I believe he has received it. It would be too much to go into detail but I will not live a life of intimidation. Please believe me, I do know the truth.

12-1-11

Yours truly,

[redacted]

JAN 13 1968
ORIGINAL-CEN. COL.



TRUE COPY

Bakersfield, California
December 15, 1967

Dear Mrs. Sargent,

Please give the following message to your father, personally:

An article that appeared in this evening's paper has prompted me to write this letter sooner than I had intended. I had planned to write to the President in November after then I decided to wait until after Linda's wedding - and now, the holidays.

Mr. President, I know the truth behind the assassination. I have known since 1965. It is the most shameful crime ever. I sent a message to Senator Kennedy and I believe he has received it. It would be too much to go into detail but I will not live a life of intimidation. Please believe me, I do know the truth.

Yours truly,

[redacted]

February 1, 1963

Airtel

1 - Mr. Gordon

To: SAC, Sacramento
EX-105 REC-23

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) — 6101

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed for receiving offices is one copy each of a self-explanatory letter dated January 29, 1968, received from the Department enclosing a letter from [redacted] a true copy of which is attached for each office.

Bureau files contain no information identifiable with [redacted] of Bakersfield, California. Sacramento, Los Angeles, and Dallas search your indices regarding the above-mentioned individual. Los Angeles and Dallas furnish results to Sacramento. Should the above indices checks not indicate any mental instability regarding [redacted] she should be interviewed with regard to the information set forth in her letter. Furnish results to Bureau and Dallas by LHM.

Enclosures (2)

2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enclosures 2)
2 - Los Angeles (89-75) (Enclosures 2)

JCG: jdb
(8)

FEB 1 1968
ANNEX-FBI

NOTE: By letter dated 1/29/68, the Department forwarded to the Bureau, a letter from [redacted] which she had sent to the President's daughter, Mrs. Patrick Nugent in Austin, Texas. In the letter to the President's daughter [redacted] stated she knew the truth behind the assassination and will not live a life of intimidation. There is no record of [redacted] in Bureau mental indices, Crime Records Division.

51 FEB 2 1968

MAIL ROOM [ ] TELETYPE UNIT [ ]

FBI

Date: 2/3/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - IS

OO: DALLAS

Re Bureau airtel to Sacramento dated 2/1/68.

No record of [redacted] located in Dallas files.

EX 110
REC 18

3 - Bureau
2 - Sacramento
1 - Los Angeles (INFO) (89-75)
1 - Dallas
RPG:jmh
(7)

62-109060-6102

1 FEB 5 1968

S. C. Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

70 FEB 7 1968

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. [illegible] Bishop
1 - Mr. [illegible] Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

The Attorney General

February 5, 1968

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

PERS. REC. UNIT

On January 31-February 1, 1968, Johnny Carson had as his guest on his television show New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison. On this show, Garrison made numerous allegations concerning the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy. Garrison furnished what he inferred was "new evidence" which he has developed in connection with his probe of the assassination of the late President Kennedy.

There is attached a memorandum which sets forth a concise summary of the various allegations which Garrison made during his appearance on the Johnny Carson show. A brief analysis of Garrison's "new evidence" is also set out in the attached memorandum.

I thought this information would be of interest to you. It is also being furnished to Mrs. Mildred Stegall at the White House.

Deleted Copy Sent w m b walt
by Letter 10/2/75
Per FOIA Request

Enclosure

62-109060

ST-108

REC 81

62-109060-6103

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosure)

1 - Mr. Edwin L. Weisl, Jr. (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr. (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

FEB 6 1968

FEB 8 1968

COMM-FBI

REL:as (12)

NOTE: Information contained herein was previously summarized in two memoranda Mr. W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, both dated February 1, 1968, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas."

62-FEB 16 1968

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

1 - Mr. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan

February 5, 1968

1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Appeared on

On January 31-February 1, 1968, Johnny Carson had as his guest on his television show New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison. During the approximate one-hour Carson show Garrison rehashed many of the allegations he has made at press conferences during recent months. He alleged that the President of the United States is suppressing the true evidence involved in the assassination through an Executive Order whereby certain Warren Commission documents are maintained by the National Archives for 75 years without access to the public. He claimed that the Central Intelligence Agency and the Dallas Police Department are directly involved in the assassination of the late President Kennedy. He also claimed that Lee Harvey Oswald did not fire a shot on November 22, 1963, and that the conspiratorial aspects of the assassination are being concealed from the public by the United States Government.

During the program, Garrison also furnished what he inferred was "new evidence" which he has developed in connection with his probe of the assassination of the late President Kennedy. A brief summary of Garrison's allegations in this regard and an analysis of such allegations are set forth below.

Garrison alleged that Mark Lane who has been helping him in his investigation, recently interviewed William S. Walter, a former Security Clerk of the New Orleans Office of the FBI, and that Lane and his wife had submitted an affidavit to Garrison setting forth the results of the interview with Walter.

REL:as
(3)

SEE NOTE PAGE FIVE

62-109060-6103

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

Garrison alleged that Walter informed Lane that on the morning of November 17, 1963, at which time Walter was on duty as a Security Clerk in the New Orleans FBI Office, the New Orleans Office received a TWX message which was directed to all southern regional offices of the FBI. The message reportedly stated that an attempt to assassinate President Kennedy would be made in Dallas on November 22, 1963. Walter allegedly called the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Office and informed him of the message and received instructions from the Special Agent in Charge to call a number of Agents of the New Orleans Office and tell them to maintain contact with various informants.

Garrison further alleged that Walter told Mark Lane that the FBI had also sent a directive to the New Orleans Office instructing the various Agents who had conducted interviews concerning the assassination of President Kennedy to examine their interview reports to make sure there were no conflicts contained in them; further that the Agents were ordered to resolve any conflicts, prepare new reports and destroy the old reports.

For your information, William S. Walter was employed as a file clerk at our New Orleans Office from June, 1961, until he was separated for military service on December 4, 1961. He was reinstated on August 14, 1962, and in August, 1963, he was designated as a Security Patrol Clerk in the New Orleans Office of the FBI. He voluntarily resigned from the FBI September 7, 1966, to accept other employment.

A thorough check of our files at Seat of Government and at New Orleans disclosed no record of any type of communication to the New Orleans Office or any other office reporting that there would be an attempt to assassinate President Kennedy in Dallas on November 22, 1963.

Mr. William S. Walter contacted our Jacksonville Office February 1, 1968, and reported that he had seen the Johnny Carson show wherein his name was mentioned. He indicated he desired to be interviewed in order to set the record straight. Walter visited our Jacksonville Office February 1, 1968, and advised he met Mark Lane during the first

week of December, 1967, when he attended a speech at Tulane University by Mark Lane. Walter stated that during a question and answer period which followed Lane's speech, Lane informed the gathering that he had been under surveillance by the FBI during his investigation of the assassination and during his speeches throughout the country.

According to Walter, a friend who accompanied him to the Lane speech turned to Walter and asked him whether he was the FBI employee who was conducting a surveillance of Lane on this particular meeting. Walter informed his associate that he had previously severed his connections with the FBI. Walter added that Mrs. Lane who was standing nearby, obviously overheard this conversation and approached Walter and questioned him concerning his former FBI employment. She invited Walter to talk with Mark Lane and told him it was his patriotic duty to disclose any information to Lane which he might have. Walter stated he declined Mrs. Lane's invitation. Walter further advised that he was absent from New Orleans most of the time thereafter until January 16, 1968, when he returned to his apartment in New Orleans and learned that a member of the New Orleans District Attorney's staff was endeavoring to contact him. Walter stated he contacted the District Attorney's representative and shortly thereafter was approached by three investigators of the District Attorney's Office and Mr. and Mrs. Lane. He stated that these persons endeavored to persuade him that he had knowledge of a teletype message from Bureau Headquarters to all southern regional offices of the FBI advising that President Kennedy would be assassinated in Dallas. Walter claimed that he denied knowledge of such a message and that he informed the group that even if he had such knowledge, he would be unable to divulge it to them.

Walter emphatically denied that he gave an affidavit or signed statement to Lane or the District Attorney's investigators or to anyone else stating he had received such a message while employed by the FBI. He further denied telling anyone of an FBI directive instructing Agents who investigated the assassination of President Kennedy to examine interview reports and to destroy old reports where conflicts were located.

Walter claims that the District Attorney's investigators and Mr. and Mrs. Lane persistently urged him to furnish such information. He also claimed that they offered him inducements such as expenses, lump sum payments and employment with District Attorney James C. Garrison if he furnished the information they desired but that he refused their offers.

Mark Lane is the author of the book "Rush to Judgment." He has been extremely critical of the Warren Commission Report, the FBI, the Central Intelligence Agency and other Government agencies in connection with their investigation of the assassination. This Bureau has previously furnished to you a memorandum dated November 7, 1967, entitled "Mark Lane" which sets forth the long history of Lane's affiliation with Communist Party front groups in this country. Such memorandum also set forth information that the office of the District Attorney, Queens County, New York, conducted an investigation of Mark Lane in 1962 for sexual perversion.

During his appearance on the Johnny Carson show, James C. Garrison also alleged that the FBI had interviewed a Julia Ann Mercer immediately following the assassination and that Mercer claimed to have seen a man approximately an hour or so before the assassination who carried a rifle from a truck. Garrison alleged that November 23, 1963, the day following the assassination of President Kennedy, the FBI contacted Mercer and exhibited to her several photographs, one of which was a photograph of Jack Ruby. Garrison claimed that Mercer identified the photograph of Jack Ruby to the FBI as the driver of the truck from which the man with the rifle emerged approximately one hour before the assassination.

The facts of the matter are that our Dallas Office did interview Mercer November 22, 1963, when she volunteered information that she had seen a truck with an "Air Conditioning" sign parked near the assassination site at approximately 10:50 a.m. that day. Mercer claimed a man left the truck carrying what appeared to her to be a gun case. She described this gun case as being approximately three and one-half to four feet long and about eight inches wide at the widest point and about three to five inches wide at the

narrowest point. She indicated the case was brown in color and had a handle. She further claimed that at that time there were three policemen conversing nearby. She further advised that she could identify the man who left the truck carrying the gun case if she saw him again.

Mercer was again interviewed by our Dallas Office November 25, 1963, at which time she was shown a group of photographs of various individuals, including a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald. After examining the photographs, Mercer stated it did not appear to her that any of the persons depicted in the photographs had been the person she had seen take what appeared to be a gun case from the truck at approximately 10:50 a.m., November 22, 1963, near the Texas School Book Depository building.

Mercer was again interviewed by our Dallas Office November 27, 1963, (five days after the assassination of President Kennedy and three days after Jack Ruby killed Lee Harvey Oswald) at which time she was shown a group of photographs, including a photograph of Jack Ruby. Mercer could not identify any of the photographs as being that of the individual who drove the truck in question on November 22, 1963. She stated that the driver of the truck she had observed on November 22, 1963, had a rather large round face similar to that depicted in Jack Ruby's photograph but she stated she could not identify Ruby as the driver of the truck. She was again shown a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald and stated that she could not identify Oswald as being the one who took the package from the truck.

Results of our interviews with Mercer were furnished to the Warren Commission.

During our investigation of the assassination, we determined Jack Ruby was in the offices of the "Dallas Morning News" placing advertisements for his two night clubs at approximately 11 a.m., November 22, 1963. Ruby's presence in the offices of the "Dallas Morning News" was corroborated by several people who saw and talked with Ruby at that time.

NOTE: This letterhead memorandum was disseminated as an enclosure to Mrs. Mildred Stegall at the White House and to the Attorney General by cover letters dated February 5, 1968. The information set forth in this letterhead memorandum was previously summarized in two separate Branigan to Sullivan memoranda, same caption, dated February 1, 1968.

'FORMER CIA AGENT' KILLED HARVEY OSWALD

Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2254 GMT 18 Jan 68 P

[Headline: "Former CIA Agent Talked to Oswald in Mexico"]

[Text] In a statement to the newspaper CANADIAN TRIBUNE, former CIA agent Donald P. Norton said that in March 1962 he had talked to Lee Harvey Oswald in Monterrey, Mexico. Before going to Mexico, Norton was in the naval air station in Jacksonville, Florida, which is used for espionage against Cuba and other islands in the Caribbean. According to his own words, flights were made in 1961 over these areas in order to prepare photomaps.

Later, the former CIA agent went to Miami to establish contact with a Clay Shaw, with whom he discussed the upcoming invasion of Cuba and the thwarted Bay of Pigs landing. Norton pointed out that during the Playa Giron invasion, the then vice president, Lyndon Johnson, was at odds with John F. Kennedy regarding a new invasion and talked about it behind Kennedy's back with high-level Washington officials.

Former CIA Agent Donald P. Norton added that when he talked to Clay Shaw in Florida, Shaw was then the CIA recruiting chief for Puerto Rican, Cuban, and Mexican personnel. Norton said that Shaw was involved in the forthcoming invasion of Cuba and he personally told me that he knew Lee Harvey and that 50,000 dollars was to be handed to Oswald in Monterrey.

Donald P. Norton is slated to appear as a witness in the upcoming trial in New Orleans in which Clay Shaw is charged with conspiracy in the assassination of Kennedy at the instance of District Attorney Jim Garrison.

In the interview with the CANADIAN TRIBUNE, Norton said that upon arriving at the Hotel (Yamarel) in Monterrey, Mexico, he met Lee Harvey Oswald, to whom he handed the 50,000 dollars. This was my only personal contact with him, the former CIA agent stressed.

After his stay in Monterrey where he had personally met Lee Harvey Oswald, the former CIA agent, Donald E Norton, went to various cities in the United States on other missions.

On 22 November 1963, Norton said, while sitting in his Fort Benning, Georgia, office with one of his supervisors, he saw Oswald's poiture on television. That was the day President John F. Kennedy was assassinated and Lee Harvey Oswald's picture appeared as a suspect throughout the United States. He was captured later, and afterward gangster Jack Ruby Rubenstein murdered him in the presence of the police. Norton points out that he told his supervisor in Fort Benning: That's Lee Harvey, I was with him last year. He can't be the murderer. His supervisor replied: I suggest you keep your mouth shut. Forget it and you won't have any problems.

REC-40 62-109060 6104
NOT RECORDED
12 FEB 6 1968
62-109060
54 FEB 13 1968
F59

Foreign Broadcast Information Service

Daily Report Latin America January 19, 1968

Pages hhhh 5 and 6

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. T. [illegible] Bishop
1 - Mr. A. [illegible]en
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan

The Attorney General

February 6, 1968

1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Initialed Copy filed in Wm S Walter
By letter 10/2/75
Per FOIA Request

On January 31-February 1, 1968, Johnny Carson had as his guest on his television show New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison. This Bureau's memorandum of February 5, 1968, which was sent to you as an enclosure to my letter of February 5, 1968, previously summarized an allegation by Garrison relating to William S. Walter, a former Security Patrol Clerk of the New Orleans Office of the FBI.

Mr. Walter visited our New Orleans Office February 2, 1968, and furnished additional information relating to this particular matter. There is attached a memorandum dated February 6, 1968, which sets forth a concise summary of the additional information furnished by Mr. Walter.

I thought this information would be of interest to you. It is also being furnished to Mrs. Mildred Stegall at the White House.

EX 101

Enclosure

62-109060

REC-42 62-109060-6805

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosure)

1 - Mr. Edwin L. Weisl, Jr. (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr. (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

69 FEB 7 1968

NOTE: Information contained in the enclosed memorandum was reported to the Bureau by New Orleans teletype dated 2/2/68 captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas."

FBI-DOJ

54 FEB 14 1968

F54

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. [illegible] E. Bishop
1 - Mr. [illegible] Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

February 6, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Lee Files

William S. Walter, a former Security Patrol Clerk of the New Orleans Office of the FBI, appeared at our New Orleans Office February 2, 1968, to volunteer further information concerning the situation wherein his name was mentioned on the Johnny Carson television show of January 31-February 1, 1968, by New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison. On such show, Garrison alleged that Mark Lane had recently interviewed Walter at which time Walter allegedly told Lane he was aware of a TWX message to all southern regional offices of the FBI alerting such offices that there would be an attempt to assassinate President Kennedy in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.

William S. Walter informed our New Orleans Office on February 2, 1968, that when he returned to New Orleans from Jacksonville, Florida, at approximately 12:30 p.m., February 2, 1968, he found a letter from Mark Lane which had been slipped under the door of his apartment. Walter produced the letter which read as follows:

"A considerable period of time has passed since you informed me that you would contact me. I have called the telephone number that you gave to me and there has been no answer. I have visited your apartment and no one has been home.

"In the circumstances I feel that I should repeat my statement to you. There are two ways that the material that you referred to may be used. Either you may give to me the telegram

REL:as
(3)

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

62-109060 - 6105

ENCLOSURE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

which speaks for itself and I give to you the assurance again that your name will not be mentioned in connection with it or I recommend to Mr. Garrison that he use all of the other data available including a sworn statement by me as to our conversation. Mr. Garrison is most reluctant to utilize a statement which refers to you by name but if no other proof is available I do not see how he can do anything else. This step would be obviated by your delivering the telegram or a copy of it to me.

"The President is dead. His murderers remain unpunished and the American people uninformed as to the details of his death. You are in a position to bring about a dramatic change in that very unsatisfactory state of affairs. I hope you will do so voluntarily. Should you refuse to do so then I will advise Mr. Garrison that it is my very strong opinion that a statement from me, referring in detail to our conversation, should be publicly released within the next forty-eight to seventy-two hours."

Mr. Walter further informed our New Orleans Office on February 2, 1968, that he immediately contacted Mark Lane through a telephone number listed to Mr. Garrison's office. According to Walter, Lane stated he had been trying to get in touch with Walter but had been unable to reach him. Walter told Lane he had seen the Johnny Carson show and did not approve of what Lane and his associates were doing, since the information attributed to Walter on the television program was totally false. Walter stated he emphatically denied to Lane the statements attributed to him at any time.

Walter further advised that Lane informed him that Lane and his associates believed Walter had valuable information and that they thought the release of Walter's information on television was the best thing to do under the circumstances since Walter could not be contacted.

Walter stated he told Lane "You mean the only thing you could do was to attribute statements to me on national television that were totally false. I did not say these things to you or anyone else."

According to Walter, Lane then told him that the best thing Lane and his associates could do would be to take Walter before the Grand Jury and find out whether Walter had any information. Walter stated he told Lane to go ahead and bring him before the Grand Jury since he had nothing to hide and could only tell the truth. Walter stated he further told Lane that he wanted Lane to know that he thought the FBI was a fine organization and that he did not approve of what Lane was trying to do in involving him in the Garrison investigation since he had no information of value concerning such investigation. Walter further advised that Lane told Walter he could not hide from them and suggested that if a TWX message existed, Walter should contact his friends who were formerly employed by the FBI in an effort to obtain a copy of the TWX message so that Lane could be furnished a copy of it.

Walter also advised our New Orleans Office that during his first conversation with Mark Lane several weeks ago, Lane told him that he possessed information about an FBI TWX message and that there are people who are putting their jobs and lives on the line in order to cooperate with Lane. Walter stated that Lane did not indicate whether these people were employees of the FBI nor did he furnish any information as to their identities. Walter stated it was his impression that Lane is endeavoring to locate disgruntled former employees of the FBI who might be persuaded to cooperate with him in his investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

In conclusion, Walter informed our New Orleans Office that he has contacted Mr. Guy Wooten, an attorney in New Orleans, and that he intends to confer in detail with Wooten in this matter in the immediate future. Walter stated he does not plan to testify before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury in connection with Garrison's investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

NOTE: This letterhead memorandum was disseminated as an enclosure to Mrs. Mildred Stegall at the White House and to the Attorney General by cover letters dated February 6, 1968.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: January 15, 1968

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Shroder

SUBJECT: "THE DAY KENNEDY WAS SHOT"
AUTHOR JIM BISHOP

Mr. Bishop has made available the first installment of his book "The Day Kennedy Was Shot." This has been reviewed and it appears to be accurate and not derogatory to the FBI.

The forward to the book is a rather bitter recitation of events in which Bishop's attempt to write his book were thwarted by Mrs. Kennedy and Robert Kennedy. It is apparent Bishop has great admiration for Mrs. Kennedy, but by the same token points out the great influence she had on every one around her including the President. Bishop characterizes her by saying "In every instance she knew what she wanted and how to move directly toward it."

Bishop also shows great personal admiration for President Kennedy, but states "John F. Kennedy, in death, was a bigger man than in life. His record is replete with noble aspirations, bright aphorisms, and a mediocre performance chart."

Bishop quotes President Kennedy as referring to Khrushchev as being an "S. O. B.," and to opposition in Congress as "bastards." He also refers to efforts made by motion picture star John Wayne to assist the Republican Party in 1959 and asks "How do we cut John Wayne's --?"

The narrative portion of the book to the point written is a memorabilia of the events which transpired prior to the assassination pertaining to the main characters, President Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy, Lee Harvey Oswald, his wife and their friends. There is considerable space devoted to Secret Service activities and Bishop, while not acting as an apologist for the Secret Service, sets forth in detail the security measures employed by the President. He also mentions the President's statement that complete protection could not be afforded him under all circumstances.

REC-73 62-109060-6106

RIS:hcs
(4)

ENCLOSURE

FEB 6 1968

CONTINUED - OVER

F54

XEROX FEB 6 1968

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re" "THE DAY KENNEDY WAS SHOT"

There are five references to the FBI. One is a quotation by Oswald that he was "hounded by the FBI." Other references refer to the excellent cooperation between the FBI and the Secret Service. Lastly, in assessing the potential dangerousness of Oswald prior to the assassination, Bishop states "The FBI was aware of him, but only as a 'Marxist' who appeared to be 'clean.' He had never attended a Communist Party meeting, never consorted with Reds, never tried to get employment in a sensitive defense area, appeared to have considerable trouble with his marital life, and bounded from one cheap laboring job to another."

no action

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: February 1, 1968

1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

On January 31-February 1, 1968, Johnny Carson had as his guest on his television show New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison. On this show Garrison made numerous allegations concerning the assassination, one of which alleged William Walter, former security clerk in the New Orleans Office, had furnished information to Mark Lane indicating FBI had previous knowledge on November 17, 1963, that an assassination attempt would be made on President Kennedy in Dallas. This allegation has been dealt with by separate communication earlier today.

During the approximate one-hour Carson show Garrison rehashed many of the allegations he has made at press conferences during recent months. He alleged the President of the United States is suppressing the true evidence involved in the assassination through an Executive Order whereby certain Warren Commission documents are maintained by National Archives for 75 years without access to the public. He claimed that the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is directly involved in the assassination and speculated that CIA was also involved in the murder of Dallas patrolman J. D. Tippit. He also claimed that Oswald did not fire a shot on November 22, 1963, and that the conspiratorial aspects of the assassination are being concealed from the public by the United States Government.

100 REC 32

During the program, Garrison alleged that the FBI had interviewed a Julia Ann Mercer immediately following the assassination and that Mercer claimed to have seen a man approximately an hour or so before the assassination who carried a rifle from a truck. Garrison further alleged that the day following the assassination the FBI exhibited to Mercer several photographs, one of which was a photograph of Jack Ruby. Garrison claimed that Mercer identified the photograph of Jack Ruby to the FBI as the driver of the truck

62-109060

REL:as (9)

CONTINUED - OVER

Mailed Copy Sent
To ... 12/2/75

55FEB 12 1968

from which the man with the rifle emerged approximately one hour before the assassination.

The facts of the matter are that the Dallas Office did interview Mercer November 22, 1963, when she volunteered information that she had seen a truck with an "air conditioning" sign parked near the assassination site, approximately 10:50 a.m. that day. Mercer claimed a man left the truck carrying what appeared to be a gun case. Mercer was again interviewed by our Dallas Office November 25, 1963, and was exhibited photographs of Lee Harvey Oswald to determine if the man carrying the object from the truck may have been Oswald. Mercer informed our Agents the individual in question did not resemble Oswald.

Mercer was again interviewed by our Dallas Office November 27, 1963, (five days after the assassination and three days after Ruby killed Oswald) at which time she was shown a group of photographs including a photograph of Jack Ruby. Mercer stated that the driver of the truck she had observed on November 22, 1963, had a rather large round face similar to Ruby's but she could not identify Ruby as the driver.

During our investigation of the assassination, we determined Jack Ruby was in the offices of the "Dallas Morning News" placing advertisements for his two nightclubs at approximately 11 a.m., 11/22/63. This was corroborated by several people who saw and talked with him at the time.

As noted above, the facts completely contradict the wild allegations made by Garrison concerning the Mercer information. It is to be further noted that during the entire Carson program Garrison introduced no credible evidence of any kind involving the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

ACTION:

For information. A concise summary of data set forth herein is being sent to the White House and the Attorney General by separate communication.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 2/2/68

FROM : SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY (89-41)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

There is enclosed herewith letterhead memorandum (LHM) dated 2/2/68 setting forth the information that JIM GARRISON, District Attorney, New Orleans, Louisiana, is attempting to locate WILLIAM HUGO WILLIAMS. Oklahoma City LHM of 3/24/67 enclosed a copy of a letter that JACK OGLE, WKY-TV newscaster, Oklahoma City, had written to JIM GARRISON. Copies of this LHM were furnished to Dallas and New Orleans.

Four copies of LHM dated 2/2/68 are being forwarded to the Bureau in the event dissemination is required. One copy of the LHM is enclosed for Dallas and New Orleans.

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Enc. 4)
2 - Dallas (89-43)(Enc. 1)
2 - New Orleans (89-69)(Enc. 1)
2 - Oklahoma City
(1 - 89-41)
(1 - 66-2252)

CPA:dc
(8)

REC-32

EX-110

16 FEB 5 1968

SIX

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
February 2, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to my memorandum of March 24, 1967, which enclosed a copy of a letter from Jack Ogle, WKY-TV News Department, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, to Jim Garrison, District Attorney, New Orleans, Louisiana. This letter concerned an individual by the name of William Hugo Williams, who had indicated to Ogle that he had certain information concerning the assassination of President Kennedy which would be of interest to Garrison.

The Oklahoma City Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been advised that the office of Jim Garrison, District Attorney, New Orleans, Louisiana, on February 2, 1968, contacted Jack Ogle for assistance in locating William Hugo Williams. Ogle determined that Williams is presently residing at Route 1, Box 213, Doyline, Louisiana, and furnished this information to Garrison's office. Garrison's office did not advise Ogle as to the reason for locating Williams, but Ogle presumes that Williams is to be subpoenaed before Grand Jury at New Orleans.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-109060-6107

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 2/5/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (89-75)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

ReBuairtel to Sacramento 2/1/68.

Referenced Bureau airtel enclosed correspondence relating to [redacted]

A search of indices of the Los Angeles Office failed to reveal any references concerning [redacted]

US

cc - Bishop

REC-44 62-109060-6109

EX 106 22 FEB 7 1968

(3) - Bureau
1 - Dallas (89-75) (Info.)
1 - Sacramento
1 - Los Angeles
ERS/mmc
(6)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FEB 12 1968

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: January 25, 1968

FROM : T. E. Bishop

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
INFORMATION RE JAMES GARRISON

Two Colonels from the Inspector General's Office, Department of the Army, called Liaison Section 1-24-68 and advised that they were conducting an investigation concerning the leak of the Army's psychiatric evaluation of New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison.

The Inspector General's Office asked six questions:

(1) What information did the FBI obtain from Army concerning Garrison's psychiatric history? The answer: On 6-15-67, a representative of the Office of Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence furnished one copy of Garrison's medical examination and discharge for medical reasons (this includes the psychiatric data) to the FBI's liaison representative.

(2) The Army asked if we had any type of copy of this psychiatric evaluation? The answer: We have the copy the Army furnished us.

(3) The Colonels inquired if any one from the Chicago Tribune contacted the FBI concerning Garrison's psychiatric evaluation? The answer to this question is: No.

(4) The Army asked if the FBI contacted the Louisiana National Guard regarding this matter. The answer is: No.

(5) The Army inquired if the FBI had any knowledge that Freeburg of the Tribune had Garrison's personnel file or psychiatric evaluation? (In this connection the Inspector General's Office said that during its investigation of this matter they had interviewed former FBI Agent William Turner who is connected with Ramparts magazine. Turner claimed that Freeburg told him that he, Freeburg, had Garrison's personnel file.) The answer: The FBI has no such knowledge.

REC 29 62-109060-6110

16 FEB 6 1968

(6) The Army inquired if the FBI had any information about Bill Gurvich of the Gurvich Detective Agency. The answer to this question is: It is public knowledge that Gurvich worked on Garrison's staff for a

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
APL:pab
(5)

1 - Mr. Putnam (Rm 1018 9th & D)

62-109060-6110
FEB 13 1968
F54

CRIME
SEX

(Continued - Over)

number of months and then publicly broke with Garrison and denounced Garrison's investigation as a complete fraud. (The Army noted that Garrison had been sent a copy of his own psychiatric evaluation by the Army during the 1950s and the Army suspects that since Gurvich worked for Garrison, he may have had access to Garrison's files and the Army believes it is possible that Gurvich was responsible for the leak of this information.)

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that we respond to the above oral queries by Liaison orally recontacting the Army and advising them as set forth above.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

JAN 29 1968

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

X

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

257PM URGENT 1-29-68 LMB

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

FROM DALLAS (89-43) 1P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

RE NEW ORLEANS TEL TO BUREAU AND DALLAS JAN. TWENTYFOUR LAST, REFLECTING INFORMATION THAT D. A. JAMES GARRISON'S OFFICE HAD ISSUED SUBPOENA FOR MRS. MARINA OSWALD PORTER.

TODAY DEPUTY SHERIFF ALLEN SWEATT, DALLAS COUNTY SO, TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED HIS OFFICE HAD RECEIVED SUBPOENA FOR MARINA OSWALD PORTER AND THAT THEY WOULD SERVE SAME AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

SVW

FBI WASH DC

XEROX

70 FEB 13 1 JAN 1968

CC MR. SULLIVAN

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

62-109060 6111

13 FEB 6 1968

FBI

Date: 1/30/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109,060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reference is made to Bureau airtel, 1/26/68.

On this date, Mr. WILLIAM A. GERSHUNY appeared at the office, along with AUSA KENNETH MIGHELL. He stated he had just finished a conference with WILLIAM GARRETT of the law firm of KILGORE AND KILGORE, with offices in the Republic Bank Tower, Dallas, Texas. GARRETT is representing JOHN J. KING and MARINA N. OSWALD PORTER in the suits against the Government. He stated that during this discussion with GARRETT, they had agreed to stipulate all of the facts that he had felt it might be necessary for either me or SA DRAIN to testify to about the acquisition of the weapons and other material from the Dallas Police Department. Both SA DRAIN and I were present during the conversation.

Texas

Colo

62-109060-6112

REC 33

8 FEB 1 1968

(3) - Bureau
1 - Dallas
JGS:mfr
(4)

C.C. Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

59 FEB 12 1968

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 1/31/68

Attached teletype reports Thomas Beckham, who has been named by District Attorney Garrison as a "material witness," has been ordered by District Court in Omaha to return to New Orleans to appear before the grand jury in connection with Garrison's probe. Eugene Davis, mentioned in the attached teletype, is owner of a bar in New Orleans, and reportedly is a homosexual. Davis allegedly was named by Dean Andrews as being identical with Clay Bertrand, who, according to Andrews, requested Andrews, immediately after the assassination of President Kennedy, to go to Dallas and defend Oswald. We have interviewed Davis and he denied ever using the name Clay Bertrand.

Inasmuch as data in the attached teletype is reported in news media, no dissemination being made of it.

REL:chs

WCS/WS

FBI WASH DC

COMMUNICATION SECTION

JAN 31 1968

FBI NEW ORLS

TELETYPE

643PM URGENT 1-31-68 CDC

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, JAN. THIRTYONE INSTANT, REPORTED THAT A DISTRICT COURT IN OMAHA, YESTERDAY ORDERED THOMAS EDWARD BECKHAM, AN EVANGELIST - ENTERTAINER SOUGHT AS A MATERAIL WITNESS BY DA JIM GARRISON TO RETURN TO NEW ORLEANS TO TESTIFY BEFORE THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT EUGENE DAVIS, NEW ORLEANS BAR OWNER PROMINENTLY LINKED WITH GARRISON'S ASSASSINATION PROBE, WAS ARRESTED AND BOOKED WITH OBSCENITY INVOLVING A SIXTEEN YEAR OLD BOY. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT DAVIS WAS LINKED TO THE ASSASSINATION PROBE BY ATTORNEY DEAN ANDREWS WHO SAID DAVIS WAS A MYSTERIOUS CLAY BERTRAND WHO CALLED ANDREWS ON BEHALF OF OSWALD THE DAY AFTER THE ~~ASSAS~~ ASSASSINATION.

REC 3 62-109060-6113

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED. FX-113

14 FEB 6 1968

END

CORR LINE SIXTEEN LAST FIVE LETTERS SHOULD BE OMITTED

GJM 1 XEROX JAN 1 XEROX

54 FEB 5 1968 6

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

5-113a ((9-29-65)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 1-31-68

Recent news items have reported that New Orleans District Attorney Garrison had obtained a subpoena for Oswald's widow, now married to Kenneth Jess Porter. Other reports have pertained to Garrison's efforts to force the appearance before Orleans Parish Grand Jury of Edgar Eugene Bradley and Thomas E. Beckman.

The attached reports the status of each of the above. A hearing will be held before a Texas district court Thursday to determine if Mrs. Porter will be ordered to appear at the Grand Jury in New Orleans. Bradley has been granted a 60-day continuance in Los Angeles, California. Beckman's hearing has been postponed indefinitely as he was injured in an automobile accident.

No dissemination is being made as attached information was received from news media.

WLS:mh

WCS/wsj

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

JAN 30 1963

TELETYPE

Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

951PM URGENT 1-30-68 CDC

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED COMET EDITION, JAN. THIRTY INSTANT, REPORTED THAT MARINA OSWALD PORTER, WHO HAS BEEN SUBPOENAED BY DA JIM GARRISON TO TESTIFY IN HIS ASSASSINATION PROBE, WAS HANDED A SUBPOENA YESTERDAY AND WAS DIRECTED TO APPEAR BEFORE TEXAS DISTRICT COURT JUDGE JOHN MEAD IN DALLAS ON THURSDAY FOR A HEARING ON WHETHER SHE MUST APPEAR IN NEW ORLEANS BEFORE THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY FEB. EIGHT AND NINE.

REC 36 62-109060-6114

THIS SAME ARTICLE REPORTED THAT EDGAR EUGENE BRADLEY, WHO HAS BEEN CHARGED BY DA GARRISON WITH CONSPIRACY IN THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, WAS GRANTED A SIXTY DAY CONTINUANCE OF HIS HEARING IN MUNICIPAL COURT IN LOS ANGELES.

12 FEB 6 1968

END PAGE ONE

SEX

1 XEROX
JAN 1968
59 FEB 13 1969

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

PAGE TWO

THE ARTICLE FURTHER REPORTED THAT THOMAS BECKHAM OF OMAHA, NEB., WHO HAS BEEN SUBPOENAED BY GARRISON AS A MATERIAL WITNESS, WAS INJURED IN AN AUTO ACCIDENT AND A DISTRICT COURT HEARING WAS POSTPONED INDEFINITELY.

NO memo BEING SUBMITTED.

END

~~DID LINE OVERLAP IN IFIRST PAGE~~

EXR

FBI WASHDC . . . .

CC. MR. SULLIVAN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

FEB 1 1968

TELETYPE

REC 3

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

628PM URGENT 2-1-68 CDC

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, FEB. ONE INSTANT, REPORTED THAT TEXAS DISTRICT COURT JUDGE JOHN MEAD TOLD MRS. MARINA OSWALD PORTER THAT SHE IS A "MATERIAL AND NECESSARY WITNESS" IN THE NEW ORLEANS INVESTIGATION OF THE SLAYING OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND MUST RETURN TO NEW ORLEANS TO TESTIFY.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THOMAS EDWARD BECKHAM, ANOTHER OUT-OF-STATE WITNESS SOUGHT BY GARRISON APPEARED AT CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT NEW ORLEANS TODAY BUT HIS GRAND JURY APPEARANCE WAS DELAYED UNTIL FEB. FIFTEEN. THE ARTICLE STATED THAT BECKHAM ASKED THAT HIS GRAND JURY APPEARANCE BE PUT OFF UNTIL HE HAD A CHANCE TO CONFER WITH

REC 3 62-109060 - 6115

1e FEB 6 1968

END PAGE ONE

1 XEROX FEB 13 1968

FEB 1968

F59

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

HIS LOCAL ATTORNEY, NEWLY ELECTED STATE REPRESENTATIVE EDWARD H. BOOKER.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT BECKHAM ON HIS APPEARANCE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY THREE MEN WITH PISTOLS IDENTIFIED AS JAMES HAUGER, WHO SAID HE RESIGNED FROM THE OMAHA POLICE FORCE TWO DAYS AGO TO ACT AS BECKHAM'S BODY GUARD; HERMAN HENNING, WHO CARRIED CREDENTIALS AS AN AUXILIARY SHERIFF IN NEW ORLEANS, AND AN UNIDENTIFIED BROTHER OF BECKHAM.

BECKHAM SAID HE NEEDED BODY GUARDS BECAUSE HE HAS BEEN THREATENED BOTH IN OMAHA AND NEW ORLEANS AND HIS MOTHER HAS HAD TELEPHONE CALLS FROM PERSONS WHO SAID BECKHAM WOULD BE HARMED IF HE APPEARED BEFORE THE JURY.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

LLD

FBI WASH DC

FBI WASH DC
MAY 5 11 04 PM
URGENT

CC MR. SULLIVAN

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 2/1/68

The attached reports a district court judge informed the widow of Lee Harvey Oswald that she must return to New Orleans to testify. Thomas Edward Beckham is now in New Orleans and is also scheduled to appear before the grand jury in connection with Garrison's probe of the assassination of President Kennedy. Beckham is accompanied by body guards due to threats of harm made against him, should he testify.

No dissemination is being made, as the attached was received from news media.

JFM:chs

WCS/M

&was.

FBI

Date: 2/2/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for the Bureau and New Orleans is one copy each of three newspaper articles relating to District Attorney JAMES GARRISON's probe of the assassination.

ENCLOSURE

REC 29

62-109060-6116

(3) Bureau (Enc. 3)
1- New Orleans (89-69) (Enc. 3)
1- Dallas
RPG/wvm
(5)

FEB 3 1968

C. C. Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

FEB 13 1968

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)



Marina Oswald Porter

IN COURT AGAIN

Besieged by cameras, Mrs. Marina Oswald Porter appeared in district court Thursday and was told she must answer a subpoena to appear before a New Orleans grand jury Feb. 8 concerning Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's assassination investigation. Judge John Mead called Mrs. Porter "a material and necessary witness." —Staff Photo.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page # 24A

"The Dallas Times Herald" Dallas, Texas

Date: 2/1/68
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: Felix R. McKnight

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:
☐ Being Investigate Dallas

62-109060-611

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Garrison Asks Order on Marina

Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison of New Orleans asked by letter Thursday that Dallas officials order Mrs. Marina Oswald Porter to appear before an Orleans Parish grand jury investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Garrison's office sent a check for $120 to cover her expenses and requested the district attorney's office here to handle the matter under uniform witness laws which compel witnesses to attend out-of-state hearings.

The Dallas district attorney's office is expected to ask a district court judge to subpoena Mrs. Porter, widow of Lee Harvey Oswald, to a "show cause" hearing in Dallas.

At such hearings, witnesses are ordered to appear as requested at the out-of-state session unless they show cause why the appearance would constitute a hardship or prove their testimony would not aid the investigation.

The New Orleans officials said they needed Mrs. Porter's testimony Feb. 8-9 in New Orleans to investigate an alleged conspiracy to murder the president.

Mrs. Porter and her tavern-owner husband live in Richardson.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page # 5C

"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 1/26/66
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: Jack B. Kruger

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated Dallas

62-109060 - 111

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Garrison Says Ruby Spotted At JFK Slaying

NEW YORK (AP)—New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison says that a woman identified Jack Ruby as being at the scene of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in Dallas.

Garrison made the statement Wednesday during a taping of Johnny Carson's "Tonight" show for broadcast in late evening on NBC-TV.

According to the Warren Commission report, Ruby was at the offices of the Dallas Morning News when the President was shot Nov. 22, 1963. Two days later Ruby shot and killed Lee Harvey Oswald, named by the commission as Kennedy's slayer.

Garrison named the woman witness as a Julia Ann Mercer, whom he did not otherwise identify.

The woman told him, Garrison said, of reporting to the FBI that she saw a man with a gun get out of a truck at the assassination scene. Shown four photographs by the FBI, Garrison said that the woman selected one as the man she saw, and that Ruby's name was on the picture.

Garrison contends that a group of at least seven men carried out the assassination, and that some elements of the Central Intelligence Agency were involved.

62-109116

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page # 1A

"The Dallas Times Herald"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 2/1/68
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: Felix R. McKnight

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:
☐ Being Investigate Dallas

62-C116

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
FEB 2 1968

REC 69

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI DALLAS

1012AM URGENT 2-2-68 LMB

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

FROM DALLAS (89-43) 1P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE. MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING, OO DALLAS.

RE NEW ORLEANS TEL TO BUREAU AND DALLAS DATED FEB. ONE, LAST, CONTAINING INFORMATION TO THE EFFECT JULIA ANN MERCER REPORTEDLY TOLD GARRISON OF REPORTING TO THE FBI THAT SHE SAW A MAN WITH A GUN GET OUT OF A TRUCK AT THE ASSASSINATION SCENE.

DALLAS FILES REFLECT INTERVIEWS WITH JULIA ANN MERCER ON PAGES THREE HUNDRED THIRTEEN THROUGH THREE HUNDRED SIXTEEN IN REPORT OF SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING DATED DEC. TWENTYTHREE, SIXTYTHREE, AT DALLAS, TEXAS, CAPTIONED LEE HARVEY OSWALD. PAGES THREE HUNDRED SEVENTEEN THROUGH THREE HUNDRED TWENTY OF SAME REPORT CONTAINED RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION RELATING TO THE INFORMATION FURNISHED BY MERCER.

REC-69 62-109060-6117

FEB 8 1968

ABOVE FOR INFORMATION OF BUREAU AND NEW ORLEANS.

NO LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

DXG

FBI WASH DC

F54

66 FEB 12 1968

CC MR. SULLIVAN

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

FBI TELETYPE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

JAN 30 1968

TELETYPE

Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI DALLAS

249PM URGENT 1-30-68 LMB

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

FROM DALLAS (89-43) 1P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOV. TWENTYTWO NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS. MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING. OO DALLAS.

WILLIAM GURVICH, FORMER INVESTIGATOR FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON, NEW ORLEANS, VOLUNTARILY FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION ON A CONFIDENTIAL BASIS TO SA BILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN:

GURVICH STATED AFTER WORKING WITH GARRISON HE FOUND THAT GARRISON WAS MENTALLY UNSTABLE AND WAS ONLY HARRASSING PEOPLE UNDER INVESTIGATION BY THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE. GURVICH STATED HE DECIDED TO WORK WITH THE DEFENSE. GURVICH AND CLAY SHAW'S ATTORNEY, IRVING DIAMOND, WITH TWO OF DIAMOND'S ASSOCIATES WHO ARE ATTORNEYS ARRIVED DALLAS JAN. TWENTYEIGHT LAST. THEY HAVE BEEN CONDUCTING NUMEROUS INTERVIEWS AND HAVE INTERVIEWED EXTENSIVELY GEORGE SENATOR, JACK RUEY'S FORMER ROOMMATE. THEY ALSO WERE PHOTOGRAPHING THE ASSASSINATION AREA. GURVICH STATED THAT HE BELIEVED THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL WOULD BEGIN IN MARCH AFTER A CHANGE OF VENUE. GURVICH FURTHER ADVISED THAT SHAW WOULD TAKE THE STAND AND ADMIT HE WAS A [redacted] BUT WOULD DENY ALL OTHER ALLEGATIONS. GURVICH STATED DIAMOND RETURNED TO NEW ORLEANS JAN. TWENTYNINE LAST, AND HE AND THE OTHER ATTORNEYS WOULD LEAVE DALLAS THIS DATE FOR NEW ORLEANS.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END CC MR. SULLIVAN

BAP

1 XEROX
JAN 1968

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

REC 29 62-109060-6118

6 FEB 6 1968

ST-103

6118

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 1/30/68

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

In accordance with Bureau instructions, a xerox copy of the letter from Orleans Parish Assistant District Attorney ANDREW J. SCIAMBRA to SA ELMER LITCHFIELD, Resident Agent at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, was hand delivered to U. S. Attorney LOUIS C. LACOUR, Eastern District of Louisiana, New Orleans, Louisiana, on 1/25/68.

Mr. LACOUR advised by letter dated 1/26/68 that any material or information relating to material contained in the files of the Department of Justice or any information or material acquired by any person while such person was an employee of the Department of Justice as a part of the performance of his official duties or because of his official status cannot be divulged without express authority of the Attorney General of the United States.

Mr. LACOUR stated that he was forwarding to the Department of Justice the above mentioned correspondence and requested that in the future when any such correspondence is received by the FBI that it be forwarded to the Department of Justice with appropriate copy to his office. Mr. LACOUR also suggested that it was advisable upon receipt of such correspondence that his office be advised immediately telephonically. He also requested that the Department of Justice and his office be furnished with copy of any answering correspondence in connection with this matter.

62-109060-111

(2) - Bureau
2 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(4)

EX 106

5 - Lab

59FEB 12 1963

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 1 1968

TELETYPE

Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI WASH DC

1:42PM URGENT 2-1-68 MMW

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-69

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO-CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED COMET EDITION, FEB. ONE INSTANT, REPORTED THAT DA JIM GARRISON DURING JOHNNY CARSON'S "TONIGHT SHOW" ON NBC TELEVISION SAID THAT A DALLAS WOMAN HAS IDENTIFIED JACK RUBY AS BEING AT THE SCENE OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE GARRISON SAID THAT JULIA ANN MERCER TOLD HIM OF REPORTING TO THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION THAT SHE SAW A MAN WITH A GUN GET OUT OF A TRUCK AT THE ASSASSINATION SCENE. SHOWN FOUR PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE FBI, GARRISON CLAIMED THAT THE WOMAN PICKED ONE AS THE MAN SHE SAW AND THAT RUBY'S NAME WAS ON THE PICTURE.

FBI-2062-109060-6120
EX-100
15 FEB 6 1968

THE ARICLE STATE THAT AMONG OTHER COMMENTS LAST NIGHT, GARRISON SAID THAT A GROUP OF AT LEAST SEVEN MEN

END PAGE ONE

Deleted Copy Sent ltr 8. Walter
by Letter 10/2/75
Pursuant to FOIA Request

62-109060

1 pg XEROX

FEB 15 1968

75 FEB 16 1968

XEROX FEB 21 1968

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

I. RYAN
Pg 2 (Re [illegible] P.
Walter)
5 pgs

CARRIED OUT THE ASSASSINATION. GARRISON MAINTAINED THAT TEN MEN WERE ARRESTED AT DEALEY PLAZA AFTER THE MURDER AND RELEASED LATER THAT DAY, HOWEVER, NO MENTION WAS MADE OF ARRESTS IN WARREN REPORT.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE GARRISON STATED HE HAD A SIGNED SWORN STATEMENT OF FORMER SECURITY CLERK WILLIAM S. WALTER THAT THE FBI OFFICE IN NEW ORLEANS RECEIVED AN INTERBUREAU TELEGRAM ON NOV. SEVENTEEN, SIXTEEN, SIXTYTHREE, STATING THAT AN ATTEMPT WOULD BE MADE ON KENNEDY'S LIFE IN DALLAS ON NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTHTHREE. GARRISON SAID WALTER GAVE GAVE THE STATEMENT TO AUTHOR MARK LANE WHO GARRISON SAID WAS WORKING FOR GARRISON AS AN INVESTIGATOR.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

SVW

FBI WASH DC

CC MR. SULLIVAN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC-19

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. A. Rosen

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: January 29, 1968

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: JOE PYNE SHOW
SUNDAY EVENING
JANUARY 28, 1968

The Joe Pyne Show which appeared on Washington TV Station Channel 5 from 10 p.m. to 12 p.m., 1/28/68, had among its guests Edgar Eugene Bradley. New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison has charged Bradley with being involved in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Set forth below is a brief summary of data discussed by Bradley and Pyne:

BACKGROUND OF BRADLEY:

Edgar Eugene Bradley, North Hollywood, California, is the West Coast representative of Dr. Carl McIntire, the New Jersey radio broadcaster. Dr. McIntire is Pastor of the Bible Presbyterian Church, Collingswood, New Jersey. He has associated himself with the extreme right-wing element in this country and he broadcasts over a chain of several hundred radio stations in this country.

During the past ten years Edgar Eugene Bradley has contacted the Los Angeles Office on numerous occasions furnishing information on individuals he suspected of having communist leanings. He has also volunteered information regarding racial matters and concerning individuals connected with the John Birch Society.

In 1963 he and his associates initiated a "Draft J. Edgar Hoover for President" movement. At the Director's instructions, the Los Angeles Office contacted Bradley and requested that he and his group desist in their efforts to draft the Director as a Presidential candidate.

BRADLEY'S STATEMENTS ON JOE PYNE SHOW:

REC-19 FEB 7 1968

During his appearance on the Joe Pyne Show, Bradley speculated that Garrison's act in arresting him on the assassination charge may be part of a plot by Garrison and his advisers to get Dr. McIntire off his radio programs. Although Bradley did

62-109060
REL:as (7)

ENCLOSURE

CONTINUED - OVER

not say so, it appears quite probable that he feels Mark Lane and [Harold Weisberg] both of whom have communist backgrounds and who are in frequent contact with Garrison, are attacking the right-wing philosophy of Dr. McIntire through Garrison.

Bradley claimed he is not involved in the assassination and does not know any of the characters involved in Garrison's probe. He also claimed he never met Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack Ruby. He stated he was on a Greyhound bus traveling between Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and El Paso, Texas, at the time the assassination of President Kennedy took place.

Bradley feels that Garrison has made a mistake in arresting him and is actually interested in Leslie Bradley. Edgar Eugene Bradley had made the same claim to the news media. It is noted that Leslie Bradley has been described as a "soldier of fortune" and in August, 1960, was sentenced to a ten-year prison term in Cuba on a charge that he took part in a plot against the Castro regime. Leslie Bradley was released from a Cuban prison April 22, 1963, among a group of Americans who were released by Castro in exchange for food and medical supplies.

During the program, Edgar Eugene Bradley claimed he was questioned by FBI Agents several years ago concerning a Gene Bradley but that FBI Agents indicated he was not identical to the Gene Bradley. Edgar Eugene Bradley has made a similar statement in the past to news media. A check of Bureau and Los Angeles files and a canvass of Los Angeles personnel handling fugitive matters disclosed no information revealing any contact with Edgar Eugene Bradley concerning one Gene Bradley. At no time during the television program did Edgar Eugene Bradley or Joe Pyne make any derogatory comment relating to the FBI. Bradley indicated that he will clear himself of Garrison's charge but noted that Garrison, to date, has made no effort to have him extradited to New Orleans to face trial.

ACTION:

For information. We have previously furnished information concerning Edgar Eugene Bradley's background and his involvement in the Garrison probe to the White House and to the Attorney General.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation DATE: January 16, 1968

FROM : Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

FMV:WSB:ls
129-11

SUBJECT: Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy

Enclosed herewith is a copy of a letter recently received from Mr. Edward F. Wegmann, one of the attorneys for Mr. Clay L. Shaw. Mr. Wegmann requests us to furnish him with any available information we may have on Mr. William Turner, the author of the recent Ramparts magazine article which is strongly critical of the FBI's role in the investigation of the assassination of the late President Kennedy.

As Mr. Wegmann notes, and as is suggested by the Ramparts article, it is quite possible that Mr. Turner may be a witness at Mr. Shaw's forthcoming trial. What Mr. Turner will testify to can only be surmised, but it is possible that he will be used in an attempt to discredit the assassination investigation conducted by the FBI and other governmental agencies.

We would appreciate it if you could inform us as to what information, if any, we can furnish to Mr. Wegmann.

Enclosure

EX-PROC
32 JAN 17 1968

62-109060-6122

1 ENCLOSURE

EX 109.

REC 29

18 JAN 17 1968

PERS. H.C. UNI (re Turner)

51 FEB 14 1968

Mr. Nathaniel Cossack
Criminal Division
Office of the Attorney General
of the United States
Justice Department
Washington, D. C.

In re: State of Louisiana
vs. Clay L. Shaw

Dear Mr. Cossack:

No doubt your attention has been called to the article in Ramparts magazine by William Turner, a former member of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as well as the Bill of Information filed by Jim Garrison against Edgar Eugene Bradley of Hollywood, California. The Bill of Information filed against Mr. Bradley charges him with having conspired with others to murder John F. Kennedy.

It is presently anticipated and expected that the Shaw case will be tried before Judge Haggerty on or about February 13, 1968. We are presently preparing for trial, either on that date or another date during the latter part of February. We anticipate that the State will attempt to use William Turner as one of their witnesses. Such being the case, it will be greatly appreciated if you will furnish me with as much background material on Turner as is available for distribution. We know that he was an FBI Agent at one time. Did he resign from the Service or was he discharged for cause? Was he at any time a member of the White House Secret Service detail. Any information which you can furnish to us will be greatly appreciated.

I await your advices.

Yours sincerely,

EFW:ft

Airmail

ENCLOSURE

5-113a (9-29-65)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 1/31/68

The attached states that two representatives of the office of District Attorney Jim Garrison visited the Baton Rouge Resident Agency of the New Orleans Office 1/31/68, and requested to speak with Senior Resident Agent Elmer B. Litchfield. Litchfield was not available, and representatives of Garrison's office requested that Litchfield contact Garrison's office by telephone.

We will instruct our New Orleans Office not to contact Garrison's office as mentioned above. We will furnish this information to the Department and inform the Department we are taking no further action regarding the request made.

JFM:cwb

Right.

62 [illegible] - 6123

ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

JAN 31 1968

TELETYPE

Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

641PM URGENT 1-31-68 CDC

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69 P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE
MISCELLANEOUS --~~INFORMATION~~INFORMATION CONCERNING.

ON JANUARY ~~THIRTY~~ONE, NINETEEN SIXTYEIGHT, AT ABOUT TWO P.M., ANDREW J. SCIAMBRA AND JIM ALCOCK, ORLEANS PARISH DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, LA., VISITED THE BATON ROUGE RESIDENT AGENCY AND REQUESTED TO SPEAK WITH Senior Resident Agent SRA ELMER B. LITCHFIELD. ~~SA~~ Special Agent LITCHFIELD WAS NOT AVAILABLE AND ALCOCK AND SCIAMBRA ADVISED THEY COULD NOT WAIT, BUT REQUESTED THAT A MESSAGE BE GIVEN TO SA LITCHFIELD TO TELEPHONICALLY CONTACT THEM AT THE ORLEANS PARISH DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, TELEPHONE EIGHT TWO TWO DASH TWO FOUR ONE FOUR.

EX-105 REC-32 62-109060 6123

NO EFFORT WILL BE MADE TO CONTACT SCIAMBRA AND ALCOCK.

USA LOUIS C. LACOUR, ~~EDLA~~, Eastern District of Louisiana NEW ORLEANS, ADVISED.

END -

XGJM

FEB 7 1968

ENCLOSURE

FBI WASH DC

FBI

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

179 JAN 9-1968

1 - Mr. C. DeLoach
1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan

Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

January 23, 1968

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

I am in receipt of your letter dated January 16, 1968, in captioned matter, your reference 129-11. Your letter enclosed a copy of a letter to the Department of Justice from Mr. Edward P. Wegmann, New Orleans, Louisiana.

In accordance with your request, there is enclosed a memorandum setting forth a concise summary of the facts involving Mr. William Turner's employment, dismissal and efforts to obtain reinstatement in the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The decision as to whether any or all of this information concerning Mr. Turner should be made available to Mr. Wegmann should be made by the Department of Justice.

MAILED 4
JAN 23 1968
COMM-FBI

For your further information, a check of our files did not disclose whether Mr. Turner was at any time a member of the White House Secret Service Detail. It is suggested that you may desire to check with the Secret Service or refer Mr. Wegmann to the Secret Service in such matter.

Enclosure

62-109060

62-109060 6124

EX 110

REL:as (10)

10 FEB 6 1968

NOTE:

See memorandum Mr. W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, dated 1/22/68, same caption, prepared by REL:as.

ENCLOSURE

FBI/DOJ

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBRS. REC. UNIT

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan

January 23, 1968

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan

WILLIAM WEYAND TURNER

1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

Following a pre-employment investigation, Mr. Turner entered on duty in the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on February 5, 1951, as a Special Agent, grade GS-10, $5,000 per year. He served in FBI offices at St. Louis, Missouri; San Francisco, California; Seattle, Washington; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; and Knoxville, Tennessee.

Mr. Turner, a veteran of the U. S. Navy, was dismissed effective July 19, 1961, under procedures of the Veterans Preference Act. He was then assigned to Knoxville in grade GS-12, $9,735 per annum. Among the charges on which his dismissal was based were that he had demonstrated through various untrue or unjustified statements that he lacked the [redacted] required of an FBI Agent.

He appealed the dismissal to the Civil Service Commission and was given a hearing. He appeared on his own behalf and with legal counsel. The Appeals Examining Office sustained his dismissal December 20, 1961, on the grounds that he lacked the [redacted] required of an FBI Agent and had shown a poor attitude toward the FBI and its Director. Mr. Turner appealed this decision to the Civil Service Commission Board of Appeals and Review. On August 17, 1962, that Board sustained the dismissal.

He filed a civil action October 5, 1962, in the U. S. District Court, District of Columbia, seeking reinstatement in the FBI. The District Court, on May 20, 1963, denied his motion for summary judgment and granted the Government's motion for summary judgment. On June 14, 1963, Mr. Turner noted appeal of this decision to the U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia

REL:as
(9)

62-109060-114

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

WILLIAM WEYAND TURNER

Circuit. This appeal was argued January 22, 1964, before a three-judge panel of the Circuit Court. The panel affirmed his dismissal April 2, 1964. He petitioned for a rehearing by the full bench of the Circuit Court and the full bench denied his petition May 20, 1964. He then petitioned the U. S. Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari, and on November 9, 1964, this was denied.

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

February 5, 1968

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

Mrs. Mildred Stegall
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Stegall:

On January 31-February 1, 1968, Johnny Carson had as his guest on his television show New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison. On this show, Garrison made numerous allegations concerning the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy. Garrison furnished what he inferred was "new evidence" which he has developed in connection with his probe of the assassination of the late President Kennedy.

There is attached a memorandum which sets forth a concise summary of the various allegations which Garrison made during his appearance on the Johnny Carson show. A brief analysis of Garrison's "new evidence" is also set out in the attached memorandum.

I thought this information would be of interest to the President. It is also being furnished to the Attorney General.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

EL:as (8)
109060

Delivered to Mildred Stegall
on 2/5/68 6:50 PM

62-109060-

EX-105

10 FEB 6 1968

Information contained herein was previously summarized in memoranda Mr. W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, both dated January 1, 1968, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas."

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 1/31/68

Attached airtel reports Lieutenant Colonel Jamie Aiken, U. S. Army Inspection Division, contacted Special Agent Gibbons of the St. Louis Office regarding the leak of New Orleans District Attorney James Garrison's medical record to "Chicago Tribune." Colonel Aiken desired to know what procedure Special Agent Gibbons would take if he received inquiry from the press regarding Garrison's medical record. Special Agent Gibbons informed Colonel Aiken that any inquiries of this nature would be referred to the Special Agent in Charge, St. Louis. Special Agent in Charge, St. Louis, reports he has had no contact with Colonel Aiken in this matter.

REL:chs/tap

wcs/kn

Log

FBI

Date: 1/29/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

Mr. Rosen
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ST. LOUIS

Ref. Leak of medical record

JAMES GARRISON,
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY, District
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA;
LT. COL. JAMIE AIKEN,
U. S. ARMY INSPECTION DIVISION
INFORMATION CONCERNING

On 1/29/68, Lt. Col. JAMIE AIKEN, U. S. Army Inspection Division, contacted SA KELLY E. GIBBONS at the Military Personnel Records Center, 9700 Page Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri, where SA GIBBONS supervises the Investigative Clerks who are assigned to the Military Records Section.

Lt. Col. AIKEN stated that he was investigating the source of information which appeared in an article published by the Chicago Tribune newspaper in connection with GARRISON's investigation of President Kennedy's assassination. AIKEN remarked that the article to which he referred was the one containing information apparently taken from the military medical records of JAMES GARRISON, the Prosecuting Attorney from New Orleans, Louisiana. Lt. Col. AIKEN then inquired as to what procedure would be taken if he, SA GIBBONS, had received an inquiry from the Chicago Tribune regarding Mr. GARRISON. SA GIBBONS told him that any inquiries of this type would be referred to the Special Agent in Charge of the St. Louis Division as are all inquiries of this type as a matter of Bureau policy.

EX-105 REC-74 62-109060-6126

Lt. Col. AIKEN stated that he merely wanted to determine what procedure would be taken if such an inquiry had been received from the press, and he made no accusation against the FBI in this regard. He said he was in "the building" and knew the FBI, the CIA and other agencies that deal with military personnel records had offices there, and he planned to contact these agencies to determine what procedure they would use in connection with press inquiries.

15 JAN 31 1968

3 - Bureau
1 - St. Louis
TJG:nln

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M
Special Agent In Charge

F54

I have had no contact with Lt. Col. AIKEN; however, if there is such contact, the Bureau will be advised.

St. Louis indices are negative as to JAMES GARRISON and Lt. Col. JAMIE AIKEN.

FBI

Date: 2/1/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

One copy each of these articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 2)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 2)
1 - Miami (Encl. 2)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

62-109060-56127

REC-74

cc - Bishop

6 FEB 3 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

(Clipping In Space Below)

Omaha Court Orders Probe Figure Return

District Attorney Jim Garrison has achieved his first success in getting an out-of-state court to return a witness in his probe of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

A district court in Omaha yesterday ordered Thomas Edward Beckman, an evangelist-entertainer sought as a material witness, to return to testify before the Orleans Parish grand jury.

Beckham, 27, had been arrested for failing to appear for a hearing.

COURTS IN Ohio, California and elsewhere have previously refused to return persons subpeaned by Garrison.

In another development, a New Orleans bar owner prominantly linked with the probe was arrested here and booked with obscenity involving a 16-year-old boy.

Eugene Davis, 43, was arrested at his residence at 522 Dauphine after police said he lured a juvenile to his home and made advances to him.

The boy fled and called police. Davis was arrested about 3:10 p. m.

DAVIS WAS linked to the assassination probe by attorney Dean Andrews, who said Davis was the mysterious "Clay Bertrand" who called him on behalf of Lee Harvey Oswald the day after the assassination. Garrison contends that Clay L. Shaw, under indictment for conspiracy in the assassination, used Bertrand as an alias.

Andrews was subsequently convicted of perjury in connection with his statements about the assassination.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-31-68

Edition: RED COMET

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

127

...ipping In Space Below)

CKHAM MUST RETURN--COURT

angelist Ordered to ome Here to Testify

homas Edward Beckham, the ...rtainer-evangelist sought questioning by District At... Jim Garrison Tuesday, ...s ordered to return to New ...eans to testify before the ...ans Parish Grand Jury. ...Garrison wants to question ...e 27-year-old Beckham in his ...be of an alleged assassina... conspiracy resulting in the ...ath of President John F. Ken...dy.

The action came in district ...ourt in Omaha, Nebr., after ...eckham was arrested for ...ailing to appear for a hear...

...eanwhile, Eugene Davis, a ... owner whose name was ...entioned prominently in con... ...ion with the probe, was ar... ...ted in New Orleans and ...arged with obscenity involving ... ...-year-old boy.

GIVEN CONTINUANCE

Beckham had been ordered to ...pear in the Nebraska district ...ourt to show cause why he ...ould not go to New Orleans. ... Monday he was given a one... ...s continuance after being ...ightly injured in a traffic acci... ...t at Sioux City, Iowa, Satur...

When he failed to appear Tuesday and could not be reached by his attorney, he was cited for contempt by Judge James P. O'Brien.

Beckham's attorney, John Sio... said Beckham was seriously ill as a result of the accident. He was treated at an Omaha hospital but dismissed late Monday afternoon.

Davis was arrested at his residence at 522 Dauphine by Detectives Daniel McMullen and Marcel David after the juvenile called police.

Officers quoted the boy as saying he met Davis at Royal and Iberville and Davis offered him a "chance to make some money."

The youth told police he accompanied Davis to his home and was ordered by the man to remove his clothing.

The boy refused, officers said, and Davis locked him inside while he went to the other side of the double house. During Davis' absence, the boy was able to break open the door and flee, police said.

LED TO RESIDENCE

McMullen and David said they found the boy out of breath at the head of Canal st. near the ferry landing, from where he had called police. The boy led them to the residence at 522 Dauphine, where they arrested Davis about 3:10 p. m., the officers said.

Davis was sent to Central Lockup for booking on charges of obscenity and contributing to the delinquency of a juvenile. Police listed his age as 43.

Davis' name was mentioned in the probe last summer by Dean A. Andrews Jr., the Jefferson Parish attorney who told the Warren Commission that a "Clay Bertrand" contacted him after the assassination of President Kennedy. Andrews later identified Davis as Bertrand and said Bertrand asked him to defend Lee Harvey Oswald.

The Warren Commission said Oswald, alone, assassinated the President.

Garrison later arrested New Orleans businessman Clay L. Shaw and charged him with participating in a conspiracy to murder the President. A witness, testifying during Shaw's preliminary hearing, said he attended a meeting at which the assassination was discussed. He said Shaw attended the meeting and used the name "Clem Bertrand."

Andrews has since been found guilty of perjury in Criminal District Court here, and Davis denied that he was Clay Bertrand.

Shaw has also issued a denial that he participated in any conspiracy or ever used the name Bertrand.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1.

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 1-31-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION O PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. T. J. Bishop
1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan

February 6, 1968

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

Mrs. Mildred Stegall
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Stegall:

On January 31-February 1)-1968, Johnny Carson had as his guest on his television shor New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison. This Bureau's memorandum of February 5,--1968, which was sent to you as an enclosure to my letter of February 5, 1968, previously summarized an allegation by Garrison relating to William S. Walter, a former Security Patrol Clerk of the New Orleans Office of the FBI.

Mr. Walter visited our New Orleans Office February 2, 1968, and furnished additional information relating to this particular matter. There is attached a memorandum dated February 6, 1968, which sets forth a concise summary of the additional information furnished by Mr. Walter.

I thought this information would be of interest to the President. It is also being furnished to the Attorney General.

Sincerely yours,

Delivered to United States
on 2/7/68 4:30 pm

62-109060-6128

REC 39

18 FEB 7 1968

Enclosure

EX-113

REL:as (8)

NOTE: Information contained in the enclosed memorandum was reported to the Bureau by New Orleans teletype dated 2/2/68 captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas."

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

F54

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Dear Mr. Hoover;

I am nineteen (19) years of age and will be entering the service of my Country with the United States Army within the next four (4) to six (6) weeks. This is not a prank letter, but is a letter from a Christian young man who loves his country very much. The questions I am about to ask you may never be answered. But I feel I must at least try to find the answers.

My name is Charles William Walters. I live at 4307 North Peniel in Bethany, Oklahoma. I am writing this letter in connection with the tragic death of President Kennedy on November 22, 1963.

First of all, Did the Central Intelligence Agency, in any possible way, have anything to do with the death of President Kennedy?

Do you support the findings of the Warren Commission (I hope that spelling is correct, sir) as given in the Warren Report.

My next question will also contain a statement of part of my beliefs. I have heard Jim Garrison, of New Orleans, speak several times on television. I firmly believe that the man has openly engaged in acts of treason! He has spoken slanderous things concerning the CIA, the heads of our great country...

EX-PROC

REC-35 62-109616

11 FEB 5 19

FBI

I can't fight and kill for my country unless I know that my country is worth fighting and killing for. Like one question I want answered more than any other is this.

Why has Jim Garrison been allowed to run rampant over the hearts and lives of the people of this country? Is he strong, and if he is, why hasn't he been stopped?

I have enclosed my mailing address. I would appreciate very much your casting any light into the matter for me that you can. Also, please - be assured that any information given to me will be kept in the strictest of confidence.

My Sincere Thanks.

Charles Watters

TRUE COPY

Dear Mr. Hoover;

I am nineteen (19) years of age and will be entering the service of my country with the United States Army within the next four (4) to six (6) weeks. This is not a prank letter, but is a letter from a Christian young man who loves his country very much. The questions I am about to ask you may never be awnsered. But I feel I must at least try to find the awnsers.

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First of all, Did the Central Intelligence Agency, in any possible way, have anything to do with the death of President Kennedy?

Do you support the findings of the Warren Commission (I hope that spelling is correct, sir) as given in the Warren Report.

My next question will also contain a statement of part of my beliefs. I have heard Jim Garrison, of New Orleans, speak several times on television. I firmly believe that the man has openly engaged in acts of "Treason!" He has spoken slanderous things concerning the CIA, the heads of our great government, and the FBI.

I can't fight and kill for my country unless I know that my [illegible]th fighting and killing for. The one question I want awnsered other is this.

Chas Walters
4307 North Peniel
Bethany, Oklahoma
73008-39

[illegible] Jim Garrison been allowed to run rampant over [illegible]he people of this country? Is he wrong, and if [illegible]he is, why hasn't [illegible]n stopped?

1T
2-6-6
ak
2
1-7-68
RHJ dlf
mnl

I have enclosed my mailing address. I would appreciate very much your casting any light into the matter for me that you can. Also, please be assured that any information given to me will be kept in the strictest of confidence.

My Sincere Thanks,

Charles Walters

5/8.

February 7, 1968

REC-35 62-109060 6/29

Mr. Charles Walters
4307 North Peniel
Bethany, Oklahoma 73008

Dear Mr. Walters:

In reply to your letter which I received on February 5th, the FBI, at the request of President Johnson, conducted a prompt, intensive, objective and thorough investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. All the material developed by this Bureau in connection with this investigation was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration, and the results of our inquiry were subsequently made available to the National Archives by the Warren Commission. The FBI has no authority to independently release any information in these reports.

With respect to your comments concerning Mr. Garrison, this Bureau is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government and, as such, does not determine whether prosecution will be undertaken in any situation. Such decisions, insofar as violations of Federal laws are concerned, are within the province of the Attorney General and his representatives in the United States Department of Justice.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of Walters.

HRH:dlb (3)

MAILED 30
FEB 7 1968
FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. C. D. Roach
1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

Mr. W. C. Sullivan 2/6/68

1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan (Lenihan)
W. R. Wannall 1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
1 - Mr. R. A. Mullins

LESLIE NORMAN BRADLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Assistant Attorney General Yeagley has requested certain investigation regarding subject, whose name has been brought into investigation by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison of President Kennedy's assassination. Attorney for Edgar Eugene Bradley has noted his client, who was arraigned in Los Angeles last December on conspiracy charges brought by Garrison, was mistakenly charged by Garrison and that person, named Bradley, of interest to Garrison, is subject. Subject was soldier of fortune who spent three years in Cuban prison prior to Spring of 1963 and we are having field locate and interview subject, but are telling field not to conduct any investigation which would involve Bureau in Garrison's inquiry.

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan 1/3/68 captioned "Assassination of President Kennedy" advised that subject's name had been brought up by attorney for Edgar Eugene Bradley and that Department had been provided all pertinent information we possessed concerning subject. Assistant Attorney General Yeagley has now referred to the material previously furnished by us and noted this included information from former FBI Inspector Edward P. Morgan, now a Washington, D. C., attorney, who theorized that assassination of President Kennedy was somehow related to a planned assassination attempt on Fidel Castro by U.S. hoodlums acting under the direction of Central Intelligence Agency. Mr. Yeagley also noted subject had been accused of being too friendly with guards at the Cuban prison where he was confined. We were asked to interview Bradley concerning possibility he received a mission while in the Cuban prison to be carried out upon his return to the U.S. We were also requested to ascertain subject's activities during November, 1963.

Our Minneapolis Office conducted a detailed interview of subject on 5/15/63 and he furnished a lengthy statement

Enclosure
(1) - 62-109060 (Assassination of President Kennedy)

105-88336
RAM:epl (3)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

62-109060-6130

REC 99

CONTINUED - OVER

54 FEB 5 1968

10 FEB 8 1968

F5Y

outlining his activities in Cuba. A copy of this interview was furnished the Department at that time and Mr. Yeagley's attention has been called to this interview in which Bradley denied having performed any activities on behalf of or received any assignments from the Cuban Government.

Since the interview of Bradley took place prior to the assassination of President Kennedy and since we do not have documentary proof of Bradley's whereabouts on 11/22/63, the date of the assassination, we are instituting inquiries to locate and interview subject. Since we are not becoming involved in the Garrison matter, we are specifying to field that interview is to be handled by two mature, experienced Agents who are not to initiate any conversation concerning subject's possible involvement in Garrison's investigation.

ACTION:

Attached for approval is letter to Minneapolis, Kansas City and New Haven outlining the nature and extent of the investigation desired. Results will be furnished Mr. Yeagley upon receipt.

FBI

Date: 2/2/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-99)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

One copy each of these newspaper articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 5) ENCLOSURE
1 - Dallas (Encl. 5)
1 - Miami (Encl. 5)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

REC-74 62-109060-6131

EX-106

4 FEB 5 1968

C.C. - Bishop

F54

DECLD 13 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Dallas Woman Saw Ruby at Death Site--DA

District Attorney Jim Garrison said last night that a Dallas woman has identified Jack Ruby as being at the scene of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Garrison made the statement during Johnny Carsons' "Tonight" show on NBC television.

According to the Warren Commission Report, Ruby was at the offices of the Dallas Morning News when the President was shot Nov. 22, 1963. The next day Ruby shot to death Lee Harvey Oswald, the man named by the commission as Kennedy's slayer.

GARRISON SAID the woman who told him of seeing Ruby was Julia Ann Mercer, otherwise not identified.

She told him, Garrison said, of reporting to the Federal Bureau of Investigation that she saw a man with a gun get out of a truck at the assassination scene. Shown four photographs by the FBI, the DA claimed that the woman picked one as the man she saw, and that Ruby's name was on the picture.

Among other comments last night, Garrison said that a group of at least seven men carried out the assassination. He maintained that 18 men were arrested at Dealy Plaza after the murder and released later that day. No mention, he said, was made of the arrests in the Warren Report.

GARRISON REVEALED the name of the man who he said signed a sworn statement that the FBI office in New Orleans received an interbureau telegram on Nov. 17, 1963, stating that an attempt would be made on Kennedy's life in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

He identified the man as former security clerk William S. Walter.

Previously Garrison had charged that the FBI had received a telegram informing it that an assassination attempt would be made in Dallas, but did not mention Walter's name.

Garrison said Walter gave the statement to author Mark Lane, who he said is working for him as an investigator.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 2

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 2-1-68

Edition: RED COMET

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEAL

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, T. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-6127

ENCLOSURE

(Clipping in Space Below)

RUBY IS PLACED AT SCENE--D.A.

Woman Identifies Photo, Garrison Says

NEW YORK (AP)—New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison said Wednesday night that a woman witness has placed Jack Ruby at the scene of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Garrison said the woman identified a picture of Ruby that was shown to her by FBI agents 24 hours after the assassination in Dalas, Nov. 22, 1963. This, Garrison said, was the day before Ruby shot and killed Lee Harvey Oswald, the man named by the Warren Commission as Kennedy's slayer.

Garrison made the statement during a taping of Johnny Carson's "Tonight" program for broadcast later in the night on NBC-TV.

The woman witness was identified by Garrison as a Julia Ann Mercer, but he did not spell the name nor give a home town or other identification.

The district attorney said she told him that her statement was changed by the FBI and her name forged to a falsified report that later was included in the Warren Commission's report.

Garrison has become a figure of national controversy through his investigation of the assassination. He has opposed the finding of the Warren Commission that Oswald, alone, was the killer.

Garrison reiterated to the Carson audience his contention that a trained group of at least seven men carried out the assassination and that some element of the Central Intelligence Agency was involved.

"There is no question that an element of the CIA killed John Kennedy," he said.

"The evidence is clear," said Garrison, "that Lee Harvey Oswald never fired a shot."

Garrison said the woman told him of reporting to the FBI that she saw a man with a gun get out of a truck at the assassination scene.

She was shown four photographs by the FBI and she identified one of them as the driver of the truck, Garrison said. Ruby's name was on the photograph, he said, and she told him she recognized Ruby afterwards when she saw more pictures of him following his slaying of Oswald.

According to the Warren Commission report, Ruby was at the offices of the Dallas Morning News when the late President was shot.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 3

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 2-1-68

Edition:

Author: GEORGE W. HEALY

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, T 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-121

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Beckham Here; Jury Date Reset

A Dallas judge ruled today that the widow of Lee Harvey Oswald must come to New Orleans next week to testify in District Attorney Jim Garrison's Kennedy assassination probe.

Texas District Court Judge John Mead told Mrs. Marina Oswald Porter at Dallas she is a "material and necessary witness" in the New Orleans investigation of the slaying of President John F. Kennedy.

MEANWHILE Thomas Edward Beckham, another out-of-state witness sought by Garrison, appeared at Criminal District court here today, but his grand jury appearance was delayed until Feb. 15.

Mrs. Porter is now scheduled to appear before the jury Feb. 8 and 9.

She appeared at the Dallas court with her husband, and would make no comment after the judge's decision. She had previously said she would return to New Orleans "if I have to."

THE COURT action today was a hearing on Garrison's subpena under the interstate agreement for return of witnesses.

Judge Mead presented Marina with a check from Garrison's office to cover her travel expenses to New Orleans.

In the New Orleans court action, Beckham, 27, asked that his grand jury appearance be put off until he had a chance to confer with his local attorney, newly elected state Rep. Edward M. Booker.

ASSISTANT DA James L. Alcock agreed to the request and Judge Matthew S. Braniff told Beckham to appear before the jury at 9 a.m. Feb. 15 "without further notice."

Beckham arrived in town shortly after midnight from Omaha, where a court had ordered him to return as a material witness at Garrison's request.

The witness will remain in town at his own expense because the delay was at his own request.

BECKHAM WAS accompanied to court this morning by three men with pistols. One was James Hauger, 32, who said he resigned from the Omaha police force two days ago to act as Beckham's bodyguard.

The other two were an unidentified brother of Beckham's and Herman Henning, who carried credentials as an auxiliary sheriff here. Two other brothers of Beckham's were also with him.

Beckham described himself as a minister and psychologist with a degree from Faith Bible College and Tehr Theological Seminary in Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. He said he plans to hold religious services while here.

IN HIS ROLE as a cowboy singer, Beckham said he has an album coming out entitled "Material Witness." He first described it as a "kinda party record on Garrison," but later said it was "just a bunch of songs I've done and doesn't have anything to do with Garrison.

Beckham said he needed the bodyguards because he has been threatened both in Omaha and here. He said his mother, who lives here, has had telephone calls from persons who said Beckham would be harmed if he appeared before the jury.

BEFORE BECKHAM'S brief court appearance, newsmen were told by Jimmy Beckham, 17, one of the brothers, that they could interview Thomas Beckham if they would come to Booker's office at 2538 Tulane.

The press corps trooped to the office, only to be told by Booker that no interviews would be given.

Garrison's original subpena for Beckham alleged that the singer was an associate of the late David William Ferrie, a key figure in the DA's probe of the slaying of President John F. Kennedy.

THE SUBPENA SAID Beckman and Ferrie were both ordained priests in the "Old Orthodox Catholic Church of North America."

The document also said Beckham was reported to be in Dallas in November of 1963, the month the President was killed.

In Beckham's absence, the jury heard legislative auditor James B. Lancaster, but it was not disclosed in what connection. Lancaster would say only his appearance "was not because of anything our audits have uncovered."

BESIDES THE Kennedy probe, the jury is investigating some land purchases by the Orleans Parish School Board, and other matters.

Other persons waiting to testify today were identified as Dr. Joseph Weinberg, 4900 Carondelet; Leon Rosenweig, 5637 Evelyn pl.; the Rev. Spencer Taylor, 207 N. Tonti; Girard Villamarette, of City Hall.

No one disclosed in what case these persons were to testify.



—States-Item Photo

THOMAS E. BECKHAM

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 2-1-68

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY DALLAS, T. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N. O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE 62-109060-4131

(Clipping in Space Below)

Marina Is Ordered to Appear in N.O.

Held Necessary Witness in Murder Probe

With one out-of-state Kennedy death probe witness in New Orleans, District Attorney Jim Garrison seemed assured Thursday of getting another — the widow of accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald.

Texas District Court Judge John Mead ruled in Dallas that Mrs. Marina Oswald Porter must come to New Orleans, and said she is a "material and necessary witness" in the investigation of the murder of President John F. Kennedy.

The witness already in New Orleans, Thomas Edward Beckham appeared in Criminal District Court Thursday, but his appearance before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury was re-scheduled for Feb. 15.

Mrs. Porter's husband accompanied her to the hearing on Garrison's subpena under the interstate agreement for the return of witnesses.

TRAVELING EXPENSES

She would not comment after the hearing, but she has said previously she would return to New Orleans "if I have to."

She is scheduled to go before the grand jury Feb. 8 and 9. Judge Mead presented a check from Garrison's office for traveling expenses to Mrs. Porter.

In New Orleans, Beckham, 27, asked the court for time to confer with his attorney, newly elected state Rep. Edward M. Booker.

Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock agreed to the delay, and Judge Matthew S. Braniff told Beckham to appear before the jury at 9 a.m. Feb. 15 "without further notice."

Beckham arrived in New Orleans shortly after midnight. Ordered to appear in N. O. from Omaha, where a court had ordered him to return as a material witness at Garrison's request.

WILL HOLD SERVICES

Beckham will bear his own expenses during the delay.

Three pistol-toting men accompanied Beckham into court. One, James Hauger, 32, said he resigned from the Omaha police force two days before to act as Beckman's bodyguard.

Another was an unidentified brother of Beckham, and the third was Herman Hennig, who carried credentials as an auxiliary sheriff. Two other brothers of Beckham were also with him.

Beckham described himself as a minister and psychologist, and said he intends to hold services while in New Orleans. He said he has a degree from Faith Bible College and the theological seminary in Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

Also known as a cowboy singer, Beckham discussed a reported forthcoming album entitled "Material Witness." He first said it was a "kinda party record on Garrison," but later said it was "just a bunch of songs I've done and doesn't have anything to do with Garrison."

THREATENED, CLAIM

As for the bodyguards, Beckham said he needs them because he has been threatened in Omaha and in New Orleans. Beckham said his mother, a New Orleans resident, has had telephone calls from persons who said he would be hurt if he went before the jury.

Before Beckham's arrival in court newsmen went to Booker's office at 2538 Tulane ave., only to find that no interviews were being held.

Garrison's subpena said Beckham was an associate of the late David William Ferrie, who has a prominent part in Garrison's theories. It said both were ordained priests in the old Orthodox Catholic Church of North America."

AUDITOR HEARD

The subpena also alleged that Beckham was reportedly in Dallas in November of 1963, the month of the assassination.

The grand jury did hear legislative auditor James B. Lancaster, but it was not explained why. Lancaster only said his appearance "was not because of anything our audits have uncovered."

Among other things, the jury also is investigating some transactions of the Orleans Parish School Board involving leases and land purchases.

Also subpenaed were Dr. Joseph Weinberg, 4900 Carondelet; Leon Rosenweig, 5637 Evelyn ct.; the Rev. Spencer Taylor, 201 N. Tonti; and Girard Villamarette.



AP WIREPHOTO

MRS. MARINA OSWALD PORTER

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 2-2-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

Classification: 89

Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

62-109248-6131

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Marina Is Ordered To Testify In Orleans

A Dallas judge ruled today that the widow of Lee Harvey Oswald must come to New Orleans next week to testify in District Attorney Jim Garrison's Kennedy assassination probe.

Texas District Court Judge John Mead told Mrs. Marina Oswald Porter at Dallas she is a "material and necessary witness" in the New Orleans investigation of the slaying of President John F. Kennedy.

Meanwhile, Thomas Edward Beckham, another out-of-town state witness sought by Garrison, appeared at Criminal District Court here today, but his grand jury appearance was delayed until Feb. 15.

MRS. PORTER IS NOW SCHEDULED to appear before the jury Feb. 8 and 9.

She appeared at the Dallas court with her husband and would make no comment after the judge's decision. She had previously said she would return to New Orleans "if I have to."

The court action today was a hearing on Garrison's subpena under the interstate agreement for return of witnesses.

Judge Mead presented Marina with a check from Garrison's office to cover her traveling expenses to New Orleans.

IN THE NEW ORLEANS COURT action, Beckham, 27, asked that his grand jury appearance be put off until he had a chance to confer with his local attorney, newly elected state Rep. Edward H. Booker.

Assistant DA James L. Alcock agreed to the request and Judge Matthew S. Braniff told Beckham to appear before the jury at 9 a.m. Feb. 15 "without further notice."

Beckham arrived in town shortly after midnight from Omaha, where a court had ordered him to return as a material witness at Garrison's request.

62-109060-1611
ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 2-1-68
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY DALLAS, T. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-1611
NOT RECORDED

The witness will remain in town at his own expense because the delay was at his own request.

BECKHAM WAS accompanied to court this morning by three men with pistols. One was James Hauger, 32, who said he resigned from the Omaha police force two days ago to act as Beckham's bodyguard.

The other two were an unidentified brother of Beckham's and Herman Henning, who carried credentials as an auxiliary sheriff here. Two other brothers of Beckham's were also with him.

Beckham described himself as "a minister and psychologist with a degree from Faith Bible College and Teho Theological Seminary in Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. He said he plans to hold religious services while here.

IN HIS ROLE as a cowboy singer, Beckham said he has an album coming out entitled "Material Witness." He first described it as a "kinda party record on Garrison," but later said it was "just a bunch of songs I've done and doesn't have anything to do with Garrison.

Beckham said he needed the bodyguards because he has been threatened both in Omaha and here. He said his mother, who lives here, has had telephone calls from persons who said Beckham would be harmed if he appeared before the jury.

BEFORE BECKHAM'S brief court appearance, newsmen were told by Jimmy Beckham, 17, one of the brothers, that they could interview Thomas Beckham if they would come to Booker's office at 2538 Tulane.

The press corps trooped to the office, only to be told by Booker that no interviews would be given.

Garrison's original subpena for Beckham alleged that the singer was an associate of the late David William Ferrie, a key figure in the DA's probe of the slaying of President John F. Kennedy.

THE SUBPENA SAID Beckman and Ferrie were both ordained priests in the "Old Orthodox Catholic Church of North America."

The document also said Beckham was reported to be in Dallas in November of 1963, the month the President was killed.

In Beckham's absence, the jury heard legislative auditor James B. Lancaster, but it was not disclosed in what connection. Lancaster would say only his appearance "was not because of anything our audits have uncovered."

BESIDES THE Kennedy probe, the jury is investigating some land purchases by the Orleans Parish School Board, and other matters.

Other persons waiting to testify today were identified as Dr. Joseph Weinberg, 4900 Carondelet; Leon Rosenweig, 5637 Evelyn pl.; the Rev. Spencer Taylor, 202 N. Tonti; Girard Viliamarette, of City Hall.

No one disclosed in what case these persons were to testify.



THOMAS E. BECKHAM



—AP WIREPHOTO

MRS. MARINA OSWALD PORTER with husband in Dallas court.

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 12/28/67

The attached states Edgar Eugene Bradley, who has been sought by Jim Garrison, New Orleans District Attorney, in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy, is currently free on his own recognizance, and is fighting extradition to Louisiana.

The Citizens Committee of Inquiry has urged Governor Reagen of California to extradite Bradley to Louisiana for trial. This Committee was created by Mark Lane, author of "Rush to Judgment." Lane has been affiliated with communist front groups in the past.

Inasmuch as this information was obtained from news media, reports, no dissemination of same is being made at this time.

JFM:chs

WCS/M

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 28 1967

TELETYPE

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

634PM URGENT 12/28/67 DLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) 2P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE; MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES ITEM, FINAL EDITION, DEC. TWENTYEIGHT, INSTANT, REPORTED THAT EDGAR EUGENE BRADLEY, FREE ON HIS OWN RECOGNIZANCE, SOUGHT AN EXTRADITION HEARING TODAY TO AVOID A LOUISIANA TRIAL IN CONNECTION WITH THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT FINAL DECISION ON WHETHER BRADLEY WILL BE EXTRADITED APPARENTLY WILL LIE WITH GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN OF CALIF.

EX 106 REC 56 62-109060-6132

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT GEORGE J. JENSEN, BRADLEY'S ATTORNEY, SAID HE HAD ASKED GOVERNOR REAGAN'S LEGAL AFFAIRS SECRETARY FOR A "FULL FLEDGED" EXTRADITION HEARING ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT LOUISIANA GOVERNOR JOHN J. MC KEITHAN WILL FILE A REQUEST THAT BRADLEY BE BROUGHT TO NEW ORLEANS FOR PROSECUTION.

FEB 7 1968

END PAGE ONE

DEC 1967 F54

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

PAGE TWO

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, LATER A GROUP CALLED THE CITIZENS COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY URGED REAGAN BY LETTER TO EXTRADITE BRADLEY TO PERMIT A TRIAL OF THE CASE. THE GROUP CLAIMS IT REPRESENTS TWENTY THOUSAND AMERICANS.

NO ~~LHM~~ MEMO BEING SUBMITTED.

END

SVW

FBI WASH DC

P

CC MR. SULLIVAN

FBI

Date: 2/6/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: NEW ORLEANS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY.

One copy each of these newspaper articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

3 ENCLOSURES
(3) - Bureau (Encl. 3)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 3)
1 - Miami (Encl. 3)
1 - New Orleans

62-109060 6133

ECW:jab
(6)

DEC 69

FEB 9 1968

EX-105

5 - [illegible]

6 Fred

C. C. Bishop

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

55 FEB 13 1968

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Beckham Theft Charge Pending

JFK Probe Brings Out 1961 Jeff Case

Sources in Jefferson Parish revealed Friday that Thomas E. Beckham, witness in the Garrison investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, has a theft charge pending against him from 1961 in Jefferson.

Clerk of court records in Gretna show Thomas E. Beckham and Orville Beckham, a brother, both living at 3129 Gen. Meyer, Algiers, were arrested in July, 1961, for systematic theft of about $12,000 in cash and merchandise from the Halpern's Fabrics Store in the Westside Shopping Center. Orville Beckham was manager of the store at the time, and Thomas Beckham was employed in Halpern's Lakeside store.

Merchandise taken was allegedly being used by the brothers to stock two stores they intended to open in Gretna, authorities said at the time.

Orville Beckham served a year of probation for the theft, but Thomas was never brought to trial. The last court entry on the case was Jan. 30, 1963, when the trial of Thomas Beckham was continued because he was a patient at the Mandeville State Hospital.

Another aspect of the case learned Friday concerned Dr. Wayne Owens, a native of Louisiana and a former intern at the Louisiana State University Medical School.

Dr. Owens, now a resident physician at the University of Wisconsin Hospital in Madison, related the story of a psychology professor who treated a woman patient at Mandeville four days before Kennedy was murdered.

Dr. Owens quoted the professor as saying the woman mentioned the name "Jack Rubenstein" (later shortened to Jack Ruby), and suggested that Ruby posed a possible threat to Kennedy's life.

RUBY BLAMED

After the Nov. 22, 1963, assassination, Owens continued, the professor told his students that while he was with the woman the day of the killing she further warned that Ruby, not Lee Harvey Oswald, was the President's killer. He said her statements came before Ruby broke into the news by shooting Oswald in the Dallas police station basement.

In New Orleans, assistant District Attorney James Alcock said that a woman who allegedly worked as a stripper in Ruby's Dallas nightclub was brought to the Mandeville hospital awhile after the assassination. Alcock identified her as Miss Rose Chermie, and said that she gave statements at the hospital similar to those told to Dr. Owens by the professor.

Alcock further said that the district attorney's office received information on Miss Chermie and her statements early in the investigation of Kennedy's death.

The probe into Miss Chermie's claims ended, however, when she was killed in a car accident in 1965, added Alcock. He did not know of Dr. Owens' story until Thursday, and he indicated that a memorandum on the subject sparked new interest here in this aspect of the case.

Charges brought against Thomas Beckham here were for theft of $1,876.04 in merchandise. Court records show that his brother was charged with theft of $6,500 in merchandise and $5,500 in cash.

Thomas Beckham is scheduled to appear before Orleans Parish Grand Jury Feb. 15, after having been ordered by an Omaha, Neb., court to return to New Orleans as a material witness.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 22

SECTION 3

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 2-3-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Report La. Patient Bared JFK Plot

MADISON, Wis. (AP) — The Madison Capital Times quoted a young resident physician yesterday as asserting that a patient in a Mandeville, La., hospital had said, four days before the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, that he "knew of a plot to kill the president."

Dr. Wayne Owen was quoted by the newspaper as saying the unidentified man, one of three men whom Louisiana State Police had brought to the hospital as presumed drunk after an auto accident, had told a group of 11 medical students, including Owen, that "Jack Rubenstein" was involved in the plot.

Owen said that the students "just laughed it off" at the time but that when the president was assassinated, they took their story to New Orleans police. However, he said, they were unable to identify the patient and the man's records unaccountably could not be found later in the files at Jackson Memorial Hospital.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 5

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 2-2-68

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060

61123

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Notices Sent For Shaw Trial

Formal notices went out today confirming the Feb. 13 date for the trial of Clay L. Shaw on charges of conspiracy to kill President John F. Kennedy.

The notices were sent from the Clerk of Criminal District Court to Shaw, his attorneys and the surety company which posted bond for Shaw's appearance to stand trial.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 2

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 2-5-68

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY DALLAS, T. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

61-3255

62-109060-1

ENCLOSURE

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 2/6/68

The attached states that attorneys for Clay L. Shaw filed a motion 2/6/68, requesting his trial on charges of conspiracy in the assassination of President Kennedy be moved to another location. Shaw's attorneys' motion for change of venue is based on charge that Jim Garrison made a concerted effort to keep the case in the public eye, and create an atmosphere of prejudice, excitement, and tyrannical power. The Criminal District Court Judge in New Orleans set a hearing on the change of venue motion for 3/5/68, thus automatically postponing Shaw's 2/13/68 trial.

Inasmuch as this information was received from news media, no dissemination is being made of same.

JFM:chs

WCS/rm

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

FEB 6 1968

FBI WASH DC

TELETYPE

FBI NEW ORLS

708PM URGENT 2-6-68 CDC

TO DIRECTOR562-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, FEB. SIX INSTANT, REPORTED THAT ATTORNEYS FOR CLAY L. SHAW FILED A MOTION TODAY ASKING THAT HIS TRIAL ON CHARGES OF CONSPIRACY IN THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY BE MOVED TO A LOCATION AT LEAST ONE HUNDRED MILES AWAY FROM NEW ORLEANS. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT SHAW'S ATTORNEYS IN THE MOTION FILED CLAIMED THAT DISTRICT ATTORNEY JAMES GARRISON HAS CONDUCTED A DELIBERATE BARRAGE OF PUBLICITY DESIGNED TO INFLUENCE THE MINDS OF PROSPECTIVE JURORS MAKING IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR SHAW TO GET A FAIR TRIAL IN THE NEW ORLEANS AREA.

EX 110 REC 44 62-109060-6134

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY, JR. SET A HEARING ON MARCH FIVE ON THE CHANGE OF VENUE MOTION THUS AUTOMATICALLY POSTPONING

END PAGE ONE

FEB 9 1968

6 FEB 14 1968

MR DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Holt
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SHAW'S TRIAL WHICH HAD BEEN SCHEDULED FOR FEB. THIRTEEN NEXT. JUDGE HAGGERTY GRANTED THE STATE A WEEK TO REPLY IN WRITING TO THE CHANGE OF VENUE MOTION. JUDGE HAGGERTY ALSO INSTRUCTED DEFENSE ATTORNEY F. IRVIN DYMOND TO HAVE CLAY SHAW PRESENT IN COURT FEB. THIRTEEN AT WHICH TIME THE JUDGE SAID HE WOULD GRANT A CONTINUANCE IN THE TRIAL IN VIEW OF THE MARCH FIVE HEARING.

THE ARTICLE REPOTED THAT DYMOND'S MOTION CHARGED THAT THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE AND SPECIFICALLY GARRISON HAVE "MADE A CONCERTED EFFORT TO KEEP THE CASE IN THE PUBLIC EYE". DYMOND IN THE MOTION SAID THIS HAS "PRESENTED AN ATMOSPHERE OF PREJUDICE, PASSION, EXCITEMENT AND TYRANNICAL POWER SUCH AS TO RENDER IMPOSSIBLE A FREEDOM OF DISCUSSION BY THE POPULACE, MUCH LESS THE PROSPECTIVE JURORS, SO AS TO MAKE THE ATMOSPHERE OF METROPOLITAN NEW ORLEANS INCOMPATABLE WITH THE REQUIREMENT FOR FIAR AND ORDERLY ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE." THE MOTION ALSO SAID GARRISON'S ASSOCIATION WITH WARREN REPORT CRITICS MARK LANE AND HAROLD Weisberg

END PAGE TWO

(2)

WEISBURG WAS A "WELL PLANNED CONSPIRACY TO POISON THE MINDS OF JURORS .. THAT A CONSPIRACY DID EXIST, THUS PRE-SELLING THE POTENTIAL JURORS ON AN ESSENTIAL ELEMENT OF CRIME. ALLEGED." THE MOTION SAID THIS PUTS THE BURDEN OF PROOF ON THE DEFENSE TO DISPROVE A CONSPIRACY.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE DEFENSE MOTION CONTENDED THAT LAST YEAR THE DA'S OFFICE AGREED TO A CONTINUANCE AFTER THE DEFENSE EARLIER ASKED FOR A CHANGE OF VENUE ON GROUNDS OF A PREJUDICIAL ATMOSPHERE HERE. THE MOTION CONTENDED THAT THE STATE BY IMPLICATION AGREED THAT THE PREJUDICIAL ATMOSPHERE EXISTED AND MUST NOW SHOW IT NO LONGER EXISTS. THE MOTION ALSO CHARGED THAT AS OF NOV. ONE, SIXTYSEVEN, GARRISON BEGAN A CAMPAIGN TO REVIVE PUBLIC INTEREST IN THE CASE. IT SAID LOCAL NEWSPAPERS AND TELEVISION STATIONS GAVE "TOP COVERAGE TO THE CASE".

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE MOTION CITED SPEECHES BY LANE, A BOOK BY WEISBURG, AND ARTICLES IN RAMPARTS

END PAGE THREE

3

MAGAZINE, PLAYBOY MAGAZINE AND THE NATIONAL OBSERVER AS PART OF WHAT IT CALLED GARRISON'S CAMPAIGN TO KEEP THE CASE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

THE MOTION CHARGED THAT GARRISON'S SUBPOENAES TO OUT-OF-STATE WITNESSES WERE DESIGNED FOR PUBLICITY AND "FOR NO OTHER REASON" BECAUSE MANY OF THE PEOPLE INVOLVED HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN INTERVIEWED BY THE DA'S OFFICE. THE MOTION CITED THE BILL OF INFORMATION FILED DEC. TWO CHARGING EUGENE BRADLEY OF CALIF. WITH CONSPIRACY IN THE CASE AND SAID THAT GARRISON HAD A POLICEMAN DELIVER A PRESS RELEASE ON THE CHARGE TO NEWS MEDIA BEFORE THE ARREST WARRANT WAS DELIVERED TO CALIF. "GIVING BRADLEY TIME TO FILE." DYMOND'S MOTION SAID THE SOLE REASON FOR THE BRADLEY CHARGE WAS "TO LEND SUBSTANCE TO THE CHARGES AGAINST SHAW."

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT ALSO CITED WERE GARRISON'S NATIONAL TELEVISION APPEARANCE FEB. THREE, A STORY IN THE NATIONAL ENQUIRER AND WHAT THE MOTION CALLED A "NATIONWIDE

END PAGE FOUR

4

SPEAKING TOUR" BY GARRISON. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THE DEFENSE ATTORNEYS SAID THEY INFER THAT " THE DA OPERATES ON THE AESTHETIC THEORY THAT BY NOT MENTIONING THE NAME CLAY L. SHAW AT ANY OF THESE DISCUSSIONS IT TAKES HIM OUTSIDE THE COURT GUIDLINES.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

HOLD PLS

BAP

FBI WASH DC

I

Y

EB IA

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 2/4/68

Attached reports alleged intimidation of and threats against David Lewis, an associate of Jack Martin, aide to New Orleans District Attorney Garrison by Thomas E. Beckham in effort to secure Martin's files presumably relating to Garrison's probe of assassination of President Kennedy. Beckham is scheduled to appear as witness before grand jury in Garrison's probe and has been reported previously as having bodyguard named James Hauger, former Omaha, Nebraska police officer.

Lewis, Martin and Beckham were formerly associated several years ago in New Orleans.

[redacted]

Martin and Lewis initially set off Garrison's investigation and this gives keen insight into the type of mess in which Garrison is involved.

Data in attached will be furnished to the Department.

PLM:ded

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

FEB 4 1968

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

600PM URGENT 2/4/68 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) 3P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS -
INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

SAM DE PINO, REPORTER, WVUE TELEVISION, CHANNEL TWELVE, NEW ORLEANS, ADVISED THIS DATE THAT DAVID LEWIS, IN TELEPHONE CALL TO DE PINO, ONE THIRTY AM STATED HAD BEEN CONTACTED BY TOMMY BECKHAM AM FEBRUARY THREE LAST. BECKHAM AWARE LEWIS HAD BEEN LIVING AT ADDRESS OF JACK MARTIN PAST FEW MONTHS, WANTED LEWIS TO SECURE FILES OF MARTIN SUPPOSEDLY PERTINENT TO DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON'S CASE AND MAIL SAME TO BECKHAM IN CARE OF GENERAL DELIVERY, NEW ORLEANS. BECKHAM ACCOMPANIED BY ONE JIM LAST NAME UNKNOWN, OMAHA, NEBRASKA. BECKHAM TOLD LEWIS HE AND JIM WERE CIA AGENTS. LEWIS CLAIMS INTIMIDATED BY BECKHAM AND JIM, TOOK INNOCUOUS MATERIAL FROM MARTIN'S FILES BUT DID NOT MAIL TO BECKHAM. BECKHAM ALLEGEDLY TOLD LEWIS THAT IF HE DIDN'T COME THROUGH, HE WAS A DEAD MAN.

END PAGE ONE

REC-44 62-109060-6135
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FEB 9 1968

66 FEB 14 1968

FEB [illegible] F54

MR DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

NO 89-69

LEWIS LATER ADVISED DE PINO THAT BECKHAM RECONTACTED HIM, TOLD HIM TO MEET BECKHAM AT NEW ORLEANS DRUG STORE, TWO THIRTY PM, FEBRUARY FOUR. LEWIS TOLD BECKHAM HE WAS ILL, UNABLE TO MEET HIM, TO WHICH BECKHAM SAID, " THAT'S THE SORRIEST MISTAKE YOU WILL EVER MAKE IF YOU DON'T MEET ME." LEWIS NOTIFIED LOUIS IVON, INVESTIGATOR, FOR DA JIM GARRISON OF FOREGOING. IVON SUPPOSEDLY TOLD LEWIS NOT TO KEEP RENDEZVOUZ, THAT IVON WOULD "HANDLE THE MATTER". LEWIS ADVISED DE PINO THAT HE DOES NOT PLAN TO MEET BECKHAM AT DRUG STORE.

LEWIS ALLEGEDLY CONTACTED ASSISTANT CHIEF, PRESLEY TROSCLAIR, NEW ORLEANS POLICE DEPARTMENT NOPD, RE MATTER AND TROSCLAIR REFERRED LEWIS TO UNKNOWN DETECTIVE SERGEANT, WHO WAS ADVISED OF BECKHAM'S STATEMENTS TO LEWIS.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

NO 89-89

DE PINO ADVISED HE PLANS TO GO TO DRUG STORE AT APPOINTED TIME TO SEE IF BECKHAM SHOWS UP.

ABOVE BEING FURNISHED BUREAU IN VIEW OF IMPLIED THREAT OF BECKHAM AGAINST LEWIS. NO ACTION BEING TAKEN BY NEW ORLEANS, SINCE ORLEANS PARISH DA'S OFFICE AND NOPD AWARE OF IMPLIED THREAT.

LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM /LHM FOLLOWS.

END

MXS

FBI WASH DC

X

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. E. P. Callahan

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: January 22, 1968

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

By letter of 1/16/68 Assistant Attorney General Fred M. Vinson, Jr., forwarded the request of one of Clay L. Shaw's attorneys for information on former Special Agent William W. Turner, as Turner may be a witness at Shaw's pending trial. Turner is the self-centered, embittered individual who has made frequent scurrilous attacks upon the Director and the Bureau since his dismissal from the FBI. In recent weeks Turner has been closely associated with New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison.

The attorney, Edward F. Wegmann of New Orleans, advised the case of Louisiana vs. Shaw will be tried on or about February 13, 1968. Wegmann inquired whether Turner resigned from the FBI or was discharged and whether he ever was a member of the White House Secret Service Detail. Mr. Vinson speculates that if Turner appears as a witness he may be used in an attempt to discredit the Kennedy assassination investigation conducted by the FBI and other Government agencies.

Ordinarily, in answering an inquiry from a non-Federal Government source concerning a former employee, we supply minimum information, including dates of employment, position, and, if appropriate, that his services were terminated. Within the past year we have had two inquiries from Federal Government sources concerning Turner and we have answered them in much greater detail than usual. One was from the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in March, 1967, after a "Ramparts" magazine article had appeared concerning CIA subsidizing of various fronts or foundations. Turner, a member of the "Ramparts" magazine staff, had called at the Asia Foundation in San Francisco attempting to secure information concerning the source of the Foundation's funds, and CIA then filed a service record inquiry with us concerning him. In September, 1967, the National Security

Enclosures - 2 1-23-68 62-109060-6136

62-109060 EX 110 REC 44
REL:as (8) CONTINUED - OVER FEB 9 1968

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55 FEB 16 1968

PERS. REC. UNIT

Agency made a service record inquiry. These two inquiries were answered much more fully than usual, as indicated above.

Though the current inquirer, Attorney Wegmann, is in no sense a Federal Government agency, his inquiry has been transmitted to us through the Department. Because of this and because of the unique nature of this particular inquiry, it is felt we should furnish a concise memorandum to the Department setting forth brief facts as to Turner's FBI employment and dismissal and his efforts to obtain reinstatement in the FBI. This information has been prepared by the Administrative Division in this particular matter. It is felt that in furnishing this information to the Department, we should point out to the Department that it must be the Department's decision as to whether any or all of this information concerning Turner should be given to Mr. Wegmann.

Our files contain no information indicating whether Turner was ever a member of the White House Secret Service Detail. This information could be obtained by the Department through a check with the Secret Service or by the Department referring Mr. Wegmann to the Secret Service.

ACTION:

Attached for approval is a letter to Assistant Attorney General Vinson transmitting to him a concise summary of Turner's employment, dismissal and efforts to obtain reinstatement in the FBI. We are informing Mr. Vinson that it must be the Department's decision as to whether any or all of this information is to be given to Mr. Wegmann by the Department.

FBI

Date: 1/15/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (157-916)(C)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFO
CRIMINAL SECTION

PA; mental patient

[redacted] born 1/19/30 at Framingham, Mass., last known residence address [redacted] Lawrence, Mass., appeared at Philadelphia Office 1/15/68 and said that he wanted to confess that he is the person who assassinated President JOHN F. KENNEDY. Interview elicited info that [redacted] was a voluntary patient in the Veterans Administration (VA) Hospital, Bedford, Mass., and left that institution six days ago. He has VA claim file # C16696563. He carried cards identifying him as a registrant of local draft board #18, Middlesex County, Framingham, Mass., [redacted] He advised that he is collection full disability from the VA having been discharged from the U.S. Air Force (USAF) in 1957 for a nervous condition. He is also drawing disability payments from the Social Security System and is registered as [redacted], [redacted] prior to service in the USAF was in the U.S. Navy. [redacted] related that he drove to Dallas taking 2½ days to get there from Massachusetts, arriving there four or five days prior to the assassination. He fired four shots from the Book Depository Building. He did not know whether the rifle that he used was a bolt action [illegible] action.

REC-35 62-109060-6137

3- BUREAU (62-109060)
1- BOSTON (INFO)
1- PHILADELPHIA (157-916) 113

Airtel to PH 62-109060 1-16-68

FWM:mcl
(6)

RZ JAN 16 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

He ordered it by mail from a dealer at Louisville, Ky., and purchased ammunition at the same time receiving a box which contained 14 or 15 cartridges. He did not know OSWALD or JACK RUBY. [redacted] left the weapon after he assassinated the President. Fleeing from the building by the front door he went to his automobile which was parked nearby and left the area. [redacted] advised that he was hospitalized for schizophrenia and has been in and out of mental hospitals since 1957, having first been treated for mental illness prior to his discharge from USAF.

LESTER COONS, Supervisor of Patients Service, VA Hospital, Bedford, Mass., on 1/15/68 advised the Boston Office that [redacted] was a voluntary patient and who eloped on 1/10/68. He was rated [redacted] incompetent and has a 100% disability service connected. [redacted] said that he has read about the assassination in the Warren Commission reports and the newspapers, and read at least one other book re the assassination but is unable to recall the name of the author. [redacted] volunteered to return to the care of the VA and was examined 1/15/68 at the VA Hospital in Philadelphia, Pa., and it is anticipated that he will be transferred from Philadelphia, Pa., to the VA Hospital in Coatesville, Pa., which handles cases involving mental illness. [redacted] mother, [redacted] resides [redacted] Crystal River, Fla. [redacted] has been staying at the YMCA in Philadelphia. He came to Philadelphia to surrender because he liked Philadelphia when he was in that city while in the U.S. Navy. [redacted] said he was considering suicide and while still in the USAF attempted suicide by cutting his wrists. He has two faint scars on his left wrist. [redacted] is described as white male, 5'10", 150 lbs., eyes hazel, hair brown. Info re [redacted] was furnished by SA FRANK W. MULDERIG to MICHAEL A. KELLY, U.S. Secret Service, Philadelphia, Pa., at 11:40 a.m. 1/15/68. No further action will be taken by Philadelphia. UACB. Info copy to Boston. LHM being submitted to Secret Service.

SUICIDAL TENDENCIES.

1/16/68

Airtel

1 - Mr. Raupach

3

To: SAC, Philadelphia

REC-35 6137

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

RePHairtel 1/15/68.

Referenced airtel set forth information concerning [redacted] and concerns his mental instability.

Although the information concerning [redacted] was furnished to U. S. Secret Service in Philadelphia, immediately incorporate information set forth in referenced airtel into an appropriate letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination by the Bureau.

This matter should be handled expeditiously.

KMR:dcs
(4) dcs

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO....

MAILED 22
JAN 16 1968
COMM-FBI

66-JAN 19 1968

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE:

[redacted] appeared at the Philadelphia Office 1/15/68 stating that he wanted to confess he was the person that assassinated President Kennedy. It was determined [redacted] had previously been hospitalized for schizophrenia, and an inquiry with the VA Hospital, Bedford, Massachusetts, determined [redacted] a voluntary patient "eloped" on 1/10/68. He volunteered to return to the VA Hospital which he did. U. S. Secret Service, Philadelphia was advised; however, the information regarding [redacted] should be incorporated into an LHM for dissemination by the Bureau.

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 1/15/68

Clay L. Shaw has been charged by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison with conspiring to assassinate President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, and an indictment was obtained.

The attached states that Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty, Jr., has stated he intends to bring the case of Clay L. Shaw to trial 2/13/68. According to Haggerty, the only legal way to delay the trial is for the defense to request a change of venue.

Inasmuch as the attached information was obtained from news media, it is not being disseminated.

JFM:chs

WRS/M

FBI WASH DC

4:45PM URGENT 1/15 CJM

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 15 1968

TELETYPE

REC 67

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS INFO CONCERNING, OOS DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, FINAL EDITION, JAN. FIFTEEN INSTANT, REPORTED THAT CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY, JR. SAID TODAY HE INTENDS TO BRING THE CASE OF CLAY L. SHAW TO TRIAL FEB. THIRTEEN NEXT. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE JUDGE HAGGERTY SAID THE ONLY LEGAL WAY HE KNOWS TO DELAY THE TRIAL PAST THE FEB. DATE IS FOR THE DEFENSE TO REQUEST A CHANGE OF VENUE. THE JUDGE SAID HE HAS NO INDICATION DEFENSE ATTORNEYS PLAN SUCH A MOVE THOUGH THEY HAVE THE RIGHT TO DO SO ANYTIME BEFORE FEB. THIRTEEN. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT HAGGERTY SAID EVEN IF SUCH A REQUEST IS MADE IT WOULD NOT DELAY THE TRIAL IF THE REQUEST WAS DENIED.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

EX-101

REC 67 62-109060-6138

62-109060-6138

RECORDED
22 JAN 17 1968

END

XEROX
JAN 1968

GJM

59 JAN 22 1968

FBI WASH DC

OC- MR. SULLIVAN

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 1/30/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
(ATT: GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIV.)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (89-75) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63,
Dallas, Texas
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING

ReNYairtel to Bureau, 1/19/68; and Bureau airtel to NY, 1/22/68.

On 1/19/68, the records of the NYCPD were checked by SA AUGUST J. MICEK, but contained no record which could be identified with ROBERT E. SPRAGUE.

On 1/26/68, the records of the Credit Bureau of Greater NY were checked by IC JOHN L. KAPP, but contained no record which could be identified with ROBERT E. SPRAGUE.

EDWARD A. GOULET, 87-19 57th Avenue, Elmhurst, New York, will be interviewed as instructed by the Bureau.

(3 - Bureau
1 - New York

JJA:lla
(5)

REC 11 62-109060-6139
EX 110

12 JAN 31 1968

C. C. - Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

57 FEB 5

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 2/2/68

Walter is a former Security Patrol Clerk of the New Orleans Office whose name was mentioned by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison several nights ago on the Johnny Carson television program. Garrison said Walter had told Mark Lane of a message received in the New Orleans Office shortly before the assassination that President Kennedy was to be assassinated in Dallas. The next day Walter advised our Jacksonville Office that he never told Mark Lane anything of the sort. This information has been prepared and is now in the process of being furnished to the White House and Attorney General.

The attached reflects the unethical and scurrilous methods being used by Mark Lane and Garrison in their so-called investigation.

The attached will be furnished to the White House and Attorney General.

TNG:chs

2 WCS/WH Liaison

Lee 2/5

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

FEB 2 1968

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

731PM URGENT 2/2/68 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) 6P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

WILLIAM S. WALTER, MENTIONED BY DA JAMES GARRISON ON THE "TONIGHT SHOW" AS BEING SOURCE OF INFORMATION REGARDING TWX MESSAGE TO FBI OFFICES, VOLUNTARILY APPEARED THIS OFFICE TODAY AND ADVISED HE HAD FURNISHED COMPLETE INFORMATION CONCERNING HIS CONTACTS WITH MARK LANE TO SAC, JACKSONVILLE. WALTER STATED UPON RETURN TO HIS APARTMENT LOCATED ONE FIVE THREE THREE JACKSON AVE., NEW ORLEANS, APPROXIMATELY TWELVE THIRTY PM TODAY, HE FOUND A LETTER FROM MARK LANE WHICH HAD BEEN SLIPPED UNDER THE DOOR OF HIS APARTMENT. WALTER MADE AVAILABLE LETTER FROM LANE WHICH IS AS FOLLOWS:

A CONSIDERABLE PERIOD OF TIME HAS PASSED SINCE YOU INFORMED ME THAT YOU WOULD CONTACT ME. I HAVE CALLED THE

END PAGE ONE

EX 110 REC 58 62-109060-6148

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

XEROX

FEB 16 1968

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR FEB 12 1968

TELEPHONE NUMBER THAT YOU GAVE TO ME AND THERE HAS BEEN NO ANSWER. I HAVE VISITED YOUR APARTMENT AND NO ONE HAS BEEN HOME.

"IN THE CIRCUMSTANCES I FEEL THAT I SHOULD REPEAT MY STATEMENT TO YOU. THERE ARE TWO WAYS THAT THE MATERIAL THAT YOU REFERRED TO MAY BE USED. EITHER YOU MAY GIVE TO ME THE TELEGRAM WHICH SPEAKS FOR ITSELF AND I GIVE TO YOU THE ASSURANCE AGAIN THAT YOUR NAME WILL NOT BE MENTIONED IN CONNECTION WITH IT OR I RECOMEND TO MR. GARRISON THAT HE USE ALL OF THE OTHER DATA AVAILABLE INCLUDING A SWORN STATEMENT BY ME AS TO OUR CONVERSATION. MR. GARRISON IS MOST RELUCTANT TO UTILIZE A STATEMENT WHICH REFERS TO YOU BY NAME BUT IF NO OTHER PROOF IS AVAILABLE I DO NOT SEE HOW HE CAN DO ANYTHING ELSE. THIS STEP WOULD BE OBVIATED BY YOUR DELIVERING THE TELEGRAM OR A COPY OF IT TO ME.

"THE PRESIDENT IS DEAD. HIS MURDERERS ~~REMAIN~~ REMAIN UNPUNISHED AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE UNINFORMED AS TO THE DETAILS OF HIS DEATH. YOU ARE IN A POSITION TO BRING ABOUT A DRAMATIC CHANGE IN THAT VERY UNSATISFACTORY STATE

END PAGE TWO

OF AFFAIRS. I HOPE YOU WILL DO SO VOLUNTARILY. SHOULD YOU REFUSE TO DO SO THEN I WILL ADVISE MR. GARRISON THAT IT IS MY VERY STRONG OPINION THAT A STATEMENT--FROM ME, REFERRING IN DETAIL TO OUR CONVERSATION, SHOULD BE PUBLICLY RELEASED WITHIN THE NEXT FORTYEIGHT TO SEVENTYTWO HOURS."

WALTER STATED APPROXIMATELY TWO PM TODAY HE CALLED THE PHONE NUMBER LISTED AT THE BOTTOM OF THIS LETTER AND A MAID WHO ANSWERED PHONE FURNISHED A PHONE NUMBER WHERE MARK LANE COULD BE REACHED. HE CALLED THIS NUMBER WHICH WAS THE PHONE NUMBER OF DA GARRISON'S OFFICE AND ASKED TO SPEAK TO MARK LANE. WALTER SAID HE TOLD LANE WHO HE WAS AND LANE SAID HE HAD BEEN TRYING TO GET IN TOUCH WITH HIM AND HAD WRITTEN LETTERS TO HIM, CALLED HIM AT HIS APARTMENT AND CONTACTED HIS APARTMENT, BUT HAD BEEN UNABLE TO REACH HIM. WALTER SAID HE TOLD LANE HE UNDERSTOOD THAT HE HAD MADE THE NEWS AND THAT HE HAD SEEN THE TELEVISION PROGRAM. WALTER CLAIMS HE TOLD LANE HE DID NOT APPROVE OF WHAT THEY

WERE DOING AND THE INFORMATION ATTRIBUTED TO HIM ON THE TELEVISION PROGRAM WAS TOTALLY FALSE AND THAT HE EMPHATICALLY DENIED THE STATEMENTS ATTRIBUTED TO HIM AT ANY TIME.

LANE INFORMED WALTER THAT THEY BELIEVED HE HAD VALUABLE INFORMATION AND THEY THOUGHT THE RELEASE OF THIS INFORMATION ON TELEVISION THE BEST THING TO DO UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES SINCE WALTER COULD NOT BE CONTACTED.

WALTER SAID HE TOLD LANE "YOU MEAN THE ONLY THING YOU COULD DO WAS TO ATTRIBUTE STATEMENTS TO ME ON NATIONAL TELEVISON THAT WERE ~~TO~~ TOTALLY FALSE. I DID NOT SAY THESE THINGS TO YOU OR ANYONE ELSE."

WALTER SAID LANE TOLD HIM THAT THE BEST THING THEY COULD DO WOULD BE TO TAKE HIM BEFORE THE GRAND JURY AND FIND OUT WHETHER HE HAD ANY INFORMATION. WALTER SAID HE TOLD LANE TO GO AHEAD AND BRING HIM BEFORE THE GRAND JURY, THAT HE HAD NOTHING TO HIDE AND COULD ONLY TELL THE TRUTH.

WALTER SAID HE TOLD LANE THAT HE WANTED LANE TO KNOW THAT HE THOUGHT THE BUREAU WAS A FINE ORGANIZATION AND THAT HE DID NOT APPROVE OF WHAT HE WAS TRYING TO DO BY INVOLVING HIM IN THE INVESTIGATION AND THAT HE HAD NO INFORMATION

OF VALUE CONCERNING THEIR INVESTIGATION. LANE TOLD WALTER THAT HE KNEW WHAT THEY COULD DO AND THAT HE COULD NOT HIDE FROM THEM. LANE SUGGESTED THAT IF A TWX MESSAGE EXISTED WALTER SHOULD CONTACT HIS FRIENDS WHO WERE FORMERLY EMPLOYED BY THE FBI AND SEND LANE A COPY OF IT.

WALTER CLAIMS THAT ABOVE PHONE CONVERSATION WITH LANE LASTED FOR APPROXIMATELY FIVE MINUTES. HE SAID HE HAS CONTACTED ATTORNEY GUY WOOTEN IN NEW ORLEANS, WITH WHOM HE INTENDS TO CONFER IN DETAIL IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE. WALTER SAID HE DOES NOT PLAN TO TESTIFY BEFORE THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY IN CONNECTION WITH GARRISON'S INVESTIGATION OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

WALTER STATED THAT HE HAD RECALLED ADDITIONAL INFORMATION WHICH HE DID NOT FURNISH DURING INTERVIEW WITH THE SAC AT JACKSONVILLE. HE STATED THAT DURING HIS FIRST CONVERSATION WITH LANE, LANE MENTIONED TO HIM THAT THEY ALREADY HAD INFORMATION ABOUT THE TWX MESSAGE AND THAT THERE ARE PEOPLE WHO ARE PUTTING THEIR JOBS ON THE LINE AND THEIR LIVES ON THE LINE AND ARE COOPERATING WITH THEM. WALTER SAID LANE

DID NOT INDICATE WHETHER OR NOT THESE PEOPLE WERE EMPLOYEES OF THE FBI AND DID NOT FURNISH ANY INFORMATION AS TO THEIR IDENTITY.

WALTER SAID IT WAS HIS IMPRESSION THAT LANE WAS ENDEAVORING TO LOCATE DISGRUNTLED FORMER EMPLOYEES OF THE FBI WHO MIGHT BE PERSUADED TO COOPERATE WITH THEM IN THEIR INVESTIGATION OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

~~LHM~~ memo BEING SUBMITTED.

END

BGM

FBI WASH DC

LHM disseminated to AAGs Weick, Vinson & Yeagley; also to CIA - and Secret Service by RJS 2/6/68.

RJS

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

FBI

Date: 2/8/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (89-75)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC - INFO CONCERNING

Re NY airtel to the Bureau, 1/30/68.

There is enclosed for the Bureau the original and four copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning the interview of [redacted], Elmhurst, NY. [redacted] was interviewed by SAS JOHN J. AHERNE and HENRY C. LARSEN.

Local dissemination is being made to US Secret Service, NYC.

cc LHM
AAG VINSON
USSS 2/12/68
1 cc LHM Enc 5 732

REC 16 62-109060-6141

EX-105

8 FEB 9 1968

ENCLOSURE

(3)-Bureau (Encl. 5)
1-New York

JJA:ems
(5)

C. C. Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

67 FEB 12 1968

FD-376 (Rev. 8-1-68)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. BUfile 62-109060
Director NYfile 89-75

United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

Re: Assassination of John Fitzgerald Kennedy

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☐ Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.

2. ☐ Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.

3. ☒ Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.

4. ☐ U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.

5. ☐ Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:

   (a) ☐ Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
   (b) ☐ Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
   (c) ☐ Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.

6. ☐ Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph ☐ has been furnished ☐ enclosed ☐ is not available
☐ may be available through _____

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s)) (1)
U. S. Secret Service, NYC

Enclosure(s) (Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

BUfile 62-109060
NYfile 89-75

New York, New York
February 8, 1968

Assassination of John Fitzgerald Kennedy November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas

[redacted], Elmhurst, New York, was interviewed on February 7, 1968, concerning a letter he had previously sent to the Department of Justice, Washington D.C., in which he stated he had evidence concerning, bombings, shootings and assaults and "eye witness testimony" concerning the death of President Kennedy.

[redacted] was entirely incoherent during this interview and when specifically questioned concerning President Kennedy, stated he had known Mr. Kennedy when he, Kennedy, was a policeman in New York City.

[redacted] stated he was born on October 18, 1930, Bronx, New York, is 5'4", weighs 180 pounds, brown hair and wears glasses. He stated his stepfather [redacted] lives in the apartment above him, telephone number [redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-109060-1111

-1-

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 2/2/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, JACKSONVILLE (89-16)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of a Letterhead Memorandum captioned as above pertaining to WILLIAM S. WALTER. One copy of LHM is being furnished to the recipient offices.

Mr. WALTER advised that if further contact with him is necessary, he can be contacted at 1533 Jackson Avenue, New Orleans, La., telephone 529-7419.

Former clerk, New Orleans office.

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 5) (RM)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - New Orleans (89-69) (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - Jacksonville
DKB:ced
(6)

REC 19 EX 110 62-109060-6142

34 FEB 5 1968

Please copy of attached memo and forward to file of William S. Walter

Date typed 2/2/68
Date rec'd 2/2/68
Date dict. 2/2/68
Date trans. 2/2/68
Dictated but not read by author
Typed by C. E. Bishop

2 Xerox copies made of LHM for Jacksonville file

FEB 15 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Special Agent in Charge

51 FEB 19 1968

FBI/DOJ

PERS. REC. UNIT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Jacksonville, Florida
February 2, 1968

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

On the morning of February 1, 1968, Mr. WILLIAM S. WALTER, 1533 Jackson Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, contacted Special Agent in Charge D. K. BROWN by telephone and furnished the following information:

Mr. WALTER stated he was in Jacksonville for a short period of time, and on the night of January 31, 1968, he had seen the Johnny Carson Show on television and that certain representations were made by District Attorney JIM GARRISON which were inaccurate and untrue. Mr. WALTER made an appointment to appear at the Jacksonville Office during the afternoon of February 1, 1968, and furnish the facts concerning his contacts with people concerned in the GARRISON investigation of the death of President KENNEDY.

On the afternoon of February 1, 1968, Mr. WALTER came to the office and advised that the Johnny Carson Show, supra, consisted of an interview with JIM GARRISON. Near the end of the show, JOHNNY CARSON was pressing GARRISON for new evidence he allegedly had to offer and GARRISON referred to MARK LANE who had been helping GARRISON in the investigation. GARRISON, according to Mr. WALTER's recollection, said that MARK LANE had obtained from Mr. WALTER a sworn statement which reflected that on the morning of November 17, 1963, Mr. WALTER had received a "TWX message" directed to all Southern Regional Offices of the FBI. The message advised that an attempt to assassinate President KENNEDY would be made in Dallas on November 22, 1963. Further, that WALTER, who was working alone on the midnight to 8 a.m., shift, called the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Office and was instructed to call a number

109475

of Agents in New Orleans and tell them to maintain contact with various informants. GARRISON further alleged that this affidavit quoted Mr. WALTER as saying that a FBI directive ordered the New Orleans Office to have various Agents who had conducted interviews concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY examine these interview reports to make sure there were no conflicts contained within them. The Agents were ordered to resolve the conflicts, prepare new reports and destroy the old reports.

Mr. WALTER advised that the following series of events detail his entire relationship with members of the GARRISON group:

While a student at Tulane University and in December 1967 (believed to be the first week of December), he attended a speech made by MARK LANE at Tulane University. LANE's speech concerned the Warren Commission Report, his findings from investigation of President KENNEDY's assassination and the new book which MARK LANE was publishing.

Following the speech, MARK LANE held a question and answer period at the University Center at Tulane University. About two hundred people attended. WALTER attended the question and answer session and observed MARK LANE answer a number of questions. MARK LANE indicated to the audience that in the past he had been under surveillance by FBI Agents during all of his speaking activities and investigative activities.

At that time Mr. WALTER was standing in the rear of the meeting room and a friend of Mr. WALTER, whose identity he does not recall, but whose identity he can determine if necessary, asked if Mr. WALTER was the FBI employee surveilling Mr. LANE at this time. Mr. WALTER answered that he was not employed by the Bureau any longer and had no interest in Mr. LANE whatsoever. A woman who was standing near-by obviously overheard this conversation and approached Mr. WALTER, identifying herself as Mrs. MARK LANE. She asked whether he had ever been employed by the FBI. Mr. WALTER told Mrs. LANE that he had formerly

been employed by the FBI as a clerical employee while going to Tulane University in his spare time. Mrs. LANE asked if Mr. WALTER would like to talk to her husband, MARK LANE. Mr. WALTER replied he had no reason to talk with Mr. LANE and that he was preparing to leave. She then asked if Mr. WALTER was employed during the time of the assassination investigation and Mr. WALTER replied in the affirmative. She then asked if he could give her the identity of any former FBI employees who were involved in the investigation of the assassination. Mr. WALTER advises he gained the impression from this conversation that Mrs. MARK LANE was interested in making contact with any former FBI employees whom she could interview concerning the investigation.

Mr. WALTER told Mrs. LANE that he had resigned his position with the FBI about a year prior to the conversation; that he was not aware of the identity of any employees who participated in the investigation; and that had he such information, he would not be at liberty to disclose it to her.

Mrs. LANE then rather bluntly stated that "we have some information indicating that the FBI knew the assassination was going to take place." She then made a little speech to the effect that if he were aware of any information along the lines that the Bureau knew President KENNEDY was to be assassinated in Dallas, it was his patriotic duty, regardless of his feeling for the FBI, to bring this information to their attention.

Mr. WALTER told her he did not wish to talk to Mr. LANE and did not wish to get involved in any type of investigation of who killed the President. Mrs. LANE told him that if he ever wanted to talk to MARK LANE, he could make a contact through their residence on Charter Street in New Orleans and that the LANEs were listed in the telephone directory. Mr. WALTER then left the meeting.

Shortly after this incident, Mr. WALTER left New Orleans to go to Atlanta where he spent two weeks in a training course for Permacel, the industrial tape division of Johnson and Johnson. He returned to New Orleans the Friday before Christmas 1967. Shortly after his return to New Orleans, he heard a news bulletin on the radio to the effect that JIM GARRISON was in possession of a copy of a TWX message which indicated that the FBI had prior knowledge that President KENNEDY was going to be assassinated. Mr. WALTER thereafter was in constant travel status until 1/16/68 at which time he returned to New Orleans.

The following morning his landlord, BOYD ALLISON, 1531 Jackson Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, told Mr. WALTER that a group of men with the Detective Division of the New Orleans Police Department had been trying to locate him and Mr. ALLISON gave Mr. WALTER a telephone number and the name - Mr. BRITAL. Mr. ALLISON told Mr. WALTER that this man BRITAL had stated Mr. WALTER was an important witness and should call the telephone number immediately upon arriving in New Orleans. Mr. WALTER made contact with BRITAL by telephone. BRITAL identified himself as being an employee of the New Orleans District Attorney's Office and said it was important to make contact with WALTER immediately.

Mr. WALTER had placed his call to BRITAL from a telephone booth at the Burger King Drive-in at the corner of Clairborne and Carrollton Avenue, and he agreed to wait at that location for Mr. BRITAL. BRITAL shortly drove up to the drive-in with another individual who was identified as an employee of the District Attorney's Office but whose name WALTER does not recall. Within a moment or two a third individual, name unknown, but a member of the District Attorney's Office, arrived in a second car and almost immediately thereafter Mr. and Mrs. MARK LANE arrived at the drive-in. Upon seeing the LANEs, WALTER immediately knew that they wished to talk about the KENNEDY assassination, so he said to them, "You are teaming up on me and I refuse to talk about my activity in the Bureau or about President KENNEDY's assassination investigation."

BRITAL asked if WALTER had not indicated to Mrs. LANE that he wished to talk to MARK LANE. WALTER denied having made any such indication and left to get into his car. He was followed to his automobile by Mr. and Mrs. MARK LANE. There they engaged him in conversation apart from the rest of the group. LANE asked whether WALTER was employed by the Bureau during the time of the investigation of the President's assassination. WALTER replied to the affirmative, but said that he had no information concerning the investigation.

At this point MARK LANE asked, "Did you receive a TWX from FBI headquarters the Sunday before the assassination that KENNEDY was to be assassinated in Dallas, Texas?" WALTER replied to LANE that he was not sure that he was even on duty on that particular date, that as part of his duties he was required to receive and send numerous teletypes. LANE then told WALTER that the American people had a right to know the full truth about what happened in Dallas and that LANE felt it was everyone's obligation to contribute to finding out the truth and if WALTER had any knowledge that the FBI was concealing information or that the FBI was aware that an assassination attempt was to be made, that WALTER had the duty to make it known.

LANE then asked if WALTER had a copy of a "TWX" to this effect. WALTER told LANE he had no copies of any Bureau communications and that he knew of no one who did.

At this point WALTER insisted that he had to leave to go to Biloxi, Mississippi, and LANE said, "I want you to know that all of your expenses are covered." WALTER replied that he had done nothing for LANE to earn expenses. LANE asked whether WALTER would like to come to work for JIM GARRISON. Upon receipt of a negative reply, LANE said that JIM GARRISON was backed by a group of people and he had access to a lot of money and would be willing to pay a lump sum for any information WALTER

might be able to furnish MARK LANE. WALTER told LANE he had a job and had done nothing that would merit a lump sum payment.

LANE was most persistent and again queried WALTER about the existence of the "TWX" mentioned above and in parting LANE asked that WALTER do him the favor of calling LANE when he was next in New Orleans. WALTER replied he would not be back for sometime and then left.

Mr. WALTER advised that he never received or saw a teletype or other message containing the information being sought by LANE. He further emphatically denies that he ever received any payment of any sort from LANE or GARRISON or persons associated with this investigation and also emphatically denies that he has ever furnished an affidavit or signed statement of any kind to these people.

Mr. WALTER further said that he had had no conversation with MARK LANE or any other persons concerning an alleged FBI directive to the FBI New Orleans Office instructing Agents who had conducted interviews concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY to examine these interview reports and make sure there were no conflicts contained therein. He could recall no conversation concerning orders to resolve the conflicts, prepare new reports, and destroy old ones.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 6143

PAGE NO. ENTIRE DOCUMENT

NO. OF PAGES 11

SECTION NO.

151

CIA

REFERRAL

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 2/1/68

On 1/31 - 2/1/68, Johnny Carson had, as his guest on his television show, New Orleans District Attorney Garrison. During show, Garrison alleged that Mark Lane, who is assisting Garrison, had interviewed William Walter, a former Security Patrol Clerk of the New Orleans FBI Office, at which time Walter allegedly told Lane that he was aware of an FBI teletype dated 11/17/63, advising there was to be an assassination attempt of President Kennedy in Dallas 11/22/63.

On 2/1/68, William Walter contacted Jacksonville Office and requested to be interviewed since he wanted to set the record straight. Attached teletype sets forth details of interview with Walter. It is to be noted that Walter denies ever possessing any knowledge of an FBI teletype 11/17/63, as reported by Garrison. Walter also stated he possessed no information indicating an FBI instruction to all offices in connection with the report writing procedures.

Data set forth herein will be disseminated to the White House and Attorney General, along with the other highlights of Garrison's appearance on the Johnny Carson show.

WCS/M - 2WAD

REL: chs

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

FEB 1 1968

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI JACKSVLE

520 PM URGENT 2/1/68 MHM

TO DIRECTOR

FROM JACKSONVILLE /89-10/ 3P

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS.

FORMER FBI SECURITY PATROL CLERK

ON FEB. ONE INSTANT, WILLIAM S. WALTER CONTACTED ME BY TELEPHONE AND ADVISED HE HAD SEEN THE JOHNNY CARSON SHOW ON TV THE NIGHT OF JAN. THIRTYONE, SIXTYEIGHT. HE SAID HE WISHED TO FURNISH INFO RE CERTAIN STATEMENTS MADE BY JIM GARRISON AT THAT TIME.

WALTER SUBSEQUENTLY VOLUNTARILY APPEARED JACKSONVILLE FBI OFFICE AND ADVISED HE HAD FORMERLY BEEN EMPLOYED AS A SECURITY PATROL CLERK BY THE FBI AT NEW ORLEANS. SUBSEQUENT TO HIS RESIGNATION AND ON AN EVENING DURING THE FIRST WEEK OF DEC. NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN, WALTER ATTENDED A SPEECH AT TULANE UNIVERSITY BY MARK LANE DURING WHICH LANE DISCUSSED HIS INVESTIGATION OF THE ASSASSINATION, WARREN COMMISSION REPORT, AND LANE'S BOOK ON ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. THEREAFTER WALTER ATTENDED A RECEPTION AND QUESTION AND ANSWER PERIOD WITH ABOUT TWO HUNDRED PERSONS DURING WHICH LANE STATED THAT HE HAD BEEN UNDER SURVEILLANCE BY FBI DURING HIS INVESTIGATION AND DURING HIS

END PAGE ONE

Attorney General memo 2/5/68 rds

62-109060-6144

1 1 copy XEROX

XEROX FEB 16 1968

MR DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

11 FEB 12 1968

1 FEB 1968

57 FEB 20 1968

SPEECHES. FRIEND OF WALTER ASKED WHETHER WALTER WAS THE FBI EMPLOYEE CONDUCTING SURVEILLANCE OF THIS PARTICULAR MEETING AND WALTER EXPLAINED HE HAD SEVERED HIS CONNECTION WITH FBI. MRS. LANE, WHO OBVIOUSLY OVERHEARD THE CONVERSATION, APPROACHED WALTER CONCERNING HIS FORMER EMPLOYMENT WITH THE FBI. SHE THEN INVITED HIM TO TALK WITH MARK LANE, STATING IT WAS WALTER'S PATRIOTIC DUTY TO DISCLOSE ANY INFORMATION HE MIGHT HAVE. WALTER DECLINED THE INVITATION.

HE WAS ABSENT FROM NEW ORLEANS MOST OF THE TIME UNTIL JAN. SIXTEEN LAST, WHEN HE RETURNED TO HIS APARTMENT AND LEARNED THAT A MEMBER OF THE NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S STAFF WAS ENDEAVORING TO CONTACT HIM. HE MADE CONTACT WITH THIS PERSON AND WAS SHORTLY APPROACHED BY THREE DISTRICT ATTORNEY INVESTIGATORS AND MR. AND MRS. LANE. THESE PERSONS ENDEAVORED TO PERSUADE HIM TO ADMIT HE HAD KNOWLEDGE OF A TELETYPE MESSAGE FROM BUREAU HEADQUARTERS TO ALL SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICES ADVISING THAT PRESIDENT KENNEDY WOULD BE ASSASSINATED IN DALLAS. HE DISCLAIMED KNOWLEDGE OF SUCH A MESSAGE, ALSO ASSERTING IF HE HAD SUCH KNOWLEDGE HE WOULD BE UNABLE TO DIVULGE SAME.

WALTER EMPHATICALLY DENIES HE GAVE AN AFFIDAVIT OR SIGNED STATEMENT TO ANYONE STATING HE HAD RECEIVED SUCH A MESSAGE WHILE EMPLOYED BY THE FBI OR THAT HE HAD EVER TOLD ANYONE OF A FBI DIRECTIVE INSTRUCTING AGENTS WHO INVESTIGATED THE ASSASSINATION TO EXAMINE INTERVIEW

END PAGE TWO

REPORTS AND TO DESTROY OLD REPORTS WHERE CONFLICTS WERE LOCATED. HE STATES HE HAS PERSISTENTLY URGED TO FURNISH SUCH INFORMATION, OFFERED INDUCEMENTS SUCH AS EXPENSES, LUMP SUM PAYMENTS /NO SPECIFIC AMOUNTS MENTIONED/ AND EMPLOYMENT WITH DISTRICT ATTORNEY GARRISON, BUT EMPHATICALLY MADE NO SUCH STATEMENTS TO MARK LANE, HIS WIFE OR ANY OTHER PERSONS AT ANY TIME. LHM FOLLOWS.

END

SVW

FBI WASH DC

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

[redacted] RUSHERS FALLS, MASS=

1 ENCLOSURE

REC-58 NOT RECORDED

EX 110 199 FEB 9 1968

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

Wagnet sent telegram 1-22-63 to the Bureau from Springfield, Massachusetts, no street address given, implying he might attempt suicide. Local authorities informed through Bu airtel 1/23/63.

For info. 2-1-65, Wagnet talked of "another assassination attempt." U. S. Secret Service notified through Bulet 2-2-65 to SAC, Boston.

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 2/7/68

Gordon Dwane Novel is a former New Orleans night club owner, who has frequently and publicly denounced Garrison's probe of the Kennedy assassination as a fraud. Novel left New Orleans to reside in Ohio, in order to avoid appearance before the New Orleans grand jury. He has frequently contacted the FBI to volunteer information relative to the Garrison probe. The reliability of the attached is unknown.

The attached will be furnished to the Department for information.

JFM:chs

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Date: 2/7/68

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, WFO (89-75)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISC. INFO CONCERNING.

1A DCT Ohio

GORDON DWANE NOVEL, UNDER SUBPOENA IN NEW ORLEANS, LA. PROBE ASSASSINATION FURNISHED FOLLOWING TO SA J. PETER CHASE, WFO, FEBRUARY SEVEN INSTANT. NOVEL PASSING THROUGH WDC EN ROUTE COLUMBUS, OHIO. HAD RECENT CONVERSATION WITH CLAY SHAW'S DEFENSE ATTORNEYS IN NEW ORLEANS. THEY ADVISED HIM THEY PLAN SUBPOENA MANY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND INVESTIGATIVE PERSONNEL DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY INVOLVED IN U.S. GOVERNMENTS INVESTIGATION OF ASSASSINATION. ATTORNEYS FEEL THAT TESTIMONY OF REPUTABLE GOVERNMENT WITNESSES RE LACK OF EVIDENCE CONCERNING CONSPIRACY IN ASSASSINATION TO BE BEST DEFENSE FOR SHAW. THEY PLAN ISSUE MANY SUBPOENAS TO FBI AND CIA PERSONNEL, INCLUDING DIRECTOR HOOVER. ACCORDING TO NOVEL, SHAW'S TRIAL WILL PROBABLY COMMENCE FIRST WEEK OF APRIL NEXT.

FEC 13 62-109060-6146

1st FEB 13 1968

XEROX. INFO COPIES TO DALLAS AND NEW ORLEANS BY MAIL.

FEB 1968

2-Bureau
1-Dallas (89-43) (BY MAIL)
1-New Orleans (89-69) (BY MAIL)
2-WFO
(1-105-37111) (OSWALD)

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

COPIES DESTROYED
JAN 17 1973

WJL:MJN

Sent M Per

Special Agent in Charge

21 JAN 17 1973

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

February 9, 1968

The Attorney General

Director, FBI 62-109060-6146

JT-108

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On February 7, 1968, Mr. Gordon D. Novel, contacted a Special Agent of this Bureau and advised he was passing through Washington, D. C., en route to Columbus, Ohio, where he now resides. Mr. Novel, a former night club owner in New Orleans, Louisiana, has been prominently mentioned in news media in recent months in connection with the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy by New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison. Mr. Novel has denounced Garrison's investigation as a complete fraud.

On February 7, 1968, Mr. Novel stated that he had recently been in contact with Clay Shaw's attorneys in New Orleans, Louisiana. Mr. Novel claimed that these attorneys advised him that they plan to subpoena many Federal officials and Federal investigative personnel who were directly or indirectly involved in the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. Mr. Novel added that Shaw's attorneys feel that testimony of reputable Government witnesses regarding the lack of evidence that there was a conspiracy in the assassination of President Kennedy will be their best defense for Clay Shaw.

Mr. Novel further advised that Shaw's attorneys plan to issue many subpoenas to FBI and CIA personnel, and that I will be among the FBI personnel to be issued a subpoena.

62-109060
REL:kmj
(13)
NOTE: [illegible]

REC-h-REVDING Information contained in this letter was reported to the Bureau by WFO teletype 2/7/68 in captioned matter.

MAILED 2
FEB 9 1968
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

The Attorney General

In conclusion, Mr. Novel stated that he was informed by Shaw's attorneys that Shaw's trial will probably commence in Louisiana during the first week of April, 1968.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Edwin L. Weisl, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

REQ 12

62-109060 — 6146

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Date: February 9, 1968

To: Director
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

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REL:kmj (13)
NOTE:

Information contained in this letter was reported to the Bureau by WFO teletype 2/7/68 in captioned matter.

MAILED 10
FEB 9 1968
COMM-FBI

79 FEB 14 1968

TELETYPE UNIT

Director
Central Intelligence Agency

In conclusion, Mr. Novel stated that he was informed by Shaw's attorneys that Shaw's trial will probably commence in Louisiana during the first week of April, 1968.

1 - Director, U. S. Secret Service
1 - Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

JFK

62-109060

SECTION 152

COPY 2

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 2/9/68

FROM : SAC, TAMPA (94-0)

SUBJECT: [illegible]. ANN HAINES
TAVARES, FLORIDA
[illegible] BANCH MATTER

On 2/1/68, Mrs. ANN HAINES phoned the Orlando RA from Tavares, Fla., stating she is a great admirer of the Director; that she was most distressed by the attack of District Attorney JAMES GARRISON of New Orleans on the Director, and on the Bureau, which took place on the JOHNNY CARSON Show the night of 1/31/68.

Mrs. HAINES stated that she plans to write to the Bureau, voicing her objections to GARRISON's remarks.

It is to be noted Tavares, Fla. is within the Jacksonville Division.

Tampa indices negative re HAINES.

(2) - Bureau
1 - Jacksonville (Info)
1 - Tampa
TCM/bap/mw
(4)

REC-68 6147

FEB 13 1968

CRIME RECORDS

331

5 FEB 15 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Dear Sir,

I was elected to Congress
since the 1-31-68 and I feel I owe the
people of the 1st District a report on
some pressing matters of concern
to my constituents & the country
from within taking place in our Country,
which is getting to a point where it pertains
every American. I feel issues in my
opinion are linked together & I'm hoping
that in some way this letter may be
instrumental in helping remedy the
situation by getting to those Americans
who are in a position to help. This
citizen would at least appreciate a moral
boost by receiving sincere answers to
questions bothering me, a few of which
I'll try to elucidate in next paragraphs.
I thank you in advance and look forward to
hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

CORRESPONDENCE

all here or to better ones of they
felt it had evidence & would be
factual stating beyond a doubt
[illegible] as regards the state of
Oswald's Cuban Visit & his pro-Castro
[illegible] regarding the Kennedy assassination.
I sure would like to have Governmental
Agencies in bringing his cases to
Court real open & let the truth come
out, even if it could be harmful. They
also should divulge contents of secret in-
formation in case which President says
should not be made public till 21st Century.
Honesty & sincerity are two words I don't
associate with quite a few people in power
in our Country now. Prevaricating and
sinister seem more appropriate. We
have a Warren Commission report on
President's assassination for consumption
by the gullible public.

[illegible] war raging on [illegible]
which many of our youth are being sacrificed.
Reports say equipment [illegible] very
necessary [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
economy of country stable and profitable?
Why so many dissenters this War? Why
favoritism shown in draft? Politicians,
money changers are exempt. Youth of
Country are perplexed, can you blame them
looking to future?

How can an Administration that tenders
(or at least hushes up for fear of
higher repercussions) effect public respect?
Kidd, Fall & Powell are just a few who
are guilty but can't be sentenced. Even
gullible wonder. Investigations are
started but stifled fast. Pro sports (Football
& Basketball) just for a minor example.

Supreme Court decision (Heaven
withhold) as making Slavery
for most people. What was agreed
to. Home. The first & most sacred
right of every country is the interest of those
governments agreed. Yet & the police
courts ever been so frustrated? None dare
walk the streets of cities after dark anymore.
Burglary travels 11 to 1. Why? Murders,
rapes etc. becoming commonplace. Why?
Who can we turn to to remedy these situations?
Traitors to Country (Utterly Famished
etc) are riddled. Black Cross threatening
(a known fact by people in power) the
determination of whites & nothing being done
to solve situation. What does it take,
a Civil War? I'm not against equal rights
but the Founding Fathers left people no
quest of them, which we know could be
much better gained by peaceful means.

Equal rights & homes & be confident
in fact in they are for us. All we do
is go to the polls & vote
to win.

You question for that: Is Justice
blind? Why can't there be some regulation
like a Hayes Office for both the movie
industry & textbook writers? You know
what I mean if you've frequented either one
of these places in the first five years or so.

God is even being dethroned. Supreme
Court & Warren are making the Country a
stabilizer of Satan's unwelcome in places He
could enter before, but when You & I know the
Water was a much safer safer place to reside.

This is the first time I've ever written a
letter of this kind. The situation is my friends
is grave & only hope you see some clear an
things I've specified & will see the Letter

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Sincerely,

Mr. A. J. Powell
4223 - 19th Ave. S.
Minneapolis, Minnesota
55407

TRUE COPY

Dear Sir;

I just watched the Johnny Carson Show of the 1-31-68 on which Jim Garrison appeared. Before I go to bed I'm going to vent my feelings concerning matter of Pres. Kennedy's assassination & also the decay from within taking place in our Country, which is getting to a point where it perils every American. Both issues in my opinion are linked together & I'm hoping that in some way this letter may be instrumental in helping remedy this situation by getting to true Americans who are in a position to help. This citizen would at least appreciate a morale boost by receiving sincere answers to questions bothering me, a few of which I'll try to elucidate in next paragraphs. I'm going to send two copies to two respected office holders who I'm sure will pass on to proper sources if they feel it has credence & might be a small factor in starting ball rolling to help America regain its stature & sanity. One copy to J. Edgar Hoover & the other to Sen. McCarthy.

Regarding the Kennedy assassination; I sure would like to have Government aid Garrison in bringing his cases to court real soon & let the truth come out, even if it could be harmful. They also should divulge contents of secret information in case which President says should not be made public till next century. Honesty & sincerity are two words I don't associate with quite a few people in power in our Country now. Prevaricating and sinister seem more appropriate. We have a Warren Commission Report on President's assassination for consumption by the gullible public.

An undeclared war is going on in which many of our youth are being sacrificed. Reports say equipment inferior in many cases & very little done to remedy situations. Graft is rampant. No all out effort made to win War. Why? Is it a War to keep economy of country stable or curb population explosion? Why so many dissenters this War? Why is favoritism shown in draft? Position, money & scholars are exempt. Youth of Country are perplexed, can you blame them looking to future?

ITC for 2-1-68 Adv: 2-7-68 HRH mail room

113 REC 29 6148

22 FEB 13 1968

How can an Admistration that condones (or at least hushes up for fear of higher repercussions) expect public to respect? Dodd, Baker & Powell are just a few who are guilty but can't be sentenced. Even gullible wonder. Investigations are started but stopped fast. Pro sports (Football & Basketball) just for a minor example.

Supreme Court decisions (Warren at helm) are making America unsafe for honest people. What was it you said Mr. Hoover; "The first step in undermining & weakening Country is the disrepute of law enforcement agencies." Have the police & courts ever been so frustrated? Noone dares walk the streets of cities after dark anymore. Guns legal & available to all. Why? Murder, rape etc. becoming commonplace. Why? Who can we turn to to remedy these situations?

Traitors to Country (Stokely Carmichael etc.) are coddled.--Black Power threatening (a known fact by people in power) the extermination of Whites & nothing being done to solve situation. What does it take, a Civil War? I'm not against equal rights but how far does Govt. let people go in quest of them, which we know could be much better gained by peaceful means. Equal Rights look more like complete conquest in pattern they are pursuing. All we do is give them sympathy & concessions as situation get worse.

Have you been to a theater or book store lately? Why can't there be some regulator like a Hayes office for both the movie industry & book publishers? You know what I mean if you've frequented either one of these places in the past five years or so.

God is even being detoured. Supreme Court & Warren are making the Country's Stabilizer & Savior unwelcome in places He could enter before, back when you & I know the States were a much safer & saner place to reside.

This is the first time I've ever written a letter of this kind. The situation in my opinion is grave & only hope you see some alarm in things I've specified & will see this letter possibly inspires someone to help remedy situations. Thanks.

Sincerely,

Mr. R. P. Brovold
4223-19th Ave. So.
Minneapolis, Minnesota

113

REC 29 62-109060-6148

February 9, 1963

Mr. R. F. Brovold
4[illegible] 19th Avenue, South
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55407

Dear Mr. Brovold:

I received your letter on February 7th and certainly understand the concern which prompted you to furnish me your comments.

While many of the matters you mentioned are not within the province of the FBI, which is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government, I want to assure you that my associates and I will continue to discharge our duties with the highest degree of thoroughness and dispatch in every area where we have an investigative responsibility.

Insofar as the investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy is concerned, the FBI, at the request of President Johnson, conducted a prompt, intensive, objective and thorough investigation of this matter. All of the material developed by this Bureau in connection with this investigation was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration, and the results of our inquiry were subsequently made available to the National Archives by the Warren Commission. The FBI has no authority to independently release any information in these reports.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 30
FEB 9 1968
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of Brovold.

HRH:mew
(3)

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. R. P. Brovold

NOTE CONTINUED: Brovold calls for the Government to aid New Orleans District Attorney Garrison in his investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. He comments on various issues ofthe day, such as the Vietnam situation, graft, favoritism in the draft, Supreme Court decisions, "black power" advocates, obscene literature and religion, among others.

EMORY L. BROWN, JR.
ROUTE NO. 4, BOX 82
FARMINGDALE, NEW JERSEY 07727

February 5, 1968

Office of the Director.
United States Department of Justice,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have enclosed copies of two letters concerning an inquiry I made regarding three excerpts from the Dallas Police Department radio-log of November 22, 1963. As you will note, the Acting Chief of Police of Dallas an M. W. Stevenson, has refused to make any comment on the matter.

Since the transcripts (CE 1974) have been printed in the Warren Commission Report and contain several unanswered questions, I feel that the government should have included the investigative results. Here we have three instances where suspicious persons, at least two of them armed with weapons, were observed and no evidence is available to indicate that any law enforcement agency made an effort to apprehend them. I for one, would like very much to know if these suspects had any connection with the assassination of President Kennedy. Since your people and the Dallas police worked together on this case and they will not comment on the matter, I am hoping that you will be able to supply me with a more satisfactory answer to the questions in my attached letter.

REC-52 6149

Sincerely yours,

Emory L. Brown Jr.

ENCLOSURE

Enclosures (2)

CORRESPONDENCE

Ack. 2-8-68

EMORY L. BROWN, JR.
ROUTE NO. 4, BOX 82
FARMINGDALE, NEW JERSEY 07727

December 27, 1967

Chief of Police
Sheriff's Department
County of Dallas
Dallas, Texas

Dear Sir:

In Volume XXIII of the " Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy," the transcripts of radio transmissions of the Dallas Police Department for November 22, 1963 are reproduced (CE 1974). In these transcripts, several interesting matters are brought to light but the Report does not tell wheather or not they were followed up. They are:

1. Suspects were observed leaving vehicles and going into an appartment at 5818 Belmont. At least one of them was carrying what was described as a rifle. (p. 884)

2. A suspect was seen jumping into a box car near the overpass and hiding there. This was reported by a T and P agent. (p. 878)

3. A suspect on the overpass rail road tracks, Cobb Stadium, carrying a rifle. (p. 885)

Since I can not find the outcome of these investigations in the volumes of the " Warren Report," I was wondering if perhaps you could advise me as to what the investigations of the above incidents turned up? If you will notify me, I shall appreciate it very much.

Sincerely,

Emory L. Brown Jr.

[illegible] TO DELIVERING EMPLOYEE
[illegible] Deliver ONLY [illegible]
[illegible] required for these services)
[illegible] the numbered article described below.
SIGNATURE OR NAME OF ADDRESSEE (Must always be filled in)
Chief of Police-City Dallas
SIGNATURE OF ADDRESSEE'S AGENT, IF ANY
DATE DELIVERED (Only if requested)

62-[illegible]-6149

CITY OF DALLAS
TEXAS
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Received 3 FEB 68

January 30, 1968

Mr. Emory L. Brown, Jr.
Route 4, Box 82
Farmingdale, New Jersey 07727

Dear Mr. Brown:

In reference to your recent letter concerning the assassination of President Kennedy, I believe that the Warren Commission Report is factual and complete.

I have nothing to add to the study conducted by the Warren Commission.

Very truly yours,

M. W. Stevenson
Acting Chief of Police

WFD:lm

62-109060 6149

February 8, 1968

REC-52 [illegible] - 6149

Mr. Emory L. Brown, Jr.
Route 4, Box 82
Farmingdale, New Jersey 07727

Dear Mr. Brown:

Your letter of February 5th and its enclosures have been received.

In response to your inquiry, the FBI, at the request of President Johnson, conducted a prompt, intensive, objective and thorough investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. All the material developed by this Bureau in connection with this investigation was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration, and the results of our inquiry were subsequently made available to the National Archives by the Warren Commission. The FBI has no authority to independently release any information in these reports.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles disclose prior limited cordial correspondence with Brown, last outgoing 9-5-67.

MAILED 20
FEB 8 1968

HBH:cat (3)

FEB 8 [illegible]

2 FEB 20 1971

55 FEB 20 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 2/8/68

The attached states that the widow of Lee Harvey Oswald and others appeared before the grand jury 2/8/68, in New Orleans, in connection with Jim Garrison's probe of the Kennedy assassination.

Since the attached was received from news media, no dissemination being made of same.

JFM:chs

WSAB WCS/HM

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 8 1968

REC-68

P

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

733PM URGENT 2/8/68 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) 4P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

THE RED COMET EDITION OF THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM FOR FEB. EIGHT INSTANT, CARRIED A FRONT PAGE ARTICLE WHICH ADVISED THAT MRS. KENNETH JESS PORTER, NEE MARINA OSWALD, OF RICHARDSON, TEXAS, AND KERRY THORNLEY, TAMPA, FLA., WILL APPEAR INSTANT DATE BEFORE THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY AS THE RESULT OF HAVING BEEN SUBPOENAED BY THE OFFICE OF DA JIM GARRISON. THE ARTICLE STATED THAT BOTH PORTER AND THORNLEY WILL BE QUESTIONED ABOUT OSWALD'S ACQUAINTANCES IN NEW ORLEANS PRIOR TO NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.

THE ARTICLE DESCRIBED THORNLEY AS A FREE LANCE WRITER WHO HAS WRITTEN TWO NOVELS CONCERNING OSWALD AND THAT HE HAD NOT SEEN OSWALD SINCE THEY WENT THEIR SEPARATE WAYS IN THE MARINE CORPS.

END PAGE ONE

54 FEB 19 1968

XEROX
FEB 1968

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

PORTER WAS QUOTED AS INDICATING THAT SHE DID NOT THINK SHE COULD HELP "IN MR. GARRISON'S WORK." THE ARTICLE QUOTED ASSISTANT DA JAMES L. ALCOCK AS STATING THAT HIS OFFICE HAS SOME VERY INTERESTING QUESTIONS TO ASK MRS. PORTER IN VIEW OF INDICATIONS THAT SHE WAS WITH LEE OSWALD WHEN HE TALKED TO INDIVIDUALS THAT THE GARRISON OFFICE IS INTERESTED IN.

THE ARTICLE ALSO STATED THAT THOMAS BECKHAM FROM OMAHA, NEB. IS SCHEDULED TO TESTIFY BEFORE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY INSTANT DATE. THE ARTICLE STATED THAT BECKHAM IS EXPECTED TO BE QUESTIONED CONCERNING HIS ALLEGED ASSOCIATION WITH THE LATE DAVID FERRIE.

THE FINAL EDITION OF THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, INSTANT DATE, CARRIED A LEAD ARTICLE WHICH DISCLOSED THAT MRS. PORTER APPEARED BEFORE THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY ON TWO OCCASIONS THIS DATE. SHE APPEARED FOR ONE HOUR IN THE MORNING AND WAS CALLED BACK AS THE JURY RESUMED ITS SESSION IN THE AFTERNOON.

THE ARTICLE ALSO STATED THAT THORNLEY WAS WITH THE GRAND JURY FOR NEARLY THREE HOURS IN THE MORNING AND WAS SCHEDULED FOR A SECOND APPEARANCE DURING THE AFTERNOON.

DURING A LUNCH BREAK THORNLEY TOLD NEWSMEN HE HAD NEVER SEEN OSWALD AFTER JUNE OF FIFTYNINE. THORNLEY TOOK ISSUE WITH GARRISON ON TWO POINTS. HE SAID GARRISON ACCUSED THE WARREN COMMISSION OF NOT ASKING THORNLEY WHETHER HE KNEW OSWALD IN NEW ORLEANS. THORNLEY STATED THAT THE WARREN COMMISSION DID ASK HIM THAT QUESTION AND THAT HE HAD TOLD THE WARREN COMMISSION THE ANSWER WAS NO. THORNLEY WAS ALSO QUOTED AS DISAGREEING WITH GARRISON'S VIEW THAT OSWALD WAS A RIGHTWINGER RATHER THAN A COMMUNIST IN THAT THORNLEY IS OF THE OPINION THAT OSWALD WAS AN "IDLE PARLOR COMMUNIST TYPE" AND THAT THORNLEY NEVER REGARDED OSWALD AS A RIGHTIST.

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT GARRISON PERSONALLY QUESTIONED THORNLEY BEFORE THE GRAND JURY BUT DID NOT QUESTION MRS. PORTER.

END PAGE THREE

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT AN UNUSUAL PROCEDURE OCCURRED WHEN MRS. PORTER WAS ACCOMPANIED INTO THE JURY ROOM BY HER HUSBAND. THE ARTICLE ALSO FELT IT WAS UNUSUAL THAT MRS. PORTER HAD NO ATTORNEY ADVISING HER OUTSIDE THE JURY ROOM.

THE ARTICLE ALSO STATED THAT DEAN A. ANDREWS, CONVICTED OF PERJURY IN AUGUST, SIXTYSEVEN AS A RESULT OF TESTIMONY BY HIM BEFORE THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY IN CONNECTION WITH GARRISON'S ASSASSINATION INVESTIGATION TODAY DECLARED HIMSLEF A PAUPER IN A HEARING BEFORE CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE FRANK J. SHEA. ARTICLE NOTED THAT BY TAKING THE PAUPER'S OATH ANDREWS WON FOR HIS ATTORNEYS A FREE COPY OF THE TRANSCRIPT OF HIS PERJURY TRIAL LAST AUGUST.

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT ANDREWS' ATTORNEYS WON THE TRANSCRIPT TO PRESS THE APPEAL OF ANDREWS' CONVICTION AND IMPOSED THREE MONTH JAIL TERM.

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT THOMAS BECKHAM RECEIVED COURT PERMISSION TODAY TO RETURN TO NEBRASKA WITH THE UNDERSTANDING THAT HE WOULD RETURN TO NEW ORLEANS, FEB. FIFTEEN NEXT FOR A GRAND JURY APPEARANCE..

--NO ~~LHM~~ MEMO BEING SUBMITTED.

END

SVW

FBI WASH DC

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

FBI

Date: 2/7/63

REC-68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Sullivan ✓
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is one newspaper article appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the above captioned matter.

This newspaper article is also being furnished to Dallas and Miami.

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 1)
1 - Miami (Encl. 1)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

REC-68 EX-102

62-109060-6157

C. C. Bishop
C C Rosen

12 FEB 8 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

70 FEB 16 1968

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Shaw Lawyers Ask Trial Site Change

Hearing Set March 5 On Motion

By JACK DEMPSEY

Attorneys for Clay L. Shaw today filed a motion asking that his trial on charges of conspiracy in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy be moved to a location at least 100 miles away from New Orleans.

Shaw's attorneys claimed in the motion that District Attorney Jim Garrison has conducted a deliberate barrage of publicity designed to influence the minds of prospective jurors, making it impossible for Shaw to get a fair trial in the New Orleans area.

CRIMINAL District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. set a hearing March 5 on the change of venue motion, thus automatically postponing Shaw's trial, which had been scheduled for Feb. 13.

Just when the case will go to trial now depends first of all on the outcome of the request for a change of location. Judge Haggerty will have to rule on that after the hearing.

If the change of venue is not granted, it will be up to Garrison to set a trial date.

Judge Haggerty granted the state a week to reply in writing to the change of venue motion.

The judge instructed defense attorney F. Irvin Dymond to have Shaw, 54, present in court Feb. 13, at which time the judge said he would grant a continuance in the trial in view of the March 5 hearing.

Dymond filed a 14-page motion asking for the venue change and for time to subpena out-of-state witness for the hearing. Several exhibits, including clippings of news stories and magazine articles, were filed with the motion.

THE JUDGE noted that the March jury will be selected March 4. He had said previously that some jurors might be called as witnesses in a change of venue hearing.

This probably would mean that even if the trial is held here, it could not begin until April, when a new jury would be available.

Dymond's motion charged that the DA's office, and specifically Garrison, have "made a concerted effort to keep the case in the public eye."

This, he said, has "presented an atmosphere of prejudice, passion, excitement and tyrannical power such as to render impossible a freedom of discussion by the populace, much less the prospective jurors, so as to make the atmosphere of metropolitan New Orleans incompatible with the requirement for fair and orderly administration of justice."

THE MOTION said Garrison's association with Warren Report critics Mark Lane and Harold Weisburg was a "well-planned conspiracy to poison the minds of jurors . . . that a conspiracy (to kill President Kennedy) did exist, thus preselling the potential jurors on an essential element of the crime alleged." It said this puts the burden of proof on the defense to disprove a conspiracy.

The Warren Commission report concluded there was no conspiracy in the President's slaying. Lane, Weisburg and Garrison have long disputed this.

Dymond's motion contended that last year the DA's office agreed to a continuance after the defense earlier asked for a change of venue on grounds of a prejudicial atmosphere here. Dymond contended today that the state by implication agreed that the prejudicial atmosphere existed, and must now show it no longer exists.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 2-6-68

Edition: RED LASH

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEAY

Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, T. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89

Submitting Office: W.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

The motion charged that as of Nov. 1, 1967, Garrison began a campaign to revive public interest in the case. It said local newspapers and TV stations gave "top coverage to the case."

IT CITED speeches by Lane, a book by Weisburg, and articles in Ramparts Magazine, Playboy Magazine and the National Observer as part of what it called Garrison's campaign to keep the case in the public eye.

Dymond charged that Garrison's subpenas to out-of-state witnesses were designed for publicity and "for no other reason" because most of the people involved had previously been interviewed by the DA's office.

It cited the bill of information filed Dec. 2 charging Eugene Bradley of California with conspiracy in the case. The motion said Garrison had a policeman deliver a press release on the charge to the news media before the arrest warrant was delivered to California, "giving Bradley time to flee."

Dymond said the sole reason for the Bradley charge was "to lend substance to the charges against Shaw."

ALSO CITED were Garrison's national television appearance Feb. 3, a story in the National Enquirer and what the motion called a "nationwide speaking tour" by Garrison.

The defense attorneys said they infer that "the DA operates on the aesthetic theory that by not mentioning the name of Clay L. Shaw at any of these discussions it takes him outside the court guidelines."

Judge Haggerty had previously issued guidelines prohibiting any of the principals from publicly discussing the case.

SHAW, former managing director of the International Trade Mart, was arrested in March, 1967, and subsequently indicted for conspiracy in the assassination.

The motion's specific reference to the States-Item and The Times-Picayune said the newspapers gave "top coverage" to the case and "have a history of strong influence on the minds of people" within the 100-mile radius of New Orleans.

FBI

Date: 2/9/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY.

One copy each of these newspaper articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 4) ENCLOSURE
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 4)
1 - Miami (Encl. 4)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

62-109060-3-Encl. 6152

16 FEB 12 1968

REC-68

EX-105

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

66 FEB 21 1968

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Oswald Pal, Marina Due To Testify

The widow of accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald and a Marine Corps buddy of her husband are both scheduled to be questioned today before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury in Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's continuing investigation into the murder of President Kennedy.

The district attorney's office has indicated that both Marina Oswald, now Mrs. Kenneth Jess Porter of Richardson, Tex., and Kerry Thornley of Tampa, Fla., will be questioned about Oswald's acquaintances here prior to 1963.

MRS. PORTER, who reportedly drove to New Orleans yesterday with her husband, has said, "I don't think I could help in Mr. Garrison's work."

Thornley, a freelance writer who has written two novels concerning Oswald, has said he never saw the accused murderer since they went their separate ways in the Marine Corps.

Also scheduled to testify today is Thomas Beckham, who was ordered returned to New Orleans from Omaha, Neb., last week. Judge Mathew S. Braniff granted Beckham a week's delay before he had to appear before the jury at the request of his attorney, Edward Booker.

When the DA's office subpenaed Mrs. Porter, Assistant DA James L. Alcock said his office had "some very interesting questions to ask Mrs. Oswald. We have indications she was with Lee when he talked to people we are interested in," he added.

At the time she said she would "hate to go down there because Mr. Garrison is so powerful. I don't know if I could prove my innocence to him."

THE SUBPENA for Thornley, who at first indicated he would fight to stay in Florida but later relented, said he had been seen in the company of Oswald while Oswald was living in New Orleans.

Beckham, who tags himself as a minister and psychologist, is originally from the New Orleans area and the DA's office reportedly wants to question him about his alleged association with the late David Ferrie.

Garrison has pegged Ferrie as a participant in the assassination of Kennedy.

Oswald, who the Warren Commission concluded was the lone assassin, was shot to death by Jack Ruby two days after the President was killed.

MARINA
FOR

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 2-8-68
Edition: RED COMET
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEAL
Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, T 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA

Being Investigated

62-109061

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Jury Resumes Probe, Marina Due Tomorrow

The Orleans Parish Grand Jury today resumed its probe of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, but its principal witness of the week isn't due to testify until tomorrow.

Mrs. Marina Oswald Porter, widow of the man the Warren Commission says killed Kennedy, is under subpena for tomorrow and Friday.

There was no indication what witnesses the jury might hear today.

Another witness under subpena for tomorrow, Kerry Thornley of Tampa, Fla., showed up at District Attorney Jim Garrison's office this morning and talked with Assistant DA James Alcock.

ALCOCK SAID Thornley and Marina both would definitely go before the jury tomorrow, but the time schedule is still uncertain.

Thornley was a Marine Corps buddy of Lee Harvey Oswald and later lived in New Orleans at the same time Oswald lived here. Garrison says the two were associated here during the summer of 1963. Thornley has denied it.

Marina has said she never knew any of the people mentioned in Garrison's probe, presumably including Thornley.

Meantime, the trial of Clay L. Shaw, the man Garrison said conspired to murder the president, which had been scheduled next Tuesday, has been postponed, probably until sometime in April.

Attorneys for Shaw filed a motion in Criminal District Court asking that the trial be removed at least 100 miles away from New Orleans.

Attorneys for Shaw, in their motion for change of venue, called New Orleans a city with "an atmosphere of prejudice, passion, excitement and tyrannical power."

THE MOTION accused Garrison and his staff and others of a "well-planned conspiracy to prejudice the minds of all prospective jurors in the city and the surrounding area."

Shaw's chief trial lawyer, F. Irvin Dymond, referred to some of the others as authors Mark Lane and Harold Weisberg, Warren Commission critics who have taken an interest in Garrison's investigation.

THE 14-PAGE motion asks for time to subpena out-of-state witnesses for the hearing.

Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr., chosen to try Shaw, gave the state one week to reply to the motion.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 22

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 2-7-68
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N. O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Oswald Widow Will Give Testimony to Grand Jury

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 24

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Marine Corps Buddy Also to Appear Today

The Orleans Parish grand jury Wednesday wrapped up routine cases in preparation for testimony by two out-of-state witnesses in District Attorney Jim Garrison's investigation of the Kennedy assassination Thursday and Friday.

The jury met one day early to clear the way for Mrs. Marina Oswald Porter, widow of accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, and Kerry Thornley. Thornley was a Marine Corps buddy of Oswald who, according to Garrison, later lived in New Orleans at the same time Oswald did.

Mrs. Porter is under subpena to appear Thursday and Friday. Thornley met with assistant district attorneys Andrew J. Sciambra and James L. Alcock Wednesday morning, but did not go before the jury.

Alcock said both witnesses definitely will appear before the jury Thursday.

Garrison has claimed that Thornley and Oswald were associated in New Orleans in the summer of 1963. Thornley denies this.

Mrs. Porter had said she never knew any of the people mentioned in Garrison's probe, presumably including Thornley.

Following the morning session Wednesday the jury indicted Edgar Sutton, 48, on a charge of negligent homicide in the shooting death of his wife, Shirley, 43, at their home at 5330 Cameron blvd. on Jan. 25.

The jury returned a no true bill on a charge of murder in the case. Judge Matthew S. Braniff set bond at $1,500.

The jury also indicted William Arrington, Negro, 38, 4806 Rhodes dr., on a charge of murder in the death of Joyce Celestine, Negro, 37, 1510 Alabo. The murder allegedly occurred in the 5500 block of Chef Menteur hwy. Jan. 31.

In a third action, the jury returned a murder indictment against Marvin Wilson Smith, Negro, 35, 3500 Metropolitan.

He was accused of murdering Jimmie Quinn, 22, address unknown, in the 3500 block of Piety Feb. 2.

The jury met again in the afternoon but adjourned without further action.

Date: 2-8-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEAL

Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY DALLAS, T 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-

1 152

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Jurors Quiz Marina Twice

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 2-8-68
Edition: FINAL
Author: GEORGE W. HEAY
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, T 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

Mrs. Marina Oswald Porter, widow of the accused assassin of President John F. Kennedy, returned this afternoon to the office of District Attorney Jim Garrison for her second appearance of the day before the Orleans Parish grand jury.

The wife of the late Lee Harvey Oswald testified for an hour this morning and was called back as the jury resumed its probe of the assassination this afternoon.

SHARING THE spotlight today was another grand jury witness, Kerry Thornley of Tampa, Fla., who was a Marine Corps buddy of Oswald during the late 1950s.

Thornley, who lived in the French Quarter during the summer of 1963, was before the jury for nearly three hours this morning, and was slated for another session later this afternoon.

EMERGING FROM the jury room at the luncheon break, Thornley told newsmen he never saw Oswald again after the of 1959. Garrison contends Oswald and Thornley were associates here during '63.

Thornley would not discuss the testimony he gave in the closed-door session, but he took issue with Garrison on two points.

HE SAID GARRISON acted the Warren Commission of not asking him, Thornley, whether he knew Oswald in New Orleans.

"They did ask that, and I told them no," Thornley said.

Asked if he agreed with Garrison's thesis that Oswald was a right-winger rather than a Communist, he said he thought Oswald was an "idle parlor Communist-type, but when he became disillusioned with the Soviet Union, perhaps he changed his views. I never thought he was a rightist."

COURTHOUSE SOURCES said today's session would last late into the afternoon in an effort to wind up the proceedings today. Marina had been subpenaed for today and tomorrow.

Garrison, it was learned, personally questioned Thornley before the jury, but did not question Marina.

Today's activity got under way when Marina and her husband arrived at the Criminal Courts building.

MARINA would make no comment as she and her second husband, Kenneth Jess Porter of Irving, Tex., walked past newsmen on her way to the jury room.

The attractive 26-year-old blonde appeared in a blue raincoat over a blue dress with red and yellow piping. She wore her hair short. Her husband wore a dark suit.

Marina was accompanied into the jury room by her husband, an unusual procedure. Usually, not even an attorney goes into the jury room with a witness.

Also unusual was the fact that Marina had no attorney advising her outside the jury room.

AFTER testifying, the Porters left the courthouse via a back elevator to avoid newsmen.

There were two other court developments today in Garrison's probe of the slaying of President John F. Kennedy.

Dean A. Andrews, a lawyer and former assistant DA in Jefferson Parish, declared himself a pauper in a hearing before Criminal District Judge Frank J. Shea. By taking the pauper's oath, Andrews won for his new attorneys, John P. Dowling and Walter D. Kelly, a free copy of the transcript of the trial of last August in which Andrews was convicted of perjury.

Andrews' attorneys want the transcript to press the appeal of his conviction and three-month jail term imposed by Judge Shea. He was convicted of giving conflicting testimony in the Kennedy investigation.

In the other court action, Thomas Beckham, who was ordered to New Orleans last week from Omaha to testify, got permission to go back to Nebraska under court orders to return here Feb. 15 for a grand jury appearance.

BECKHAM told Judge Matthew S. Braniff that he had sold $4,000 worth of tickets to three country music shows in Alliance, Neb., for Saturday night and needed to be present.

Judge Braniff gave permission, with no objection from the DA's office, but told Beckham that if he did not return he would be held in contempt of court.

Beckham had showed up at the court building about 9 a.m. accompanied by a bodyguard and his brother.

Marina, like Beckham, had

ENCLOSURE 62-109060-1-1

fought extradition, saying she did not know anything that would help Garrison in his investigation.

But a judge in Dallas ruled she was a "material and necessary" witness. She and her husband drove here yesterday.

The DA's office had indicated that both Marina and Thornley would be questioned about Oswald's associations here in 1963.

Marina said earlier, "I don't think I could help in Mr. Garrison's work." She has denied knowing any of the figures Garrison has associated with the probe.

When the DA's office subpenaed Mrs. Porter, Assistant DA James L. Alcock said his office has "some very interesting questions to ask Mrs. Oswald. We have indications she was with Lee when he talked to people we are interested in," he added.

At the time she said she would "hate to go down there because Mr. Garrison is so powerful. I don't know if I could prove my innocence to him."

THE SUBPENA for Thornley, who at first indicated he would fight to stay in Florida but later relented, said he had been seen in the company of Oswald while Oswald was living in New Orleans.

Beckham, who tags himself as a minister and psychologist, is originally from the New Orleans area and the DA's office reportedly wants to question him about his alleged association with the late David Ferrie.

Garrison has pegged Ferrie as a participant in the assassination of Kennedy.

Oswald, who the Warren Commission concluded was the lone assassin, was shot to death by Jack Ruby two days after the President was killed.



—States-Item Photo.

DEAN A. ANDREWS
En route to court.

36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 2/7/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via : Air-tel Air Mail - Registered Mail (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

REC-20

FROM: SAC, BUFFALO (62-1827) (RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies and for New Haven two copies of a self-explanatory letterhead memorandum.

No additional action is planned at Buffalo.

Buffalo indices contain no reference to [redacted]

New Haven, furnish the Bureau any available indices information concerning complainant and her former husband.

One copy of the enclosed has been sent to the Buffalo Office of Secret Service.

REC-20 62-109060-6158

14 FEB 9 1968

3 - Bureau (Encs. 5) (AM-RM)
2 - New Haven (Encs. 2) (AM-RM)
1 - Buffalo
GJL:bmp
(6)

cc LNM & UCSS
4 Dept (RAO-Crim)
2/12/68

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

10 FEB 16 1968

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Buffalo, New York
February 7, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING

On February 7, 1968, Deputy Chief BERNARD P. DE MEMBER of the Elmira Police Department, Elmira, New York, made available a written Offense Report prepared on the preceding day by a member of his department relative to a complaint which had been received from one [redacted] of [redacted] Waterbury, Connecticut, who has telephone number [redacted]

The report indicated [redacted] had visited the Elmira Police Department advising she was in that city only temporarily. She sought the assistance of the Elmira police authorities in locating her husband, [redacted] from whom she said she had been separated for a long time.

[redacted] stated she was not receiving financial support for herself or her five children and she sought the whereabouts of [redacted] and his arrest for non-support. She said she did not herself know of his present whereabouts and the last she had heard about him was that he had been released as an alcoholic by the Rochester State Hospital, Rochester, New York.

[redacted] mentioned some years ago, her husband had told her that in order to prove his love for her he planned to kill President KENNEDY. [redacted] said she had called Washington, D.C., and had warned the White House about this threat. She mentioned also that she had been in touch with the Governor of the State of

COPIES DESTROYED
21 JAN 16 1973

62-109060-6153

ENCLOSURE

Connecticut and with other parties in Washington, D.C. [redacted] also mentioned that her missing husband had stolen the tombstone from her father's grave and she felt that the reported fact that LEE HARVEY OSWALD's tombstone may have been stolen tends to connect her missing husband with the death of the former President.

The files of the Elmira Police Department indicate the following arrests concerning one [redacted] who, as of 1960, was shown as residing at 516 Pennsylvania Avenue, Elmira, New York:

August 9, 1946	Intoxication; ten days County Jail
February 7, 1947	Intoxication; $10 or ten days County Jail
December 15, 1960	Intoxication; suspended sentence

[redacted] date of birth is indicated in police department records as August 9, 1917 at Ridgeway, Pennsylvania, and he is described as a white male, five feet eight and one-half inches tall, one hundred fifty pounds, brown hair and blue eyes.

It is not known whether this particular individual is identical with the individual mentioned by [redacted].

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 2/8/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY.

One copy each of these newspaper articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

2 ENCLOSURE

REC-24 EX-113 62-109060-6154

NOT RECORDED
3 FEB 13 1968

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 2)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 2)
1 - Miami (Encl. 2)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

5 - Bureau
6 - Tamm

C. C. - Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SHAW ASKS TRIAL SITE SHIFT

By JACK DEMPSEY

Attorneys for Clay L. Shaw today filed a motion asking that his trial on charges of conspiracy in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy be moved to a location at least 100 miles away from New Orleans.

Shaw's attorneys claimed in the motion that District Attorney Jim Garrison has conducted a deliberate barrage of publicity designed to influence the minds of prospective jurors, making it impossible for Shaw to get a fair trial in the New Orleans area.

CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE Edward A. Haggerty Jr. set a hearing March 5 on the change of venue motion, thus automatically postponing Shaw's trial, which had been scheduled for Feb. 13.

Just when the case will go to trial now depends first of all on the outcome of the request for a change of location. Judge Haggerty will have to rule on that after the hearing.

If the change of venue is not granted, it will be up to Garrison to set a trial date.

JUDGE HAGGERTY GRANTED the state a week to reply in writing to the change of venue notice.

The judge instructed defense attorney F. Irvin Dymond to have Shaw, 54, present in court Feb. 13, at which time the judge said he would grant a continuance in the trial in view of the March 5 hearing.

Dymond filed a 14-page motion asking for the venue change and for time to subpena out-of-state witness for the hearing. Several exhibits, including clippings of news stories and magazine articles, were filed with the motion.

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, L

Date: 2-6-68
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEAL
Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., L

☐ Being Investigated

THE JUDGE NOTED THAT THE March jury will be selected March 4. He had said previously that some jurors might be called as witnesses in a change of venue hearing.

This probably would mean that even if the trial is held here, it could not begin until April, when a new jury would be available.

Dymond's motion charged that the DA's office, and specifically Garrison, have "made a concerted effort to keep the case in the public eye."

This, he said, has "presented an atmosphere of prejudice, passion, excitement and tyrannical power such as to render impossible a freedom of discussion by the populace, much less the prospective jurors, so as to make the atmosphere of metropolitan New Orleans incompatible with the requirement for fair and orderly administration of justice."

THE MOTION said Garrison's association with Warren Report critics Mark Lane and Harold Weisburg was a "well-planned conspiracy to poison the minds of jurors . . . that a conspiracy (to kill President Kennedy) did exist, thus prejudging the potential jurors on an essential element of the crime alleged." It said this puts the burden of proof on the defense to disprove a conspiracy.

The Warren Commission report concluded there was no conspiracy in the President's slaying. Lane, Weisburg and Garrison have long disputed this.

Dymond's motion contended that last year the DA's office agreed to a continuance after the defense earlier asked for a change of venue on grounds of a prejudicial atmosphere here. Dymond contended today that the state by implication agreed that the prejudicial atmosphere existed, and must now show it no longer exists.

The motion charged that as of Nov. 1, 1967, Garrison began a campaign to revive public interest in the case. It said local newspapers and TV stations gave "top coverage to the case."

IT CITED speeches by Lane, a book by Weisburg, and articles in Ramparts Magazine, Playboy Magazine and the National Observer as part of what it called Garrison's campaign to keep the case in the public eye.

Dymond charged that Garrison's subpenas to out-of-state witnesses were designed for publicity and "for no other reason" because most of the people involved had previously been interviewed by the DA's office.

It cited the bill of information filed Dec. 2 charging Eugene Bradley of California with conspiracy in the case. The motion said Garrison had a policeman deliver a press release on the charge to the news media before the arrest warrant was delivered to California, "giving Bradley time to flee."

Dymond said the sole reason for the Bradley charge was "to lend substance to the charges against Shaw."

ALSO CITED were Garrison's national television appearance Feb. 3, a story in the National Enquirer and what the motion called a "nationwide speaking tour" by Garrison.

The defense attorneys said they infer that "the DA operates on the aesthetic theory that by not mentioning the name of Clay L. Shaw at any of these discussions it takes him outside the court guidelines."

Judge Haggerty had previously issued guidelines prohibiting any of the principals from publicly discussing the case.

SHAW, former managing director of the International Trade Mart, was arrested in March, 1967, and subsequently indicted for conspiracy in the assassination.

The motion's specific reference to the States-Item and The Times-Picayune said the newspapers gave "top coverage" to the case and "have a history of strong influence on the minds of people" within the 100-mile radius of New Orleans.

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

SHAW LAWYERS ASK TRIAL SHIFT

Plot by D.A. to Prejudice Jurors Charged

A much-rumored motion to move the conspiracy trial of Clay L. Shaw from District Attorney Jim Garrison's jurisdiction was filed in Criminal District Court by Shaw's attorneys Tuesday.

Citing what it terms "an atmosphere of prejudice, passion, excitement and tyrannical power," the motion went on to accuse Garrison, his staff and others of a "well planned conspiracy to prejudice the minds of all prospective jurors in the city of New Orleans and the surrounding area."

Some of the persons referred to were authors Mark Lane and Harold Weisberg, well-known Warren Commission critics who have taken an interest in Garrison's investigation of the death of President John F. Kennedy.

POSTPONES TRIAL

Judge Edward A. Haggerty gave the state one week to reply in writing, and set a hearing on the motion for March 5.

This automatically postpones the trial beyond the Feb. 13 date set by Judge Haggerty. However, the judge instructed the defense attorney, F. Irwin Dymond, to have Shaw present in court at that time so that a continuance can be granted.

The 14-page motion also asked for time to subpena out-of-state witnesses for the hearing.

Referring to the alleged prejudical atmosphere, the motion said:

"The actions of the district attorney, the news media, and so-called Warren Report critics, acting in concert with, and with the direct assistance of the district attorney, his assistants and office staff, have created an atmosphere of prejudice, passion, excitement and tyrannical power such as to render impossible freedom of discussion by the populace muchless the prospective jurors, so as to make the atmosphere in the metropolitan New Orleans area and surrounding parishes incompatible with the essential requirement for the fair and orderly administration of justice."

The motion specifically referred to The Times-Picayune and New Orleans States-Item, saying the newspapers gave "top coverage" to the case and that they "have a history of strong influence on the minds of the people" within a 100-mile radius of New Orleans.

'PRE-SELLING'

The motion said that by "pre-selling the existence of a conspiracy," Garrison has placed Shaw in the position of "having to prove the non-existence of a conspiracy, rather than leaving the burden of proving the existence of a conspiracy on the office of the district attorney."

The defense said that by agreeing to a continuance last year, the state admitted the existence of a prejudicial atmospbere.

Judge Haggerty said that the March jury will be selected March 4. He has previously said that some jurors might be called as witnesses in a change of venue hearing.

This probably would mean if the trial is held here, it could not begin until April when a new jury is available.

The motion also said that on or about Nov. 1, 1967, Garrison began a "concerted effort to reactivate, renew and revive the public interest in his assassination probe" with particular emphasis on Shaw and his alleged involvement.

GUIDELINES NOTED

It cited speeches by Lane, a book by Weisberg, and articles in Ramparts magazine, Playboy magazine and the National Observer as examples of an effort to keep the case in the public eye.

The defense also accused Garrison of publicly proclaiming that he is not bound by guidelines set down by the court, that he had not followed them in the past and did not itend to follow them in the future.

The motion also referred to Garrison's subpenas of out-of-state witnesses, and said they were designed for publicity and "for no other reason."

It also referred to the Dec. 2 charging of Edgar Eugene Bradley of California with conspiracy in the case.

It said that Garrison had press releases on the charge delivered to news media before the arrest warrant was delivered to California.

TELECAST CITED

The sole reason for the charge, the motion alleged, was "to lend substance to the charges against Shaw."

Also cited were Garrison's national television appearance of Feb. 3, a story in National Enquirer and what the motion called a "nationwide speaking tour" by Garrison.

Judge Haggerty had previously issued guidelines prohibiting any of the principals from publicly discussing the case.

The Warren Commission concluded that accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone.

Shaw was arrested on March 1 of last year on a charge of conspiring with Oswald and others to assassinate President John F. Kennedy.

Criminal Sheriff Louis A. Heyd Jr. announced Tuesday the accreditation of members

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 2-7-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA

Being Investigated

62-109060

ENCLOSURE

61

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Sullivan

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 2/5/63

1 - H.P. Leinbaugh
1 - R.E. Lenihan
1 - Liaison
1 - P. D. Putnam

FROM : D. J. Brennan, Jr.

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
INFORMATION REGARDING JAMES GARRISON

This is to advise of additional questions raised by Lieutenant Colonel Jamie Aiken, Office of the Inspector General, Department of the Army, of Liaison Agent Patrick D. Putnam, concerning the leak of Army's psychiatric evaluation of New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison.

Memorandum T. E. Bishop to Mr. DeLoach 1/25/63 informed that representatives of the Office of the Inspector General, Department of the Army, were conducting an investigation concerning the leak of Army's psychiatric evaluation of Garrison. Above memorandum sets forth various questions raised by representatives of the Inspector General's Office of Liaison Agent and it was recommended and approved that the answers to the questions be furnished the Army representatives. This was done.

On 2/1/63 the Liaison Agent met with Colonel Aiken at the request of the Colonel. The Colonel advised that he was continuing in his investigation and had a couple of additional questions he wished to ask. He inquired as to whether or not the Liaison Agent had any objection to being placed under oath. Liaison Agent informed Colonel Aiken that from the standpoint of honesty and truthfulness, there was no objection but that, as a matter of policy, this would necessarily have to be cleared with Liaison Agent's superiors. Colonel Aiken did not pursue this and, as a matter of fact, apologized for even raising this point, pointing out that this was a standard technique in Inspector General's investigations. The Colonel thereupon asked, "Did you release information concerning the psychiatric evaluation of Garrison to the press?" The answer was "No." He then inquired as to the Bureau's interest in Garrison. Colonel Aiken was assured that the FBI did have a legitimate and proper interest in this matter.

62-109060-6155

PDP:kw
(8)

FEB 14 1963

CONTINUED - OVER

EX-110 REC 55

79 FEB 19 1963

CLASSIFICATION

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 2/12/68

FROM : SAC, New Haven (100-18158)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING

ReBuffalo airtel to Bureau 2/7/68.

Indices NHO negative re Mrs. [redacted]

(2)-Bureau
1-Buffalo (62-1827)
1-New Haven
JAH/lrf
(4)

REGISTERED MAIL

62 [illegible] 6156

REC-9 13 FEB 14 1968

ST-108

59FEB2 01968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 6157

PAGE NO. Entire Document

NO. OF PAGES 6

SECTION NO.
152

Dept. of Defense

REFERRAL

FBI

Date: 2/5/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-99)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Re New Orleans teletype dated 2/2/68.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are six copies and for Dallas and Jacksonville two copies each of a letterhead memorandum setting forth the results of an interview with WILLIAM S. WALTER at New Orleans on 2/2/68.

Copies of this LHM are being sent to Jacksonville in view of their prior interview with WALTER.

ENCLOSURE
(3) - Bureau (Encl. 6)
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 2)
2 - Jacksonville (89-10) (Encl. 2)
2 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(9)

REC-41 62-109060-6158

Data herein previously sent with Dallas and NO by letr dtd 2/6/68.

EX 101

4 FEB 14 1968

C. C. Bishop

Deleted Copy Sent Wm S Walter
by Letter 10/2/75
Per FOIA Request

55 FEB 23 1968

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ Per _____

FEDS. REC. UNIT

1cc and returned

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
February 5, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

William S. Walter, mentioned by District Attorney James Garrison on the "Tonight Show" as being source of information regarding TWX message to FBI Offices, voluntarily appeared at the New Orleans Office of the FBI on February 5, 1968, and advised he had furnished complete information concerning his contacts with Mark Lane to the Jacksonville Office of the FBI. Walter stated upon return to his apartment located at 1533 Jackson Avenue, New Orleans, approximately 12:30 PM, February 2, 1968, he found a letter from Mark Lane which had been slipped under the door of his apartment.

Walter made available this letter from Lane which is as follows:

"A considerable period of time has passed since you informed me that you would contact me. I have called the telephone number that you gave to me and there has been no answer. I have visited your apartment and no one has been home.

"In the circumstances I feel that I should repeat my statement to you. There are two ways that the material that you referred to may be used. Either you may give to me the telegram which speaks for itself and I give to you the assurance again that your name will not be mentioned in connection with it or I reccomend to Mr. Garrison that he use all of the other data available including a swern statement by me as to our conversation. Mr. Garrison is most reluctant to utilize a statement which refers to you by name but if no other proof is available I do not see how he can do anything else. This step would be obviated by your delivering the telegram or a copy of it to me.

62 [illegible] 6158

ENCLOSURE

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

"The President is dead. His murderers remain unpunished and the American people uninformed as to the details of his death. You are in a position to bring about a dramatic change in that very unsatisfactory state of affairs. I hope you will do so voluntarily. Should you refuse to do so then I will advise Mr. Garrison that it is my very strong opinion that a statement from me, referring in detail to our conversation, should be publicly released within the next fortyeight to seventytwo hours." Xerox copy of letter attached hereto.

Walter stated approximately 2:00 PM, February 2, 1968, he called the telephone number listed at the bottom of this letter and a maid who answered the telephone furnished a telephone number where Mark Lane could be reached. He called this number which was the telephone number of District Attorney Garrison's Office and asked to speak to Mark Lane. Walter said he told Lane who he was and Lane said he had been trying to get in touch with him and had written letters to him, called him at his apartment and contacted his apartment; but had been unable to reach him. Walter said he told Lane he understood that he had made the news and that he had seen the television program. Walter claims he told Lane he did not approve of what they were doing and the information attributed to him on the television program was totally false and that he emphatically denied the statements attributed to him at any time.

Lane informed Walter that they believed he had valuable information and they thought the release of this information on television the best thing to do under the circumstances since Walter could not be contacted.

Walter said he told Lane, "You mean the only thing you could do was to attribute statements to me on national television that were totally false. I did not say these things to you or anyone else".

Walter said Lane told him that the best thing they could do would be to take him before the Grand Jury and find out whether he had any information. Walter said he told Lane to go ahead and bring him before the Grand Jury, that he had nothing to hide and could only tell the truth.

Walter said he told Lane that he wanted Lane to know that he thought the Bureau was a fine organization and that he did not approve of what he was trying to do by involving him in

the investigation and that he had no information of value concerning their investigation. Lane told Walter that he knew what they could do and that he could not hide from them. Lane suggested that if a TWX message existed Walter should contact his friends who were formerly employed by the FBI and obtain a copy of this message and send it to Lane.

Walter claims that above telephone conversation with Lane lasted for approximately five minutes. He said he has contacted Attorney Guy Wooten in New Orleans, with whom he intends to confer in detail in the immediate future. Walter said he does not plan to testify before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury in connection with Garrison's investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

Walter stated that he had recalled additional information which he did not furnish during interview at the Jacksonville Office of the FBI. He stated that during his first conversation with Lane, Lane mentioned to him that they already had information about the TWX message and that there are people who are putting their jobs on the line and their lives on the line and are cooperating with them. Walter said Lane did not indicate whether or not these people were employees of the FBI and did not furnish any information as to their identity.

Walter said it was his impression that Lane was endeavoring to locate disgruntled former employees of the FBI who might be persuaded to cooperate with them in their investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

617 Dauphine Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

January 28, 1968

To William S Walter
From Mark Lane

A considerable period of time has passed since you informed me that you would contact me. I have called the telephone number that you gave to me and there has been no answer. I have visited your apartment and no one has been home.

In the circumstances I feel that I should repeat my statement to you. There are two ways that the meterial that you referred to may be used. Either you may give to me the telegram which speaks for itself and I give to you the assurance again that your name will not be mentioned in connection with it or I reccomend to Mr Garrison that he use all of the other data available including a sworn statement by me as to our conversation. Mr Garrison is most reluctant to utilize a statement which refers to you by name but if no other proof is available I do not see how he can do anything else. This step would be obviated by your delivering the telegram or a copy of it to me.

The President is dead. His murderers remain unpunished and the American people uninformed as to the details of his death. You are in a position to bring about a dramatic change in that very unsatisfactory state of affairs. I hope you will do so voluntarily. Should you refuse to do so then I will advise Mr Garrison that it is my very strong opinion that a statement from me, referring in detail to our conversation, should be publicly released within the next 48 to 72 hours.

Mark Lane

tel# 525-5481

4*

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 2/10/68

On 2/7/68, Random House Publishing Co. official, New York City, informed New York Office a person, identifying himself as Special Agent Jack Gilbert of the New Orleans Office, requested background information on Richard J. Berger, a former clerical employee of the New Orleans Office, be furnished Gilbert at phone number listed to New Orleans Office.

SA Gilbert, who is assigned to Monroe, Louisiana, Resident Agency, states he did not place call to Random House and could shed no light on matter. Berger's present location unknown. Inasmuch as District Attorney Garrison and his staff are seeking out disgruntled former FBI personnel to interview, this may be part of Garrison's activity. The Director has instructed we press this phase vigorously. New Orleans was instructed to immediately determine if New Orleans Office telephone lines secure. Attached teletype advises check of telephone lines of New Orleans Office found no evidence of tampering.

APL:jav

2 of 2 XEROX

FEB 14 1968

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO XX TELETYPE

6:43 PM URGENT 2-9-68 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)

FROM NEW ORLEANS

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS NOVEMBER 22, 1963, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING; OO: DALLAS.

RE NO TEL TO DIRECTOR, FEBRUARY 8 LAST, AND BUREAU TELEPHONE CALL TO NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 9 INSTANT.

SECURITY CHECK MADE OF TELEPHONE LINES TO FBI OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, ON FEBRUARY 9 INSTANT BY SAS NATHAN O. BROWN AND WILLIAM F. KUSCH, BOTH SOUNDPOWERED. 62-109060-6159

NO EVIDENCE OF UNAUTHORIZED CONNECTIONS OR ANY OTHER TAMPERING WAS DETECTED.

EX-110 REC-21

68 FEB 14 1968

RECEIVED:-- 7:49 PM RAK

XEROX FEB 1968

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

59 FEB 21 1968

TELETYPE
SPECIAL

WUT022 WUB337 (48)AB257

A PNA323 NL PD .TDPN CENTURY FLO-13

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE US

WASHDC

FBI AGENT BONDS, HAS BEEN WITHHOLDING INFO THAT HE RECD IN APRIL BEFORE JFK'S ASSASSINATION

MRS FRANCIS PATTI, RT 1 BOX 32 CNTURY FLO.

COPIES DESTROYED

Century, Fla

21 JAN 16 1973
224A EST FEB 14 68

PER MOVEMENT NO SA IN
BUREAU HOLDS BONDS.

FED. BU. OF INV.
FEB 14 1968
P.M.

NR 2HLCNC COMPLAINT FOR MRS PATTI.
PER MIA 3/15/68 b mm

NR PE PATTI BUMBDICIES 2/15/68 bmm

REC-63 62-109060-16

Airtel to SAC, LA-105 2-15-68
KMR:bg

FEB 14 1968

THIS

2-15-68

1 - Mr. Raupach

Airtel

REC-69

To: SAC, Jacksonville

EX-105 6160

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed for Jacksonville are two true copies of a telegram addressed to the Attorney General which is self-explanatory.

For the information of Jacksonville, Bureau files contain no record for a Special Agent named "Bonds." Bureau indices contain no record for a Mrs. Francis Patti.

Jacksonville promptly interview Mrs. Francis Patti, Route 1, Box 32, Century, Florida, acknowledge the telegram she sent to the Attorney General and determine from her what information she has relative to the captioned matter.

The results of the interview are to be incorporated into an LHM suitable for dissemination, a copy of which should be furnished to United States Secret Service at Jacksonville. Handle promptly.

FEB 15 1968 COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

1 - Dallas (For Information) - Enclosure
1 - New Orleans (For Information) - Enclosure

KMR:erg
(6)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

61 FEB 26 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE:

The Department referred a telegram addressed to the Attorney General bearing the name Mrs. Francis Patti, Route 1, Box 32, Century, Florida, who stated FBI Agent Bonds has been withholding information that he received in April before "JFK's assassination."

Bureau files contain no record for a Special Agent Bonds and there was no record for Mrs. Patti in either the chronic complaint box or Bureau indices.

FBI

Date: 2/7/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Re New Orleans teletype to Bureau, 2/4/68.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are six copies of an LHM reflecting information volunteered by SAM DE PINO, Reporter, WVUE-TV, Channel 12, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Two copies of instant LHM enclosed for Dallas.

It is noted that JACK MARTIN is a New Orleans private investigator who, by his own admission, has been assisting District Attorney JIM GARRISON in his investigation. TOMMY BECKHAM and DAVID LEWIS are identical with individuals who have offered testimony to DA GARRISON in connection with his assassination prob.

REC-31 62-109060-6160

EX-113

13 FEB 8 1968

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 6)
2 - Dallas (Enc. 2)
2 - New Orleans
WRR:mak
(7)

cc. ROSEN

54 FEB 19 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

w/o enc LHM returned 818 Rec'd

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New Orleans, Louisiana
February 7, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

Sam DePino, Reporter, WVUE-TV, Channel 12, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised on February 4, 1968, that he had been telephonically contacted by David Lewis early on the morning of February 4, 1968.

DePino explained that he has the confidence of David Lewis, and Lewis said that for the past few months, he has been staying at the residence of Jack Martin, 699 Esplanade Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, since he did not want his whereabouts to be generally known. According to Lewis, Martin has been out of town for the stated purpose of seeking psychiatric care.

DePino said that he does not know Martin's present whereabouts, but he mentioned that prior to Martin's departure from New Orleans about two weeks ago, Martin telephoned DePino and chanted some Latin words to him, purportedly to put a "curse" on DePino.

DePino said that Lewis advised him that he was personally contacted on a downtown New Orleans street on February 3, 1968, by Tommy Beckham, two of Beckham's brothers, not further identified, and an individual named Jim (last name unknown), "from Omaha." These four individuals were driving a 1968 Dodge Charger, bearing a current Nebraska license, number not noticed by Lewis, but ending with the digits "98."

Beckham told Lewis that both he, Beckham, and Jim are agents of the Central Intelligence Agency. Beckham further informed Lewis that he wanted Lewis to go through Jack Martin's files and take all material therefrom relating to the assassination investigation of District Attorney

62-109060 - 6160

ENCLOSURE

Jim Garrison, New Orleans, Louisiana, and Lewis was instructed to mail this material to Beckham in care of General Delivery, New Orleans, Louisiana. According to DePino, Lewis informed Beckham that he did not wish to become further involved in the Garrison investigation, to which Beckham replied that Lewis was already involved and that if he did not come through with Beckham's request, Lewis was "a dead man."

Beckham also told Lewis that he, Beckham, has Martin's residence telephone tapped, and Beckham implied that he already has enough information against both Lewis and Martin to have them both "sent to Federal prison for 30 years."

Lewis told DePino that as a result of this conversation with Beckham, he was extremely upset and is afraid of Beckham. Lewis claims to have obtained some material of an innocuous nature from Martin's files, which is already general knowledge, but he did not mail this material to Beckham as Beckham had requested.

Beckham supposedly later telephoned Lewis at Martin's residence and told him that he wanted to meet Lewis at the American Drug Store, 900 block of Canal Street, at 2:30 p.m. on February 4, 1968. Lewis claims to have told Beckham that he was ill and would be unable to meet him, to which Beckham replied, "That's the sorriest mistake you will ever make if you don't meet me."

DePino said Lewis told him that he had notified Louis Ivon, Investigator, District Attorney's Office, New Orleans, Louisiana, regarding Beckham's conversation, and Ivon told Lewis to "sit pat" and not mail anything to Beckham, and Ivon would "handle the matter."

DePino said Lewis did not feel that Ivon took the implied threat of Beckham against Lewis seriously enough, and Lewis telephoned Presley Trosclair, Assistant Superintendent

of the New Orleans Police Department, to make him aware of the situation. Trosclair referred Lewis to an unidentified Detective-Sergeant and Lewis advised the detective of the matter.

DePino said that Lewis told him that Tommy Beckham and one of Beckham's brothers were armed and they exhibited papers indicating that they have been appointed auxiliary deputy sheriffs for Orleans Parish. Lewis claims to have learned, however, that Louis Heyd, Criminal Sheriff, Orleans Parish, had allegedly revoked the credentials of Beckham and his brother on about February 2, 1968.

According to DePino, Lewis was instructed by Ivon not to meet Beckham at the above-mentioned drug store on February 4, 1968, since Ivon was going to handle the matter. DePino said that he ascertained that Beckham did not come to the drug store at 2:30 p.m. as had been arranged. DePino said that Lewis informed him that he did not mail any material from Martin's files to Beckham and he does not intend to do so.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 2/6/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: LEGAT, LONDON (62-353) (RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

ReBuairtel 1/30/68.

Enclosed is a copy of the 12/14/67 "The Times Literary Supplement", pages 1217 through 1222, containing the article by JOHN SPARROW.

"AFTER the Assassination"

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Liaison (direct)
1 - London
LM:vw
(4)

1 ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

REC-44

62-109060-6161

8 FEB 8 1968

CLOSED

79 FEB 20 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

COMMENTARY

w Arnold's *Alaric at Rome*, genuine original of which now be worth £50 or £60, the highest prize of all, £800; same sort of disparity applied gus editions of Swinburne, and other eminently forge- ictorians.

result some collectors must hoping to prove that their hal- first editions are not originals ut genuine Wises: a long sus- edition of George Borrow, uthenticated, went in the sale wretched £6. But the d bibliophil who wants to se Wise can take heart from lest event of all at Sotheby's of 256, a Wise forgery called *and Sister, Sonnets by Lewes* (George Eliot) was r £25; lot 257 was a twentieth- (American?), counterfeit lot 256 and was sold for £80.

• • •

the season of literary ill-will Parisian writers and critics do nnual jury service, vanishing rious chic restaurants for an 's testy balloting on the year's As soon as the results are nced the two debates begin: novel really better than that nd, more meaningful, are the ntended to go to young bope- old sweats? This year, at wo of France's manliest and ubstantial novelists have been ized, by juries clearly out to an *oeuvre* rather than a single The Prix Goncourt has been o André Pieyre de Mandiar- gues, a writer in his late fifties, for *Le Marge* (reviewed in the *TLS* on June 15, 1967), and the Prix Médicis to Claude Simon for *L'Histoire* (*TLS*, June 7, 1967), which is very closely linked with his earlier novels. The other prizes were intended to encourage new writers: Salvat Etchart, a novelist who lives in Martinique, won the Prix Renaudot for *Le Monde tel qu'il est*, Yvonne Baby the Prix Interallié for *Oui, l'espoir*, Claire Etchérelli the Prix Fémina (all-woman jury) for *Elise ou la vraie vie*, and Michel Tournier the novel prize of the Académie Française for *Vendredi* (*TLS*, July 27, 1967). But the most startling appearance in the voting lists was Georges Bataille's *Histoire de l'oeil* (*TLS*, August 3, 1967), a very brisk piece of pornography which first appeared in the 1920s and now competed, unsuccessfully, for a new prize awarded by women journalists.

• • •

The idea that it is culture which keeps burglars at bay is not a new one—where is the tycoon's wall-safe expected to be if not behind his Old Master? The same subtlety is now being exploited by Heron Books, who advertise what they call a Book-Safe: "Conceal your small valuables . . . in the least obvious place! Safely lock them away between the covers of what looks exactly like another book." Heron Books clearly assume that burglars don't read the posh papers they advertise in, and that the least obvious place will go on being the least obvious place however often you draw attention to it. There is also the matter of the way in which the Book-Safe is bound or rather "moulded"—in "high impact styrene", with "gold embossed titles and lining with rounded spines". The safemakers do not reveal what titles have been chosen (Robert Shaw's *The Hiding Place* might do for a start), and since the sort of volume they describe would be absurdly conspicuous on most modern bookshelves the only possible conclusion is that true security cannot lie in a Book-Safe alone—to go with it you also need a nice long line of other high impact Heron Books.

• • •

According to his agent, A. D. Peters, Evelyn Waugh read what the critics had to say about the film version of *The Loved One*, and never went to see it. Whether he would, as is now suggested by the producers, have approved of the forthcoming film of *Decline and Fall* is perhaps a question better left until that particular enterprise is finished. He would certainly not have been left unmoved by the advance publicity, which speaks of that book as "a model for angry young men" and claims that the new film provides "Prestige Treatment for a Classic of our Time".

What sort of treatment? Well, "as a middle-class undergraduate at Oxford, Paul Pennyfeather's adventures begin when he is made the fall guy for some rag week pranks indulged in by a group of rich, upper-bracket collegemen; he is expelled. He becomes a master at a seedy private shcool [*sic*] . . ." This stirring drama of the classes is to be performed by a cast "full of interest and distinction", including "Britain's most enduring theatre knight" (guess which that is) and "one of the first ladies of the French stage", whose "fluent English has enabled her to respond to offers from Hollywood". There is a good deal more equally fluent English to be had from the Unit Publicist, Metrobrit, Boreham Wood. It all sounds most promising—as a subject for a story à la Evelyn Waugh.

• • •

Eight years ago a National Committee was set up by University College London, to plan an edition of the complete works of Jeremy Bentham—the only edition of this kind, completed in 1843, is now pretty well unobtainable—and at last it begins to seem as if the committee's labours are bearing fruit. The Athlone Press announce Volumes 1 and 2 of Bentham's *Correspondence* for February of next year, and cautiously predict that two volumes of his legal writings might appear in 1969. This will be followed (in 1970, perhaps?) by some more letters, and an edition of the Constitutional Code. And here the publisher's predictions stop short; though they are prepared to estimate that there will be thirty-eight volumes altogether. In fact, at the present (estimated) rate of progress Bentham addicts can look forward to the complete works by 1986—twenty-seven scholarly years after the committee's inauguration.

FIFTY-YEAR RULE

Extracts from reviews published anonymously in the TLS on December 13, 1917

. . . Charlotte Brontë chief among . . . were as fanatical in their love of . . . dolatrous children are

Finally, the crucial bullet 399. True, on the "single bullet" theory of the Commission there was a strong actuarial probability that it would not have remained as nearly "pristine" as in fact it did, if it encountered strong and solid bone in its passage through two bodies. But how much stronger an obstacle to belief is provided by the practical improbability that a conspirator would have succeeded in reaching the hospital four miles away, in gaining access, through its maze of wards and passages, to the right place, in identifying the stretcher, and "planting" the bullet in it unobserved. And, above all, how is it possible if one gives due weight to all those difficulties, to conceive of anyone's devising a plot in which the bringing off of so improbable an exploit was a vital factor?

[The improbability can (as always) be diminished by recruiting another conspirator—this time, someone on the hospital staff. But the more one thinks about the planted bullet theory the less credible it becomes. What was the purpose of planting it? To incriminate Oswald? It seems a very roundabout way of adding to the evidence against him, which was in any case, surely, strong enough without it. The planting seems altogether too chancy an exploit to have been made an essential factor in any plan, and far too elaborate a business to have been incorporated as an inessential factor.]

Much of the physical evidence adduced by the critics belongs to the same unreal, melodramatic world—a world where an object moving slowly away from the marksman (not *across* his field of vision) becomes a difficult target at under 100 yards; and where the discharge of a rifle in the open gives rise to a smell of "gun-powder" pervading a wide area, and creates (like a blunderbuss) "puffs of smoke" rising "six to eight feet" into the air. One wonders whether any of the critics who solemnly put forward such evidence in favour of a marksman on the "grassy knoll", or any of the

[illegible] individuals, but living human beings. There is room in that actual world for unaccountable factors and improbable events—the unexplained repair tag in the gunshop; the laundry-mark on Oswald's jacket; the strange entry in the Mexican bus manifest; the dubious apparition of Ruby at the Parkland Hospital—but such incidental mysteries do not shake one's ultimate conviction, on a review of the evidence as a whole, that the Commission were correct in their reading of the facts and just in their assessment of the principal characters. Neither Oswald nor Ruby was a cold-blooded schemer, a cog in some complex machine, a tool of the C.I.A. or of the Dallas police force; each acted on his own, and the actions of each were entirely in keeping with his nature.

Oswald, the frustrated husband, the disappointed Communist, the rootless misfit, nursed a vindictive grudge against success, against Society, against the United States—all personified for him in the President. The critics, looking for a copy-book assassin, ask why he should have denied his guilt, why he did not, rather, glory in the deed? But Oswald was no Harmodius; he ran away, like the little rat he was; and *Sic semper tyrannis* would have sat ill upon the lips of one who had just killed a "poor dumb cop".

As for Ruby: "You all know me, I'm Jack Ruby!"; he was as familiar in the police-station as the stable cat—the last man the police would have relied on to do their dirty work for them, but just the man to slip into their basement unregarded, like the postman in the Father Brown story; and just the man, when he got there, to fire, on impulse, a half-premeditated shot.

I would conclude then, that even if one agrees with Mr. Dwight Macdonald, in his strictures on the Report—its shortcomings, he says, are serious and sometimes inexcusable—one must also agree with him that it "proves its big point beyond

[illegible] and political prejudice that permeate her book drive her to extremes that make her criticism ineffective. She confesses that her instantaneous reaction to the news on November 22 was to assume that a Communist would be "framed" as the assassin; readers who do not detect a Right-Wing plot behind the assassination must be, in her phrase, "indentured to the Establishment"; and she thinks it relevant to refer in the course of her appraisals to "American Nazi thugs" and "the napalmed children of Vietnam". Not surprisingly, she is inclined to agree with Mrs. Marguerite Oswald's "constant theory that her son had gone to the Soviet Union on clandestine assignment by his own government" (she makes no reference in this context to his Historic Diary); she thinks that there is "a powerful presumption of his complete innocence of all the crimes of which he was accused"; and she in her turn accuses the Commission of "unscrupulous misrepresentation". I cannot, on an admittedly hasty reading, discover anything important in her book that is not in

Six Seconds in Dallas is a very different kettle of fish. Its author is a Professor of Philosophy who has taken a year off from his academic studies to work on the problems of the assassination. He has gone in far greater detail than any previous student into two special areas of the inquiry: the origin and nature of the shots and the evidence of the bystanders. I can only deal very summarily with his conclusions. Basing himself on scientific evidence (set forth with a wealth of mathematical equations in a technical appendix prepared by an expert) he believes that the President was hit by four shots, two from the Book Depository, one from the knoll, and one from the roof of the Records Building on Houston Street, on the East side of Dealey Plaza.

I find the enlarged photographs which are supposed to reveal assassins in windows and behind fences quite unconvincing; and the photographs from which Professor Thompson deduces the movements of the President and the Governor, when hit, and his assumptions about the effect of the strike of a bullet on the movements of a human body,

any shot came from that source.

Professor Thompson gives the fullest account I have seen of the finding of Bullet 399 and suggests an ingenious alternative to the [illegible] that it was "planted"; acceptance of his theory, however, seems consistent with the bullet's having come originally from the Governor's stretcher, a conclusion he wishes to refute. In dealing with the autopsy X-rays and photographs, he is clearly nonplussed by Mr. Manchester's disclosure; and his harsh criticism of the Commission's approach to the one-bullet theory would have had to be modified if he had read Professor Goodhart's revelations about *Inquest*.

Professor Thompson advances no wide or wild conspiracy hypothesis; he does not seek to involve the F.B.I. or C.I.A.; Ruby's name is mentioned only once in his book, Garrison's not at all. "Did Oswald shoot the President?" is one of the Unanswered Questions with which his book concludes, and among the Answered Questions are two in which he corrects extravagances of Mr. Lane, one being a reference to Miss Mercer's evidence, of which I have gratefully availed myself in the text above.

The following are among the books and periodicals consulted by Mr. Sparrow.

WILLIAM MANCHESTER: *The Death of a President*. November 20-November 25, 1963. 784pp. Michael Joseph. £3.

MARK LANE: *Rush to Judgment*. Introduced by Hugh Trevor-Roper. 478pp. Bodley Head. £2 2s.

EDWARD JAY EPSTEIN: *Inquest*. The Warren Commission and the Establishment of Truth. Introduction by Richard H. Rovere. 244pp. Hutchinson. 30s.

JOACHIM JOESTEN: *Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy?* 206pp. Merlin Press. 18s. *Marina Oswald*. 165pp. 25s. *Oswald: the Truth*. 312pp. £2 2s. Peter Dawnay. *The Garrison Enquiry*. 158pp. Peter Dawnay in association with Tandem Books. 5s.

GERALD R. FORD and JOHN R. STILES: *Portrait of an Assassin*. 310pp. New York: Simon and Schuster. $6.95.

RICHARD H. POPKIN: *The Second Oswald*. Introduction by Murray Kempton. 159pp. Sphere Books and André Deutsch. 4s. 6d. *The Case for Garrison*. The New York Review of Books. September 14, 1967.

HAROLD WEISBERG: *Whitewash: The Report on the Warren Report*. 368pp. Mayflower-Dell Books. 5s.

BARBARA GARSON: *MacBird!* 76pp. Penguin. 4s. 6d.

A. L. GOODHART: *The Mysteries of the Kennedy Assassination and the English Press*. Law Quarterly Review. January, 1967.

DWIGHT MACDONALD: *A Critique of the Warren Report*. Esquire. March, 1965.

ROBERT L. OSWALD: *He was my Brother*. Look. October, 1967.

JOSIAH THOMPSON: *Six Seconds in Dallas*. 323pp. New York: Bernard Geis Associates. Distributed by Random House. $8.95.

SYLVIA MEAGHER: *Accessories After the Fact: The Warren Commission, the Authorities and the Report*. 477pp. New York: Bobbs-Merrill. $8.50.

JEAN STAFFORD: *A Mother in History*. 98pp. Chatto and Windus. 12s. 6d.

Playboy interview with Mark Lane. February, 1967. *Playboy interview with Jim Garrison*. October, 1967. Playboy magazine.

ALEXANDER M. BICKEL: *The Failure of the Warren Report*. Article in *Commentary*. October, 1966.

life vitiates at several points the theories of conspiracy.

First, the selection of suitable assassins. Mr. Lane misses the point when he says—to quote verbatim—"I personally don't know who a conspiracy would pick as its assassin. Perhaps the conspirators, if they exist, would have preferred a college professor or a Rhodes Scholar. But I do know that Ruby killed Oswald quite effectively". The point that Mr. Lane so lightly and so scornfully dismisses is a real and an important one: it is hard to conceive a pair less likely to be accepted—still less, to be chosen—as tools by men sitting down to plan a conspiracy that had to go like clockwork, than the moody and impulsive Ruby and the neurotic and unstable Oswald.

Then, the actual assassination. If it is hard to believe that Oswald hit his target in two out of three quick shots, it is harder still to suppose that two men, more than 100 yards apart and unable to see or communicate with each other—for a tree obscured the grassy knoll from the Depository window—could have synchronized their fire so perfectly; and it is hardest of all to imagine that conspirators would have allowed the success of their plan to depend on such a feat of synchronization.

Again, it is hard enough to see how a man could have fired repeatedly from the grassy knoll and got clean away in full view of the public: but it is really impossible to suppose that anyone planning an assassination would have placed him there for the purpose, in total ignorance of how many lookers-on, when the procession passed, would be standing near by, or perhaps actually occupying the place selected as his firing-point.

So with the murder of Oswald. It is suggested that Ruby, having arranged with the police to shoot the prisoner (before millions of viewers) in their basement, joined a queue five minutes before the shooting to send a cable in a Western Union office more than 100 yards away; the cable was handed in at 11.17 and readers who accept it, has ever fired a rifle in his life.

This lack of realistic thinking pervades alike the demonologists' and the professors' theories of conspiracy. They suppose that a complex organization can improvise and implement plans as easily as an individual—as when "the Dallas police" suddenly "decides" to bump off Tippit in his car and does so at a moment's notice. Their "possibilities" are paper possibilities, abstract and unreal, not credible in the context of actual events; the actors in their drama are puppets, precluded from doing things that will not fit the predetermined hypothesis, because no perfectly reasonable man would have done them, yet allowed to do absurdly improbable things (because such things are mathematically possible) if the hypothesis requires it.

So with the witnesses: the critics treat them as simply "honest" or "dishonest", as if evidence that could not be swallowed whole must (or may, as suits the critic) be rejected entire; they forget that in real life witnesses are human beings, who may be—like Marina—temperamental, forgetful, less than candid, liable to contradict themselves, and yet bear honest and valuable testimony to the truth.

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Faced with such a volume of controversial matter, how—it may be asked—is one to reach a conclusion? Read as much as you like of the critics, I would say, and dip as deep as you can into the twenty-six volumes of evidence; then turn to Mr. Manchester's hour-by-hour chronicle, to Mr. Ford's vivid *Portrait*, to Oswald's own "Historic Diary", to the Report itself. Glance, too, at Miss Jean Stafford's account of her interviews with Oswald's mother (who can "absolutely prove" her son's innocence, yet believes that he shot the President on the instructions of the C.I.A.—a "mercy-killing", for the President was dying of "Atkinson's Disease"), and at the honest picture of the family background given to *Look* by Robert Oswald, who is convinced of his bro-

a reasonable doubt"; "Oswald and Ruby did it all by themselves . . . we must accept that even though the Warren Report says it's true."

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How is it then that people have fallen for the demonologists, and fallen so completely? The story proves, and has proved twice over, the truth of the old adage—*Populus vult decipi*: the public is very ready to be deceived.

At the outset, the ordinary man in the United States was eager to be given an "innocent", i.e., non-conspiratorial, explanation of the tragedy. Very naturally he wanted to be told that the American people were "not guilty of their President's death". So he gladly accepted the reassuring verdict offered by the Warren Commission and was ready to take on trust the conclusions contained in its Report. So, for a time, the Commission enjoyed the benefit of a climate of public opinion determined not by reason but by an emotional need.

Then a reaction set in: rebuked for credulity, people began to be ashamed of their previous wishful thinking, and the tide of opinion, still impelled by a force that owed less to reason than to emotion, turned and began to work in favour of the critics.

By the autumn of 1966 the public, in its chastened mood, was ready for a conspiracy theory, the more sensational the better. And here those who attacked the Report enjoyed an advantage over its defenders: they had a more exciting story to tell. The man in the street, moreover, likes to hear that something sinister has been going on, particularly in high places, and the innuendoes of the demonologists certainly satisfied that requirement. Those innuendoes had also another kind of appeal: they allowed full scope for the exploitation of political prejudice; no targets could be more welcome, both to the rank and file of the Left and to its intellectual leaders, than the Texan oil plutocracy, the Radical Right, the F.B.I., and the C.I.A. If the White House and its present occupant could be somehow implicated, so much the better.

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So the anti-Establishmentarians, sincerely convinced of the justice of their case, set about their work. Their task was all too easy, for the public has almost lost, under the impact of "the media", the faculty of judging in a complex case between two conflicting bodies of evidence—and in this case what proportion of those who believe in a conspiracy has attempted such a judgment? How many of them have opened the Report—let alone weighed its arguments against those of its attackers? Here again time has brought in its revenges: the critics who two years ago justly rebuked the public for accepting the Report without having looked at its contents are now profiting from the very same failure on the public's part: they can quote and misquote *ad libitum* from the twenty-seven volumes, with little fear of challenge or correction.

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The last word—if indeed the last word is ever to be spoken—must await the outcome of the trial at New Orleans. But no light shed by that trial upon the tragedy can excuse its aftermath, or efface from the record a stain deeper than the crime itself: that left by the appetite that could swallow scurrilities like *MacBird!* (for which Mr. Robert Lowell claims "a kind of genius"), by the gullibility of the American public, and by the recklessness with which that gullibility has been exploited, under a law that allows almost unlimited calumny of public officials, at whatever cost to the reputation of the innocent.

Postscript

Since the above was written, I have received from America copies of two books just out or on the point of publication—Mrs. Sylvia Meagher's *Accessories After the Fact* and Professor Josiah Thompson's *Six Seconds in Dallas*. I have not had time to study either, but I have read enough of each to be satisfied that further reading would not lead me to alter substantially anything that I have said.

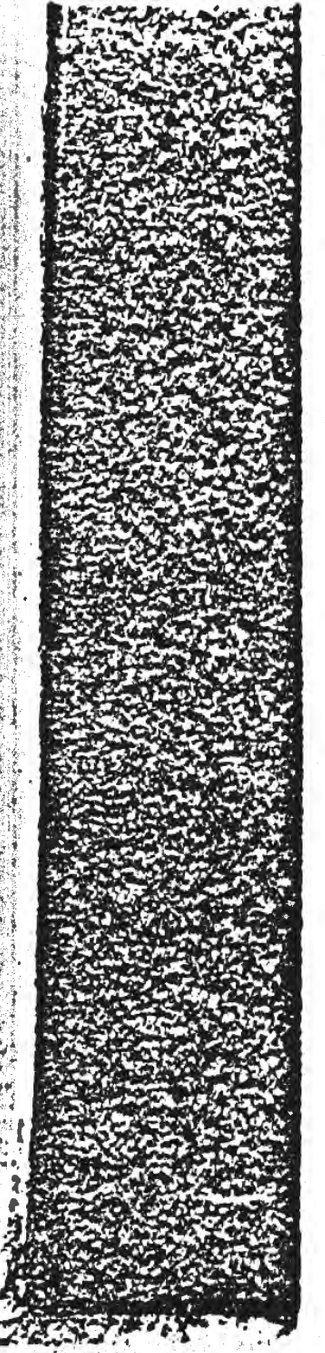
As I have tried to show, critics of the Report are of two kinds: "demonologists", who are ready to sling at the authorities any stone and any mud that presents itself, and serious inquirers, who concentrate on a hard core of relevant evidence. Mrs. Meagher belongs to the latter group. She has read all the other books that I have dealt with, though she supports her allegations with a greater wealth of references drawn from the twenty-six volumes of evidence, and has unearthed one new item in the shape of a parcel addressed to Oswald at the Post Restante in Dallas—another inexplicable clue that leads to nowhere.

Mrs. Meagher's gift for innuendo and her cavalier treatment of the evidence rival Mr. Lane's (on page 151, I notice, Nurse Henchcliffe says that the neck wound "looked like an entrance bullet hole to her"; by page 156 this has become "Nurse Henchcliffe—who had maintained

seem much too uncertain a foundation for the precise calculations that he bases on them. I therefore question his scientifically deduced conclusions about the trajectories of the bullets and the origin of the shots.

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As for the testimony of the bystanders, Professor Thompson sets out statistical analyses of the evidence of nearly 200 of them, and appeals to the consensus of 33 (as against 25 in favour of the Depository) as proving that one at least of the shots came from the knoll. (He does not mention Bowers's evidence about the echo



shows that he has used his powers without fear or favour and with conspicuous success.

Immediately after the assassination [illegible] arrested some suspicious characters in New Orleans, releasing them soon for lack of evidence and on the faith of reassurances about them from the F.B.I. When the Warren Report came out he was ready to accept its conclusions, but in the autumn of 1966 his suspicions were again awakened, and in the following February he re-arrested such of the original suspects as he could lay hands on, and instituted investigations which have culminated in criminal proceedings which are now in progress. Whatever the outcome of these proceedings, they cannot be dismissed as negligible: Mr. Garrison has charged one Clay Shaw with conspiring to assassinate the President, alleging that Shaw is to be identified with a man who tried to brief a lawyer named Andrews to defend Oswald immediately after the assassination. Andrews, who contradicted himself several times on oath about his relationship with Shaw, has been convicted of perjury and Shaw himself has been sent for trial by a court of three judges and by a grand jury.

So far, Mr. Garrison has won each round of the legal battle, and from what has transpired, very dubious though his evidence is, it would certainly appear that something fishy was going on in anti-Castro circles in New Orleans during the summer of 1963. Such goings-on are not *a priori* improbable, and Oswald was in New Orleans at the time; but it remains to be seen how far Mr. Garrison can link him with these machinations, or these machinations with the actual events in Dallas.

Certainly the District Attorney is not lacking in confidence. He alleges that in the years following the President's failure to give full support to the Bay of Pigs adventure, various "elements"—anti-Castro Cubans, ex-Minutemen, neo-Nazis,

Mr. Garrison does not explicitly accuse the C.I.A. of being a party to this new, anti-Kennedy, conspiracy. "In the absence of further and much more conclusive evidence", he says, "we must assume that the plotters were acting on their own and not under C.I.A. orders when they killed the President." But he maintains that the agency was so greatly embarrassed by the fact that men whom it had formerly employed were involved in the plot that it presented fraudulent evidence to the Commission, and "has spared neither time nor the taxpayer's money in its efforts to hide the truth about the assassination from the American people"; and he believes that the C.I.A. may well have murdered a number of men who gave evidence before the Commission that was "awkward" from the point of view of the authorities.

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Mr. Garrison agrees with Professor Popkin in suggesting that a "second Oswald" was employed to create a pro-Communist "image" of Oswald, so as to divert suspicion from the Right-Wing motivation of the plot. "Oswald's professed Marxist sympathies", he says, "were just a cover for his real activities . . . [His] actual political orientation was extreme right wing". Why, when Oswald professed Communism himself, it was necessary to employ someone else to profess it under his alias, Mr. Garrison does not explain. And when he is asked why Oswald, if he was a neo-Nazi, should have shot at General Walker, he can only say that it "was just another part of Oswald's cover"; the whole episode, he declares, "rests on the unsupported testimony of Marina Oswald" (he forgets the photograph and the note), and he concludes that "it makes little difference . . . whether this incident was prepared in advance to create a cover for Oswald or fabricated after the assassination to strengthen his public image as a Marxist".

The actual murder, according to

built in a solid case." Nor does he explain his assertion that Oswald "undoubtedly" got his job at the Depository on the instructions of the plotters (unless, like Mr. Joesten, he includes Mrs. Paine among them). His rifle, we are to believe, was not used by him at all: Mr. Garrison follows Mr. Lane in suggesting that it may have been "taken from Oswald's home after the assassination and planted in the Depository". This, of course, implicates the police—but then, according to Mr. Garrison, they must have been up to the hilt in the plot, as appears from his explanation of the deaths of Tippit and of Oswald himself. Tippit was murdered not by Oswald but by two men whom "I hope we will be able to produce in a court of law". As for the cartridges found on the site, "We suspect that cartridges had been previously obtained from Oswald's .38 revolver and left at the murder site by the real killers as part of the setup to incriminate Oswald". We are not told who the killers were, or why Tippit was chosen as the victim, or the circumstances of his murder; nor is the next step in the execution of the conspiracy any clearer: "the plan was to have [Oswald] shot as a cop killer in the Texas Theater while resisting arrest." "I can't go into all the details of this", Mr. Garrison continues, rather lamely; "but the murder of Tippit, which I am convinced Oswald didn't commit, was clearly designed to set the stage for Oswald's liquidation in the Texas Theater after another anonymous tip-off". Finally: "The conspiracy had gone seriously awry [through Oswald's escaping death in the Theater] and the plotters were in danger of exposure by Oswald"—and so "Enter Jack Ruby—and exit Oswald". As for Ruby's own "exit", Mr. Garrison thinks (with Mr. Norman Mailer) that the police may well have killed him by injecting him with the cancer cells, and he shares the suspicion entertained by most of the demonologists that there may have been

their authors have [illegible] themselves back into [illegible] stances existing at the [illegible] and asked whether it is [illegible] believe that the persons concerned, with the knowledge they [illegible] them, could have [illegible] the

went about their business—can hesitate a moment about the answer to these questions.

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The same inability to form a picture of how things happen in real

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In this book the author reveals how the conspiracy worked on the operative level. Elements of the Dallas police, the Secret Service and the FBI are shown to have been involved. Ruby's part in the conspiracy is also revealed. James Garrison who has described the Warren Report as 'a superior brand of whitewash the largest ever perpetrated' has now commented all of Joesten's assertions.

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"I have no reason to believe that Oswald killed anybody that day in Dallas." So startling were the implications of this statement by the District Attorney of New Orleans, made in February this year, that only one British newspaper reported them. This book traces the frantic efforts made by the [illegible] establishment to wreck the Garrison investigation between February and [illegible]. It shows how the powerful forces behind the assassination, terrified that their hired tools [illegible] would in order to discredit Garrison personally and undermine his enquiry [illegible] the public is now largely unaware that a man is about to stand trial for conspiracy to murder President Kennedy. That trial will electrify the world.

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A fourth book entitled *Who Killed* will be published in February. Based on the disclosures already made by [illegible] Garrison together with all the other evidence available, it will describe how the plot was [illegible] what was in it and how it was carried out. Its appearance will coincide with the trial of Clay Shaw.

PETER DAWNAY

[illegible] Westmoreland Place, London, S.W.1.

... out of the depository and into the roadway, in full view of all; he is the man, according to Professor Popkin, who was seen by a police officer to jump into a station-wagon. Was he carrying the assassination rifle? Clearly not. What happened to it? It too, one must assume, was lost in the confusion of the day.

Contrast with this ready acceptance of improbabilities involved in his own story the scepticism with which Professor Popkin treats explanations contained in the Report—e.g., the reasonable suggestion that Tippit stopped Oswald as a suspect: "It seems odd", says Professor Popkin, "that Tippit would have stopped a suspect. He was unimaginative, and had shown no real initiative in all his years on the force, as evidenced by his failure to get a promotion in thirteen years."

[Professor Popkin's own explanation is that Oswald mistook Tippit's car for the car provided as a get-away by his co-conspirators—"Tippit comes along slowly, Oswald thinks it is his ride, and approaches the car"; Tippit then mistakes Oswald for O', at whom he had glared in a café a few days before; "a monumental misunderstanding then occurs. . . . Hence, the shooting".]

Professor Popkin modestly admits that his ingenious hypothesis is "no more than a possibility", and it would not call for consideration if it had not been taken seriously by persons who ought to know better: one Professor of Philosophy calls it "plausible and significant", another describes it as "a brilliant reconstruction"; a Professor of Sociology praises it as "logically convincing", and Mrs. Sylvia Meagher, who has compiled a subject index to the Report, declares that it is "stamped with the authority that can only be achieved by patient and comprehensive mastery of the testimony and exhibits".

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What now of Big Jim Garrison, the "Jolly Green Giant" of New Orleans, behind whom Mr. Joesten, Mr. Lane, Professor Popkin and most of the critics of the Report seem recently to have aligned themselves? To judge from his ... [illegible]

... band of Latin homosexuals—formed, with the active assistance of the C.I.A., a "spider's web" of conspiracy, the object of which was the assassination of Castro. When in the late summer of 1963 it became plain that Kennedy was aiming at a *détente* with Cuba, the plan was changed: its object now was to assassinate the President. It was at this stage, apparently, that the conspirators decided to make a tool of Oswald, who had for long, according to Garrison, been an agent of the C.I.A.—a belief held strongly by Oswald's mother, but hard to reconcile with his marriage to Marina, and quite irreconcilable with the contents of his Historic Diary. (This is a key document, which the critics are inclined conveniently to forget; if pressed, no doubt they would suggest Mr. Garrison, was carried out by "a precision guerrilla team of at least seven men", four of whom fired at the President—two from the "grassy knoll" (with two more whose sole function was to catch the cartridges as they were ejected from the assassins' rifles), one (not Oswald) from the Book Depository, and one from the Dal-Tex building; five, six, or seven shots were fired. All the murderers got clean away; as for their identities: "I can't comment . . . there will be more arrests".

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It is not clear why Oswald, whose *rôle* in this plot is exceedingly obscure, should have consented to take the rap for his fellow-conspirators when, according to Mr. Garrison, he did not fire a shot; pressed



wholesale liquidation of awkward witnesses by the F.B.I. during the last three years.

At many points, as will have been observed, Mr. Garrison's theory runs parallel with Mr. Joesten's: "On all essential issues", says Mr. Joesten in his most recent book, "I completely agree with Mr. Garrison's presentation of the case." His one reservation concerns the degree of guilt to be imputed to the C.I.A.: "Does not the fact" (he asks) that the C.I.A., in Garrison's own words, "began its criminal activities immediately after the assassination, in shielding the assassins, as it did, with all its power, clearly also bespeak a C.I.A. involvement in the plot itself?" Which, one may ask, is the harder to believe: Mr. Joesten's theory that the C.I.A. were actually a party to the assassination, or Mr. Garrison's, that they joined the conspiracy afterwards, to cover up a crime in which they had no hand?

The near future will show how much of the Joesten-Garrison conspiracy theory can survive examination in Court; at the moment Shaw's trial is pending, and it is perhaps significant that no co-conspirators have yet been added to the indictment.

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I have not been able, in the given space, to do more than describe in general terms, with a few supporting examples, the main attacks upon the Report and the hypotheses put forward by its critics. Throughout them all there run two fatal weaknesses. Of the first, and perhaps the more frequent—an inability to see the wood through obsession with a single tree—I will give but one example: Oswald's jacket.

There is difficulty in identifying the jacket, found on Oswald's route from Tippit's murder to the Texas Theater, with any jacket known to have been in Oswald's possession; in particular, it has a laundry-mark, and Oswald did not have his jackets laundered. So obsessed are the critics with the laundry-mark and its attendant difficulties that they forget two simple facts: Oswald was seen buttoning up his jacket when he left his [illegible]

things they are supposed to have done.

Take, for instance, the alleged "cover-up" policy of the Commission. The Commissioners, if they decided to "cover up" a conspiracy, must at the time either have known its nature and extent or else, while aware of (or suspecting) its existence, have been uncertain how far its ramifications extended. In either alternative, could they have been so foolish (let alone so criminal) as to conduct their investigations and compose their report on the footing that no conspiracy existed? In the second (and surely more plausible) alternative, the thing is almost inconceivable. If in the early months of 1964 they knew of (or suspected) a conspiracy of unascertained dimensions, how could they have felt any assurance that its existence might not in the near future become common knowledge? For the critics' phrase "cover up" is misleading: the Commission could not hide a conspiracy simply by ignoring it; if the "covered up" conspiracy were to burst on the public soon after the publication of their findings, what—they must have asked themselves—would then be thought of them and their report?

And one may ask today, if there really had been a conspiracy in 1963, surely some trace of it, in a country where secrets are not easy to keep, would by now have come to light? Here Mr. Lane has for once performed a service to the truth: throughout four years America has been drag-netted, hundreds of witnesses have been interviewed, no money and no effort has been spared—and the nets are empty, save for a handful of homosexuals and other queer fish in New Orleans. Thanks to Mr. Lane's own efforts, we can reject with added confidence the possibility of any such large-scale conspiracy as his criticisms presuppose.

A policy of "covering up" would have required the complicity of the seven Commissioners and the acquiescence of some, if not all, of their investigating staff. Could the Chief Justice have obtained such [illegible]

Epstein) are, as Professor Goodhart says, "not a declaration that the 'rumour' must be 'wiped out' even if it is true" but "a declaration in words that cannot be mistaken that the Commission must fairly say whether Oswald 'was or was not' an employee of the F.B.I."

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Critical though he is of the Commission, Mr. Epstein is no demonologist: he does not believe in a conspiracy involving the police or the F.B.I., or suggest that the latter acted collusively with the Commission. He accepts the view that Oswald shot the President, and does not (it seems) question the conclusions of the Report concerning the murders of Tippit and of Oswald himself: he does not make play with the planting of bullets and rifles, with puffs of smoke and fabricated paper bags. He confines himself to a hard core of evidence, from which, by close argument, he concludes that the Commission's theory is untenable and that there must therefore have been a second marksman.

[The "hard core" consists of the following difficulties and doubts: (1) the fact that the interval between the reaction of the President and that of the Governor was shorter than the shortest time within which two shots could be fired from Oswald's rifle; (2) the difference between the account of the President's back wounds given in the doctors' autopsy report and that given in two F.B.I. reports, apparently based on statements from agents who were among those present at the autopsy; the F.B.I. reports are inconsistent with the single-bullet theory adopted by the Commission in order to surmount difficulty (1); (3) photographs of the President's clothing *prima facie* supporting the F.B.I. evidence about the wounds; (4) "Bullet 399", which ought, on the Commission's "single bullet" hypothesis, to have been distorted by its passage through two bodies; (5) Governor Connally's impression that he heard a shot (which must have hit the President) before he felt the shot by which he himself was hit. Difficulty (1) can be surmounted by supposing that a single shot hit the President and the Governor, the latter's reaction being left unaltered) and persuaded them to substitute a false report which did not necessitate the existence of a second assassin.

Mr. Epstein makes this allegation in discreet terms: his verdict, he says, "indicates that the conclusions of the Warren Report must be viewed as expressions of political truth"—i.e., the Commission fabricated a document in order to achieve its "dominant purpose" and reassure the public that the President's death was the work of a "lone assassin".

Why did the Commission have to resort to such an expedient? Because, says Mr. Epstein, they accepted a conclusion that he attributes to Mr. Redlich, Mr. Rankin's special assistant, who played a leading part in the compilation of the Report: "To say that [the President and the Governor] were hit by separate bullets is synonymous with saying that there were two assassins"; if it accepted this, the Commission could not afford to publish an account of the autopsy that contradicted the single-bullet theory. Unfortunately for Mr. Epstein, he misquotes Mr. Redlich on this vital point; asked by Professor Goodhart about the remark attributed to him, Mr. Redlich replied that "he did not say this and he did not believe it", and went on to declare that he was "appalled by the inaccuracies of the book and the statements which [Mr. Epstein] has attributed to me which I never made". What Mr. Redlich did say, it appears, was that the facts could best be explained in terms of the one-bullet theory; but neither he nor a majority of the Commissioners "rejected as impossible the other explanation that Oswald had fired two shots that separately hit the President and Governor Connally". (Professor Bickel, in the article above referred to, has advanced a plausible alternative to the one-bullet theory, which accounts for all the "hard-core" difficulties consistently with Oswald's being the sole assassin.)

Unfortunately, readers of *The Law Quarterly Review* are counted in hundreds, as against the thousands of those who have read *Inquest*; so that Mr. Manchester has produced vital evidence. On p.192 of *The Death of a President* he writes: "In the summer of 1966 a former Cornell graduate student [Mr. Epstein] published a book which suggested that this first bullet followed a different trajectory. The implication was that a second assassin had aided Oswald. The issue is resolved by the X-rays and photographs which were taken from every conceivable angle during the autopsy on the President's body. Because this material is unsightly, it will be unavailable until 1971. However, the author has discussed it with three men who examined it before it was placed under seal. All these carried special professional qualifications. Each was a stranger to the other two. Nevertheless their accounts were identical. The X-rays show no entry wound 'below the shoulder' as argued by the graduate student. Admittedly X-rays of active projectiles passing through soft tissue are difficult to read. Yet, the photographs support them in this case—and reveal that the wound was in the neck." And that, it would seem, is that.]

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Professor Richard Popkin, Chairman of the Department of Philosophy at the University of California, is an expert on the History of Scepticism—a history to which, in his book *The Second Oswald*, he has himself made a notable contribution. Such intense scepticism as Professor Popkin's needs a great deal of credulity to support it: in order not to believe in the probable there is so much of the improbable that he has to believe in.

Professor Popkin is no more of a demonologist than is Mr. Epstein: he makes no sensational accusations against the C.I.A. or the F.B.I. or the Dallas police, and his only criticism of the Commissioners—"that they did not do an adequate investigative job, and did not weigh all of the data carefully"—is based on the "revelations" in *Inquest* and on the supposed contents of the "twenty-six page critique" of Mr. Liebeler's therein referred to. Unfortunately for Professor Popkin, since his book was published these supports for his

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This hypothesis is vulnerable at every stage: (1) the evidence for the existence of a deliberate impersonator is mis-stated in the book and its effect exaggerated; it is really very tenuous; (2) his supposed pre-assassination activity is (in current jargon) "insufficiently motivated", not to say pointless; and (3) his suggested *rôle* in the assassination itself involves a number of practical impossibilities which Professor Popkin cannot explain away.

Most of the appearances of "O^2" were (though Professor Popkin does not tell us this) anonymous—the man appeared without giving a name in shops, stores, &c., in Dallas or its neighbourhood. Now Oswald had, in the words of one of the witnesses (not quoted by Professor Popkin), "a common face for this part of the country"; "his features, face and all is [*sic*] common with the working class here and he could easily be mistaken one way or the other". May there not well have been not only one person, but several persons, in the neighbourhood who resembled Oswald closely enough to have been confused with him, in recollection, by people who saw them in stores or shops or rifle-ranges? And if the man these people saw was really engaged in actively impersonating Oswald, why did he not give Oswald's name?

Even where there is evidence connecting O^2 with Oswald's name, Professor Popkin's presentation of it is not always dependable. A tag marked "Oswald", relating to repairs to a gun that was certainly not his Mannlicher-Carcano, was found in an Irving gunshop: "The clerk is sure he ran into Oswald somewhere, and the clerk seems reliable. His boss was convinced", says Professor Popkin. In fact, the clerk was a woman, and all she said about seeing Oswald

kind of conspiracy which culminated in the events of November 22, when the duplication played a vital *rôle* both in the assassination and the planned denouement". He admits that his hypothesis is "tentative and conjectural"—he might have added "nebulous".

The weakness of the theory is reflected in the reasoning with which Professor Popkin defends it. "In October", he says, "there seems to have been little double Oswald activity." This is a serious objection, for on his hypothesis one would expect O^2's activity during that month to have been intense. The best that Professor Popkin can offer by way of explanation is the following: "This may be explained by the facts that Oswald was looking for a job and that his second daughter was born on October 20." But why should the fact that the real Oswald was preoccupied in one place preclude the second Oswald from impersonating him in another? It is fortunate that Professor Popkin's Chair is not a Chair of Logic.

When he comes to the assassination, Professor Popkin, so sceptical about the Commission's theory, readily accepts any explanation that comes to hand in order to dismiss objections to his own. He admits, for instance, that if, as he believes, at least one bullet hit the President from the front, he knows of no satisfactory answer to the question what became of the bullets, and is content to conclude that they must have "fragmented or were deflected and disappeared in the confusion of that day".

Again, he believes (with Mr. Lane) that the bag Oswald brought up from Irving to the depository on the morning of November 22 contained not his rifle but a bundle of curtain rods. Being, like Mr. Lane, unable to account for the disappearance of the bag and its contents, he dismisses the difficulty by saying "The package vanishes by the time he enters the building"—the curtain rods, one assumes, being lost (like the bullets) in the confusion of the day.

One more example: after the

of the Commission". In other words, Mr. Epstein is claiming that he has caught the Commission's chief counsel *in flagrante delicto* declaring that the Commission's purpose is to scotch rumour, even at the expense of truth.

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No wonder *Inquest* created a sensation. Some six months after it appeared, however, *The Law Quarterly Review* published an article by Professor A. L. Goodhart which was in effect an Inquest upon *Inquest*. Professor Goodhart had applied Mr. Epstein's methods to Mr. Epstein's work: he had gone behind the scenes and questioned some of the persons from whose interviews Mr. Epstein had quoted: and in his article he presented the results. They were startling: Mr. Ball had replied that all the quotations attributed to him by Mr. Epstein were "wrong or false": he saw Mr. Epstein once only, for about ten minutes in the lobby of a hotel: he had protested to the publishers. As for Mr. Liebeler, he had denied having said that the Commission did "nothing", and declared that he was incensed at Mr. Epstein's misstatements or distortions of the record: his own criticisms of the Commission's staff work, he said, "were directed not at the investigation—which he believes was thorough—but at the writing of the Report". He declared himself "thoroughly in accord with the Commission's findings", and said that he was appalled at the nature of the attacks that questioned the conclusion (which he fully accepted) that Oswald was the assassin and acted alone.

Finally, Professor Goodhart showed that Mr. Epstein had facilitated misinterpretation of Mr. Rankin's remark about wiping out the "dirty rumour", by quoting it out of its context. It occurred in the course of a discussion between members of the Commission and their staff which is set out at length by Mr. Gerald Ford, himself a Commissioner, in *Portrait of the Assassin*. No one who reads Mr. Ford's account can have any

delayed by rather less than two seconds; difficulties (3) and (4) are not conclusive: the clothing might have been rucked up by the President's movements; the bullet might have emerged almost intact, particularly if it did not pass through strong and solid bone; (5) the Governor's evidence is not dependable: he was clearly bewildered, and he became unconscious shortly after the event. As for (2), the F.B.I. has explained that its reports reproduced the first impressions of the doctors, reported by its agents while the autopsy was still in progress; the autopsy report, according to which the wounds are located consistently with the single-bullet theory, represents the doctors' final conclusions.

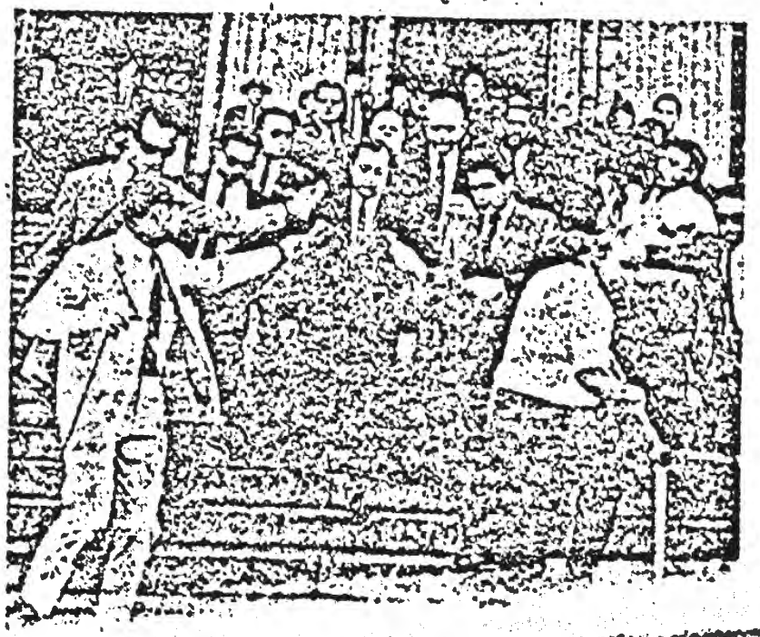
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So far, then, as concerns the assassination itself, Mr. Epstein's conclusion, though it differs from that of the Commission, is not sensational: it simply means that Oswald must have had an accomplice. In order to vindicate it, however, Mr. Epstein has to allege that the Com-

despite Professor Goodhart's exposure of his method, in the eyes of the public Mr. Epstein remains, for the time being at any rate, in possession of the field.

Of course, Mr. Epstein did not deliberately mislead his readers; but his book shows how a clever man can unwittingly allow *partis pris* to vitiate the building up and presentation of a case, so that a chain of reasoning cogent enough if one adopts certain presuppositions is made to lead to a conclusion that is in fact ill-founded. In short, Mr. Epstein has proved about himself what he sought to prove about the Commission.

[A key point in relation to the hard evidence relied on by Mr. Epstein is provided by the X-rays and photographs taken during the autopsy. These have been placed in the National Archive and, till 1971, can only be seen by permission of the Kennedy family. If they show that the posterior "neck" wound was really a wound in the back, that practically rules out the possibility



criticism have been undermined by Professor Goodhart's article.

The merit of Professor Popkin's book is that, like Mr. Joesten, he puts forward a positive theory; but while Mr. Joesten attempts, with disastrous results, to make his explanation cover all the facts, Professor Popkin concentrates on one element in the pattern, and leaves most of the difficulties to take care of themselves. Like a Baconian who has discovered a hidden cipher, he follows the clue wherever it leads him, oblivious of attendant inconsistencies.

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For Professor Popkin, the key lies in the existence of a Second Oswald. A number of witnesses declared that during the months immediately preceding the assassination they had seen Oswald, or someone very like him, in places and circumstances—there were about a dozen such occasions—into which Oswald could not be fitted. The Commission concluded that the witnesses, if truthful, were mistaken: in all sensational cases scores of people will come forward who think that they have seen the principal figure, and honestly persuade themselves that they remember things that confirm the supposed identification. Professor Popkin adopts the unlikely assumption that in every one of these instances the witness's recollection was accurate, and bases on it the ingenious suggestion that the man in question was a conspirator, impersonating Oswald. This man, apparently, was an expert marksman, chosen to be the assassin for his resemblance to Oswald (unless it was that Oswald was chosen for his resemblance to the marksman), who went about before the assassination showing himself in order to attract attention to the image of Oswald and divert it from himself, and also (it seems) to provide the real Oswald with some sort of alibi if he was caught.

was that she could not remember his ever being in the shop. The owner was away during the relevant period, and was "convinced" of nothing. The key witness was the manager, who contradicted himself to the police about whether he had ever seen Oswald, and, when pressed about the contradiction on oath before the Commission, and asked whether he could say definitely whether he had seen him "outside of the shop any place", replied (and his answer, seen in context, seems to cover the shop also): "No, Sir, I don't believe I have. I mean, I couldn't say specific, because back again to the common features, so on and so forth." (This was the only evidence connecting the tag with a man who looked like Oswald.)

Again: Professor Popkin tells us that on November 8 Oswald asked Hutchison, an Irving grocer, to cash a cheque for $189, "payable to Harvey Oswald". True, Hutchison told the F.B.I. that he saw the name Oswald in ink upon the cheque; but he swore to the Commission that he did not recall to whom the cheque was payable: "No, Sir; no, Sir. I sure don't. It just didn't enter my head, Mr. Jenner, after it was that amount"—explaining that he never cashed cheques over $25, and a look at the amount was enough for him. He repeated this denial—but Professor Popkin makes no reference to it. There was nothing apart from the cheque to connect this customer with the name of Oswald.

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In any case, it is not clear how O[2] was helping Oswald or his fellow-conspirators by his acts of impersonation. He does not seem to have declared himself politically on any of these occasions (except a highly dubious visit to a Mrs. Od[illegible] who was involved in anti-Castro, [illegible] Castro, [illegible]

awful lot of noise in order to attract everybody's attention to that window. . . . Plenty of noise came from the Book Depository but not a single bullet. I believe the man in the window was Officer Tippit, of the Dallas police force. And the man who fired from the Dal-Tex building was, I believe, Larry Crafard.

Oswald, an innocent "fall-guy", was to be seized before he left the Depository, where his gun, fetched from Mrs. Paine's garage, was to be planted by the police (this is suggested also by Mr. Lane); he was to have the guilt pinned upon him, or be "made to confess", and then to be liquidated "before a lawyer or anyone else [could] challenge the 'evidence'".

"I am satisfied", says Mr. Joesten, "that this was the blue-print, give or take a few minor details."

Ruby's plot did not come off, because Crafard's bullets failed to kill the Governor; the other plot also miscarried, because Oswald managed (in all innocence) to leave the Depository unapprehended. This faced the plotters with a problem: with Oswald at large, "one of their own fellow conspirators, indeed one of the two killers, was in danger of exposure. That man was Patrolman J. D. Tippit". Moreover, so long as Tippit himself was alive, there was a further peril: "in such a situation as this", says Mr. Joesten, "the danger of endless blackmail is ever present, and [he adds] it is usually eliminated at the point of a gun". "Now improvisation had to take the place of careful planning"; and within a few minutes of the assassination "the death of Patrolman Tippit was irrevocably decided by those in control of the entire operation". Where and by whom and how this decision was taken Mr. Joesten does not tell us; anyhow, he is satisfied that Sgt. Hill of the Dallas police was told off (by Capt. Fritz, it seems) to dispatch Tippit, and Oswald, his own weapon having been planted on him by the killer, was arrested in the Texas Theater.

Oswald having been apprehended and charged with the guilt of both murders, Ruby, "the tool", was called in by the police, doubtless afraid that their lies and distortions, their trumped-up charges and fabricated evidence, indeed the whole pattern of the frame-up, would come apart at the seams in the course of a fair trial, and would reveal the underlying fabric of conspiracy and official complicity", and "finished off Oswald" in approved gangster style".

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Mr. Joesten's story is extravagant and incredible, his book a compound of bad logic, bad temper and bad taste. But suggests that the President's assistant Ken O'Donnell, who had some responsibility for planning the trip to Texas, was implicated in the plot. Most of his other accusations are essential to any large-scale conspiracy theory; this one is as gratuitous as it is cruel.

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There is this, however, to be said for Mr. Joesten: he has the courage of his own crazy convictions; he is not afraid to put forward a positive theory, and he names his guilty men. And in this he has provided an object-lesson for Messrs. Lane and Weisberg, most of whose suspicions and innuendoes are directed at the same targets as are Mr. Joesten's forthright denunciations. They have had three or four years in which to think of a more convincing conspiracy theory than that of Mr. Joesten, but they have not produced one. Why not?



Mark Lane

They must have considered possible alternatives; if either of them had found one, why should he not have brought it forward? Presumably, each of them realizes that all the explanations he has been able to think of fail to cover all the facts; and that if extended so as to cover them they would become, like Mr. Joesten's, top-heavy and patently implausible.

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ignorance the basis of his charge against the Dallas police. If that is so, was not his own negligence as gross as that which he imputes to the Commission?

My next example of Mr. Lane's methods comes a page or two later in his book. A crucial question is whether any shots came from the grassy knoll, in front of the Presidential car. Many witnesses thought so, and Mr. Lane, who devotes a whole chapter to "Where the Shots came from", insists that they could not have been mistaken. A key witness was Lee E. Bowers, a railwayman who worked close by. Here is a passage from his evidence:

Mr. Bowers: I heard three shots. One, then a slight pause, then two very close together. Also reverberations from the shots.

Mr. Bull: And were you able to form an opinion as to the source of the sound or what direction it came from?

Mr. Bowers: The sounds came either from up against the School Depository Building or near the mouth of the triple underpass.

Mr. Bull: Were you able to tell which?

Mr. Bowers: No: I could not . . . I had worked this same tower for some 10 or 12 years . . . and had noticed at that time the similarity of sounds occurring in either of these two locations . . . There is a similarity of sound, because there is a reverberation which takes place from either location.

Plainly, the sounds heard coming from the knoll might well have been reverberations of shots coming from the Depository. How does Mr. Lane deal with this important testimony? By making no reference to it. One can think of only three reasons for this omission: (1) Mr. Lane somehow missed the passage in his study of the evidence; (2) He read the passage, but did not appreciate its significance; (3) He appreciated its significance, but decided to suppress it. It would be interesting to learn from Mr. Lane which of these represents the truth, and whether he can suggest another explanation less damaging to his reputation as a dependable investigator.

Mr. Lane employs similar methods throughout the book—e.g., in dealing with the General Walker episode. Before his attempted assassination of the General, Oswald wrote a note to Marina, advising her what to do in the event of his arrest; this note was found in a book that was handed to the police by Mrs. Paine, together with other belongings of Oswald, on December 1, 1964; it was undated and did not name General Walker, but its contents show plainly enough that it is to that episode that it refers. (Mr. Joesten disposes of this note by saying that it was [illegible]

paper bag, the attempted murder of General Walker, the murder of Tippit, the murder of Oswald himself, the alleged association of Tippit and Ruby—as well as on a host of subsidiary issues, his presentation of the facts is so slanted—owing no doubt, to his firm conviction that his conclusions must be right—that it simply cannot be relied upon. In short, *Rush to Judgment* confirms Mr. Dwight Macdonald's impression that Mr. Lane is "less a truth seeker than a tireless demagogic advocate" who "expounds the conspiracy thesis far less reasonably and far more tendentiously than the Warren Report argues the opposite case".

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It is a relief to turn from writing of this kind to Mr. Edward Epstein's *Inquest*, which is short, clear, extremely well argued, and all the more effective because it is moderate in its conclusions and states them quietly. The book started life as a university thesis on the workings of Government-appointed investigative bodies, of which the Chief Justice's Commission was taken as a signal example. The academic origin of the work seemed to guarantee its scholarly accuracy, and it claimed authority as being based upon a series of interviews granted to the author during 1965 by five of the Commissioners and a dozen members of their legal staff.

Inquest created a sensation when it appeared in the summer of 1966, and it has probably done more to damage the Commission in the eyes of enlightened readers than any other contribution to the debate.

The greater part of the book consists of criticism of the way the Warren Commission went about its work. The Commissioners themselves, Mr. Epstein alleges, were desultory in attendance at the hearings; their staff, many of them busy lawyers, were short-handed and over-worked; both Commission and staff had to conform to an impossibly restricted time-schedule; they suffered from having to rely on Government agencies for the collection of material; above all, they were to a man committed to the "dominant purpose" of allaying public anxiety by suppressing all traces of a possible conspiracy—an aim that blinded them to any evidence, and prevented them from following up any line, that might have shown Oswald not to be the [illegible]

discarded jacket), you must also suggest some other plausible explanation of the murder. Mr. Joesten's incredible hypothesis is the only one so far put forward. Mr. Weisberg, who refuses to believe that Oswald killed Tippit, can suggest no other explanation; Mr. Lane seems to be equally reluctant to accept Oswald's guilt, but is equally unable to produce an alternative. But if Oswald *did* kill Tippit, he must surely have been guilty at least of complicity in the murder of the President. Why should a completely innocent Oswald shoot a policeman? Why should an Oswald who had acted merely as a " front " for the President's real murderers gratuitously commit a murder on his own? We shall never know what passed between Tippit and his murderer; but the obvious explanation is that Oswald, confronted by a policeman within an hour of having shot the President, lost his head and fired: it gave him a chance of escape, and a second murder could not increase the penalty he would suffer if he was caught.

It is instructive to observe how, when faced by difficulties such as Tippit's murder, Mr. Joesten is compelled, in order to supplant the story told by the Commission, to treat as perjured the evidence of witness after witness, and to brand as accomplices in the conspiracy one party after another, each less likely than the last, until the structure becomes top-heavy and collapses under its own weight.

Thus in order to explain away Oswald's attempted assassination of General Walker, which he confessed to his wife, Mr. Joesten has to allege that Marina's circumstantial account of the confession, supported as it is by physical evidence, was simply an invention—for him, this is easy: she was admittedly a temperamental and sometimes unreliable witness; therefore, in accordance with the familiar principle, all she says can be dismissed as perjury (Lane and Weisberg suggest that the F.B.I. brainwashed or bullied her into inventing the story).

Again, it was an essential factor in the supposed conspiracy that Oswald should obtain a job in the Book Depository; in order to account for the awkward fact that the job was procured through Mrs. Paine, whose honesty shines out from every line of her evidence, Mr. Joesten has to make her an accomplice in the plot.

To take one more instance: to justify imputing to Oswald advance knowledge of the route of the procession, Mr. Joesten actually

tions and Rumours " Appendix to the Report), and many of them could be directed just as effectively against a rival hypothesis if he dared to put one forward. ' As for Mr. Lane's innuendos, they mean nothing if they do not imply a conspiracy implicating, among others, Chief Curry, Captain Fritz, and other officers of the Dallas police; but when he is faced (as he was not long ago in a review in *Town*) with the suggestion that he is charging these officers with murder he has recourse to bluster and abuse.

If one cannot attack conclusions that Mr. Lane refuses to state, one can at least criticize the methods he employs in establishing a basis for his innuendos. Let me give an example or two; one does not have to look far to find them.

On the first page of *Rush to Judgment* Mr. Lane recounts, as if it was established fact, the story told by a Miss Mercer, who on the morning of the assassination saw a truck parked by the grassy knoll from which (according to him) fire was later opened on the President; she saw a man take " what appeared to be a rifle-case " from the truck, carry it towards the bushes on the knoll and put it (according to Mr. Lane) behind a fence; three Dallas policemen were standing near, but did not move the truck or take any action. Mr. Lane complains that Commission investigators did not question Miss Mercer and " did not try to identify the three police officers so as to question them or to locate the truck "; he charges the police with thus condoning a breach of security regulations, and suggests that the incident was connected with the fire from the grassy knoll; the obvious innuendo being that the police turned a blind eye and that the Commission culpably abstained from probing into the incident. Thus on its opening page he creates an atmosphere of suspicion which pervades his book.

What Mr. Lane does not tell us is that the F.B.I. took statements from Miss Mercer and the police, and identified the truck (which belonged to a construction firm working on a neighbouring building); it had broken down, and if any box was removed from it, it must have been a tool-box; the police managed to get it moved on, with all its occupants, shortly before the arrival of the President's procession. The report recording all this is accessible in the Commission's archives.

One can only suppose that Mr. Lane was ignorant of this report and recklessly made his

to deny by implication that it existed, declaring that a photograph of Walker's house, also found among Oswald's things, was " *the one piece of physical evidence* [my italics] used to show that Oswald shot at General Walker ".

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One more example. It is important to Mr. Lane's case that the wound in the President's throat should have been the result of fire from the front. Unfortunately, within minutes of his arrival in hospital the wound was obliterated by a tracheotomy—the doctors had no time and no reason to examine it, nor did they turn the body over and examine the wounds in the back. Answering questions at a press conference that afternoon, in conditions that were said to be like Bedlam, the doctor who performed the tracheotomy and another surgeon said that the neck wound looked like, or might have been, an entrance wound; it was so described in a report drafted in the hospital that day. In evidence before the Commission, however, the same doctors repeatedly explained that they had no means of knowing whether it was an " entrance " or an " exit " wound; it might have been either. Mr. Lane tells his readers: " The doctors were unanimous about the nature of the throat wound: it was an entrance wound "; they " took a stand ", he says, to this effect; and he declares in interview: " *Every doctor at Dallas's Parkland Hospital who examined the wound in President Kennedy's throat* [my italics] and made a statement to the press on the day of the assassination said the throat wound was an *entrance* wound. " (This becomes, in the mouth of Mr. Lane's disciple, Professor Trevor-Roper, " doctor after doctor at first *insisting* [my italics] that the *shots* [Professor Trevor-Roper's plural; my italics] came from the front ".) Had he stopped to think, Mr. Lane would have realized that it was, to put it mildly, misleading to say that the doctors unanimously pronounced the throat wound to be an entrance wound, and worse than misleading to suggest that anything they said was based on an examination of it.

Mr. Lane's zeal for the truth as he sees it leads him again and again, no doubt unwittingly, not only to suppress but to misrepresent the evidence on crucial points. On every issue of importance—e.g. the origin of the shots that hit the President, the nature of the President's wounds, the identification of Oswald's rifle, the " fabrication " of the important



Jim Garrison

remark; for instance he is quoted as saying, when asked what the Commissioners did, " in a word, nothing "—while Mr. Ball, a senior counsel, is said to have declared that they " had no idea what was happening ". Most damaging of all, Mr. Epstein illustrates the Commission's subservience to its " dominant purpose " by a remark of their chief counsel, Mr. J. Lee Rankin, about the rumour that Oswald had been a paid informer of the F.B.I.: this (said Mr. Rankin) was " a dirty rumour . . . very bad for the Commission . . . very damaging to the agencies that are involved in it and it must be wiped out in so far as it is possible to do so by this Commission ". That must mean, according to Mr. Epstein, that the rumour was " considered dirty ", not because it was known to be untrue, but because it was known to be " damaging " to the government. The " solution proposed " he explains, " was to ' wipe out ' the rumour. This would satisfy the implicit purpose

...ical manipulation of the truth, and a great part of his criticism only makes sense on the hypothesis that the murder of Oswald was the deliberate work of the Dallas police: Chief Curry and Captain Fritz (to mention no others) ought, if Mr. Lane is right, to be charged as accessories, if not as principals, both with the assassination of the President and with the murder of the President's assassin. Mr. Weisberg can be as outspoken as Mr. Joesten: "The



The Report

...the point to speak of intellectual honesty or dishonesty; self-dedication, whether it be to a political ideology or to an *idée fixe*, is apt to induce an intellectual myopia that blinds its victims, when weighing one piece of evidence against another, to the criteria used by judges with cooler or clearer heads.

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It is the chief weakness of these critics that in dealing with evidence they run counter to a number of truths that are common knowledge among lawyers. (1) Every lawyer knows that no evidence is less dependable than that of witnesses present at a sudden and unexpected accident: a dozen honest observers will give a dozen different accounts of what occurred. (2) Every lawyer knows that a witness—called, say, to identify a suspect—while wrong on a number of points may yet be right on others, perhaps including the essential one. (3) Every lawyer knows that honest and truthful witnesses may contradict themselves, particularly on questions concerning their own and others' motives and states of mind, without thereby forfeiting credibility. (4) Every lawyer knows that in a sensational case, such as the assassination of a public figure, scores of people will turn up with impossible stories—sometimes sheer inventions, sometimes fantasies that they have somehow persuaded themselves are true. (5) Again, human beings, even trained officials, are liable to make mistakes in carrying out their tasks and in the accounts they afterwards give of how they did it—and the Dallas police in the chaos that followed the assassination were certainly no exception to that rule. But every lawyer knows that such blunders do not vitiate all the testimony that contains them; still less need they cast doubt upon the honesty of the witness. (6) Finally, every lawyer knows that in a big and complicated case there is always, at the end of the day, a residue of improbable, inexplicable fact. You do not invalidate a hypothesis by showing that the chances were against the occurrence of some of the events that it presupposes: many things that happen are actuarially improbable, but they happen. To make up its mind, if it can, what *must* have happened, despite incidental improbabilities—that is the task of a Commission of Inquiry.

Confronted by masses of conflicting testimony and flooded with a myriad statements ranging from the certainly true to the completely

suggest that Bullet 399 was specially prepared for the purpose by the conspirators and somehow planted by them in the Parkland Hospital).

Worst of all, the critics repeatedly fail to distinguish between a good point and a bad one and refuse to abandon arguments that have been shown to be without foundation. Three or four years of debate and discussion have cleared away a vast undergrowth of misconceptions: circumstances that seemed suspicious (e.g., the military rehearsal, shortly before the assassination, of the ceremonial for a Presidential funeral) have been shown to have an innocent explanation; significant mistakes (e.g., the story that the splintering of the windscreen of the Presidential car was on its front surface) have been corrected; vital calculations (e.g., the estimate of the time needed to fire three shots from Oswald's rifle) have been shown to be based on error; damaging allegations (e.g., that the Dallas police took notes of Oswald's interrogation and then destroyed them; and that they destroyed the bag in which he carried his rifle, and fabricated a substitute) have been explained as being due to false assumptions or a hasty misreading of the evidence. There remains a small hard core of real difficulties—most of them arising out of the reactions of the President and the Governor when hit and the reputed positions of the President's wounds—and it is on these that rational critics rely in challenging the conclusion that Oswald was the sole assassin. A case can indeed be based on this hard core of difficulties, and it can be stated effectively and with moderation; but that is not the way with Messrs. Joesten, Lane and Weisberg.

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They put forward good points and bad alike, mingle discredited assertions with valid evidence, and make up for weak links in their hypotheses by loud asseveration and virulent abuse of the Dallas police, the F.B.I., and the Commission. It is this that makes the reading of their books so painful an experience for anyone who is genuinely concerned to discover the truth. As he turns over page after page of exaggeration, distortion, and plain misstatement, the reader's indignation kindles, and the impulse to refute the authors' assertions one by one becomes almost irresistible; it seems intolerable that accusations of murder and treason against specified individuals,

at Governor Connally." (This is founded on a cock-and-bull story about a conversation overheard in a night-club, sworn to by a Dallas lawyer in an affidavit printed by the Commission, but rightly regarded by them as of no evidential value.)

At the same time, says Mr. Joesten, there was on foot a conspiracy to kill the President, the parties to which included one of the President's aides, Ken O'Donnell, Chief Curry and Captain Fritz of the Dallas police, members of the F.B.I. (among them, it seems, Mr. Hoover) and—Mr. Joesten makes much of this—Mrs. Paine, a Quaker lady, who had been kind to the Oswalds and in whose house Marina Oswald was living at the time. The President was to be killed by simultaneous fire from the famous "grassy knoll" and from a window in the Book Depository—in essentials, the plot is the same as that postulated by Messrs. Lane and Weisberg and by Professor Popkin. The man who fired from the window (according to



Joachim Joesten

Mr. Joesten) was not Oswald but Patrolman Tippit of the Dallas police who was chosen (like Crafard) for his physical resemblance to Oswald: "I am not making this charge lightly", says Mr. Joesten: "It is my considered opinion that the sniper in the sixth-floor window of the T.S.B.D. was Tippit rather than Oswald". He varies this account later by suggesting that Tippit's *rôle* was only diversionary:

He [Tippit] didn't fire a single shot or at any rate a single bullet. He fired all right, and made an

ready to accept the verdict contained in their Report.

Still, it was possible, while accepting that verdict, to feel dissatisfied with the way in which the Commission had to go about their work: they had an immense field to cover in a comparatively short space of time, and the Commissioners themselves necessarily delegated the examination of most of the witnesses to a staff which, though expert and without political or other bias, was working under pressure; even if the Chief Justice and his colleagues reached the right conclusions, it might be thought that they had done so without adequate exploration of possible alternatives, and that a number of unlikely but perhaps significant trails had not been followed up.

Moreover, the frame of mind in which they approached the case afforded grounds for misgiving. Mr. Dwight Macdonald wrote for *Esquire* a *Critique* which is the shrewdest, fairest, weightiest, and most entertaining of all the strictures on the Report that have been published. He did not pull his punches against the Commission, which he thought altogether too legalistic in its approach to the facts and in its presentation of them: the Commissioners, he said, suffered from *The Establishment Syndrome* and their Report was *The Prosecutor's Brief*. None the less, he did not believe that they intended to conceal anything, and he agreed with their conclusions; they may have been too easily impressed by the overwhelming *prima facie* case against Oswald as the sole assassin; but, after all, it was overwhelming. Professor Alexander M. Bickel, of Yale, in a searching article in *Commentary* for October, 1966, took a similar line: he would have liked to see a further inquiry instituted, but rather to set at rest possible doubts than to challenge the conclusions contained in the Report.

Again, it was possible, while accepting the *bona fides* of the Commission, and without denying the existence of a widespread conspiracy, to conclude that something must have slipped through the meshes of their investigation and to believe that Oswald was assisted by a single accomplice—a theory that removes any difficulty that might be felt about the timing of the shots and the proportion of hits achieved, but runs into difficulties in other directions.

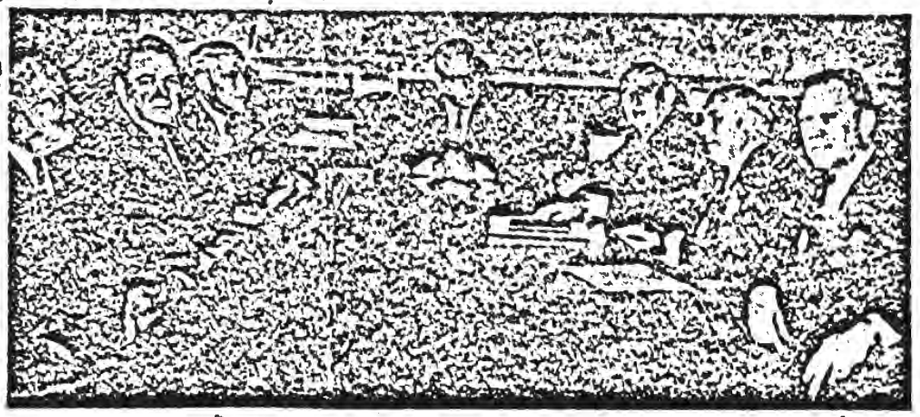
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The books that have most influenced opinion, however, go much farther than this, both in their criticism of the Report and in their conjectures about the assassination. They insinuate, or suggest, or actually allege, conspiracy, and they are the work of men who are convinced that the Commission was not merely misled but deliberately misleading. "The staff of the Commission did not shun lying to the Commission itself", he writes, "and neither was deterred by perjury or its subornation"; as for the F.B.I., its report inculpating Oswald "is a tissue so thin and a polemic so undisguised that it would demean the labours of a hick police force investigating the purloining of a desiccated flounder".

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What is it that has inspired such rabid denunciations? Most of their authors have, in the words of Mr. Dwight Macdonald, "a large, left-handed political axe to grind". In the less picturesque language of Professor Bickel, "A portion of the Left, clinging stubbornly to a kind of abstract logic, [wishes] to believe that the shots that killed John F. Kennedy came from the organized Right". "If the Warren Commissioners are exposed as merely hapless dupes", says Mr. Andrew Kopkind in *The New Statesman*, "other doubts about American history during the last two decades become more pertinent. Was the Rosenberg case also a fraud? . . . Was the whole U.S. position on the origins of the cold war fraudulent?" If the critics could go further, and convict the Commission, with the F.B.I. and the C.I.A., of participation in a criminal conspiracy, the damage done to the Government and to the whole Right-Wing "Establishment" would be immeasurable, and the political consequences might be staggering.

And yet, though political bias may have played a part in the writings of some of the demonologists, it is not the whole explanation. Many of them are liberals, and they are genuinely shocked by what they believe to be the Commission's betrayal of the principles of liberal democracy. They seek to discredit the Commission's conclusions on vital points (e.g., the source of the shots) simply by calling attention to differences of opinion among the observers; they think that they have undermined a conclusion supported by overwhelming evidence (e.g., that Oswald murdered Tippit) if they have demonstrated the unreliability of some of the witnesses (e.g., Mrs. Markham) whose evidence confirms it—though in support of some of their own hypotheses they rely on evidence that lacks from beginning to end the stamp of credibility. They treat blunders on the part of officials as proofs of deliberate



The Warren Commission in session

worthless, the Warren Commission naturally and necessarily based its conclusions on the testimony that it judged, in the light of the whole of the evidence, to be reliable; rightly disregarding much that was wild, much that was honest but mistaken, and much that was fantastic or simply irrelevant; and necessarily accepting as part of the texture of events a number of actuarial improbabilities. The Commission is blamed by its critics for "selecting" the evidence that "suits its case"—because in presenting its conclusions it draws attention to the evidence that supports them. What else should an investigator do? It is for the critics to show that they themselves have evaluated all the evidence, and can make a selection from it as reliable as that made by the Commission, and base upon that selection conclusions that compel acceptance as strongly as do the conclusions reached in the Report.

Very different from that is the procedure of based on such a presentation of such evidence, should be allowed to go unanswered.

A moment's reflection, however, shows that to answer their charges individually would take up volumes at least as long as the books that contain them. And misrepresentation is too often like the hydra: cut off one of its heads and a score of others take its place; the task is never-ending. Worst of all, the controversialist becomes a bore, and his readers are inclined to say: "After all, there must be something in the charges if a man has to spend so much labour in an effort to refute them."

So there is a strong temptation to leave it all alone, relying on the assurance that such exaggerated accusations will answer themselves.

So, no doubt, they eventually will; when the Report and the attacks upon it have stood side by side on the shelves of libraries for long enough, a proper balance will assert itself, at least in the minds of thinking people. But in the short run the demonologists' methods are effective, and at present they are reaping a remarkable harvest, in credit and no doubt in cash. The passion of their attack convinces some people; its sheer volume impresses others. The Gallup polls prove their success with the mass of the public; the utterances of sages like Mr. Norman Mailer (who believes that the Dallas police killed Ruby by injecting him with cancer cells) and Dr. Conor Cruise O'Brien (who finds Mr. Lane's arguments "devastating") show that the intellectual can be duped as completely as the man in the street. In the United States, leading publicists speak of "terrible unknowns" and their "appalling duty", evidently believing that if they cackle loud enough in commendation of the critics they will save the Capitol from dangers that exist only in their own imagination; in this country a distinguished dotard, Bertrand Russell, has hailed Mr. Lane's book as "a great historical document"; and on the Continent only a week or two ago another venerable figure attached himself to the ranks of the credulous in the person of General de Gaulle.

• • • •

What sort of stories are they that the public is prepared to accept as supplanting the answers given by the Commission, and by what sort of arguments are they supported?

First in the field was Mr. Joesten, in whose pages may be found at least the seed of most subsequent speculations. According to Mr. Joesten, there were two [illegible]

By John [illegible]

TWO DAYS AFTER THE ASSASSINATION of President Kennedy million of Americans saw Oswald murdered by Jack Ruby, and the proliferation of myth and mystery began. Was it coincidence or conspiracy? And, if there was a conspiracy, was it the Right Wing that engineered it, or the Left? The Dallas police, in a genuine effort to help the press reporters (who created and then exploited a chaos that the authorities were quite unable to control), made their full contribution, with the help of a blundering District Attorney, to the rank crop of rumour and suspicion.

The appointment, within a week, of a Presidential Commission of Inquiry damped down general speculation for the best part of a year; when their *Report* was published in September, 1964, the public, at least in the United States, generally accepted its conclusions: the two murders were independent, insensate acts; there was no credible evidence of an association between Oswald and Ruby and no trace of any wider conspiracy.

These conclusions were succinctly stated in a volume of some 900 pages, the narrative that led up to them being clearly and vividly told and conveniently divided into chapters: "The Assassination"; "The Shots"; "The Assassin" (including an account of his murder of Patrolman Tippit and his attempt upon the life of General Walker); his "Detention and Death"; his "Background and Possible Motives". A separate chapter was devoted to "Investigation of Possible Conspiracy" and there were Appendices dealing with (*inter alia*) "Speculations and Rumours", and containing medical and autopsy reports, expert testimony about firearms and finger prints, and a fascinating account of Jack Ruby. The evidence taken by the Commission was published in twenty-six volumes, half of them consisting of photographs and other exhibits. It was undoubtedly an impressive achievement, and the American public was duly impressed.

Still, speculation continued on both sides of the Atlantic, especially in Europe (where, it seems, conspiracies are more readily suspected), and there was a good deal of debate in the press, on television, and on public platforms, in which criticism of the Report was expressed and theories of a conspiracy suggested; Mr. Mark Lane, the "itinerant demonologist", went round the world lecturing on the iniquities of the Commission, and sporadic articles and books by Mr. Vincent Salandria, Mr. Leo Sauvage, Mr. Joachim Joesten and others, gave some foretaste of what was to come. Still, more and more people came to believe in the trustworthiness of the Commission and the conclusiveness of its findings, and for a year or more it seemed that the demonologists were making no headway with the general public.

Then, half-way through 1966, the storm broke: there appeared a number of books that were intended to discredit completely Chief Justice Warren's Commission and their Report. All of them criticized the methods of the Commission, some insinuating, others asserting outright, that the assassination and the murder of Oswald were the result of a large-scale conspiracy—a conspiracy deliberately "covered up" by the Chief Justice and his colleagues. The gist of all these attacks upon the Warren Report can be summed up in the words of the most energetic of its critics: the report, says Mr. Mark Lane, "may be ranked with Teapot Dome and the Reichstag Fire trial as a synonym for political cover-up and cynical manipulation of the truth."

• • • • •

The campaign was astonishingly successful. By the end of 1966, according to a poll taken during the closing months of that year, most Americans considered that the Report was not to be trusted, and two out of every hundred persons consulted believed that President Johnson was somehow implicated in the murder of his predecessor. These proportions are probably larger now, and larger still on this side of the Atlantic. The manufacture of conspiracy theories became a small-scale industry in the United States; and over here leading national newspapers have countenanced the cause, one of them giving pride of place to an article by a mid-Western editor suggesting wholesale murder of "awkward" witnesses by the Federal and State police. Nor is it only the ignorant and the uneducated that have been affected: intellectuals and academics in this country seem ready to entertain the wildest suspicions about conspiracies involving "Texas oil-men", the Dallas police, the F.B.I., the C.I.A., the Warren Commission, even President Johnson.

While the assassination itself has till now remained the focus of attention, future historians are likely to be more interested in its aftermath. As time goes by, it will become increasingly evident that the real mystery concerns not the doings of the protagonists in Dallas during the fatal week, but the subsequent performance of the mystery-makers themselves and the success of their campaign.

What was it, posterity will ask, that inspired this outbreak of "demonology", and how were its exponents able to cast their spells so widely and compel belief in their lurid denunciations?

"The real problem in *Hamlet*", said Oscar Wilde, "is Are the critics mad, or are they only pretending to be mad?" So here, confronted by such onslaughts on the Commission as those of Messrs. Joesten, Lane, and Weisberg, one is tempted to ask the very question that they themselves raise about the murders in Dallas: Are they to be explained as the result of some complex antecedent combination, or were they the work of obsessed, unbalanced men, each acting independently?

There is certainly evidence of association between those who have criticized the report: Joesten, the most outspoken of the "demonologists", dedicated *Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy?* to Mark Lane. The brilliant and courageous New York attorney whose "Brief for Oswald" will go down in history as one of the great libertarian documents"; Edward Jay Epstein, the most incisive, and Lane himself, the most industrious of the critics, worked together for a time on their investigations; Harold Weisberg, the author of *Whitewash*, "the incendiary, world-wide sensation that strips the veil of secrecy from the Warren Commission", supplied material to Jim Garrison, the District Attorney who claims to have traced the assassination plot to New Orleans, and he went to New Orleans to assist in the investigation, as did the indefatigable Lane; Professor Richard Popkin has put in a plea for Garrison in *The New York Review of Books* (which printed the first version of his own "Second Oswald" theory) and Joesten has published a whole book in his support; there was close association between the English "Who Killed Kennedy Committee" (of which Bertrand Russell, Michael Foot, the Bishop of Woolwich, and Professor Trevor-Roper were members) and the American "Citizens' Commission of Inquiry" (of which Mark Lane was the founder; Professor Trevor-Roper, who published in *The Sunday Times* a violent criticism of the report as soon as it came out, has written a commendatory introduction to Lane's *Rush to Judgment*; while Lane praises Trevor-Roper's *Sunday Times* article as "a major attack" upon the Report. If the critics turned their scrutiny upon themselves they might well detect in their own activities evidence of a sinister combination.

In fact, there is no need to suppose any concerted plan of action on the part of the critics or to impute sinister motives to any of them; to do so would be to fall into their own besetting error. A complex and sensational story like this brings to the fore, along with serious and level-headed inquirers, a host of crack-pots and rabble-rousing publicists, of "patriots" with a self-appointed mission and Baconians with an *idée fixe*. Not all that such men say can be safely disregarded; it is the task of the dispassionate inquirer to see if there is a needle of truth hidden in their haystacks of denunciation.

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It is not difficult to trace the development of opinion among reasonable, critically-minded people. At the outset, it was only natural to suspect that a carefully organized plot must have lain behind the assassination: the coincidence of two unrelated murders seemed so improbable, and the atmosphere of Texas was so auspicious for conspiracy. But people soon perceived that a conspiracy involving not only the assassination of the President but also the murder of the assassin himself would have to be an extremely elaborate affair: apart from all else, such a story must make the Dallas police force principals in the murder of Oswald and at least accessaries to the murder of the President. It was hard, if Oswald was simply a tool in the hands of the real assassins, to account for his murder of Patrolman Tippit; and his attempted murder of the Right-Wing General Walker seemed inconsistent with his acting in concert with Texas oil plutocrats. If, then, first thoughts suggested a conspiratorial explanation, second thoughts made such an explanation difficult to sustain. It is not surprising that, when the Commission, after a lengthy investigation, announced that they could find no evidence of a conspiracy, many inquirers should have been

FBI

Date: 2/7/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (89-67)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION
CONCERNING
OO: DL

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies of a self-explanatory LHM reflecting information received 2/6/68, at Raymondville, Texas, by SA LARRY DEE WELCH. Three copies of the LHM are enclosed for Dallas and one copy for Houston. An information copy of this communication is being furnished Houston in view of the fact that portions of the locale described in enclosed LHM lie within that division.

San Antonio is conducting no investigation.

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-6162

REC-44

1-110

20 FEB 10 1968

(3) Bureau (Encs. 10)
2-Dallas (Encs. 3)
1-Houston (Enc. 1) (Info)
1-SA
LDW:eks
(7)

Knowledge of source would prejudice reevaluation contradicts allegations set out in enclosure.

cc - Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

51 FEB 20 1968

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
DATE: February 1, 1968
1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - 67-581608 (Walter)

On January 31-February 1, 1968, Johnny Carson had as his guest on his television show New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison. Toward the end of the show, where Carson was pressing him for the new evidence he supposedly had to offer, Garrison referred to Mark Lane, who had been helping him in the investigation, and said that Lane had interviewed William S. Walter, a former Security Clerk of the New Orleans Office of the FBI, in January, 1968. Lane and his wife submitted an affidavit to Garrison with results of the interview.

Walter informed Lane that he had been employed by the FBI in 1963 as a Security Clerk of the New Orleans Office. On the morning of 11/17/63 he received a TWX message directed to all southern regional offices of the FBI. The message advised that an attempt to assassinate President Kennedy would be made in Dallas on 11/22/63. Walter stated he was alone on duty on the Midnight to 8:00 a.m. shift. He immediately called the SAC of New Orleans, Mr. Maynor, and informed him of the message. He was advised or informed to call a number of agents in New Orleans and tell them to maintain contact with various informants.

Walter also said that an FBI directive ordered the New Orleans Office to direct the various agents who had conducted interviews concerning the assassination of President Kennedy to examine those interview reports to make sure there were no conflicts contained within them. The agents were ordered to resolve the conflicts, prepare new reports and to destroy the old ones.

William S. Walter was employed as a file clerk by our New Orleans Office from June, 1961, until he separated for military service on December 4, 1961. He

WAB:bab
10 ENCLOSURE

XEROX
FEB 26 1968

CONTINUED - OVER

NOT RECORDED
62-109060-6163 ENCLOSURE
4 FEB 15 1968
EX-110 REC-40 REG-

Memo to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

was reinstated on August 14, 1962, and in August, 1963, he was designated as a Security Patrol Clerk in the New Orleans Office. He submitted his resignation in September 1966.

[redacted]

SAC Rightmyer of the New Orleans Office, on February 1, 1968, advised that they had received a call from ASAC J. O'Connor of the Jacksonville Office, who reported that at 8:00 a.m. this morning an individual identifying himself as William S. Walter called SAC D. K. Brown. Walter said that he was the person who was mentioned by Garrison on the Johnny Carson Show last night. According to Walter, he was contacted three weeks ago by Mark Lane. He advised that he did not give any signed statement. Briefly, Walter related that about three weeks ago he was contacted by Mark Lane and was queried as to whether or not there was a TWX that went to all offices reporting that President Kennedy was to be killed. Walter said he told Lane he did not know whether he was on duty or not and, even if he was on duty, he would not be in a position to give Lane any information. Walter told SAC Brown that he was currently in a travel status in Jacksonville and was wondering whether someone had tried to contact him on the matter. He said he would call the Jacksonville Office later this morning.

Walter recontacted the Jacksonville Office and spoke to ASAC O'Connor at approximately 9:00 a.m. and indicated that, while he would be moving about, he would recheck with the office later today.

Since Walter has made contact with us and indicated a desire to set the record straight, our Jacksonville Office has been instructed to interview him concerning the statements attributed to him by Garrison.

Memo to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

SAC Rightmyer advised that a search of the files of the New Orleans Office had been conducted and there was absolutely no teletype received alleging that President Kennedy would be assassinated in Dallas on November 22, 1963. Garrison has previously made that same allegation and we have made a very thorough, penetrating review of our files at the Seat of Government and at Dallas, and no teletype of this type was located.

In connection with the matter, SAC Rightmyer noted that the New Orleans Office, along with all other Bureau Offices, received a teletype from the Bureau at 9:22 p.m. on the night of November 22, 1963. This teletype instructed all Offices to immediately contact all informants, security, facial, and criminal, as well as other sources, to develop any information bearing on the assassination of President Kennedy. All offices were instructed to immediately determine the whereabouts of all bombing suspects, all known Klan members, and members of hate groups and known racial extremists.

I want to know more about this -/A

SAC Rightmyer also noted that employees of the New Orleans Office had ascertained some gossip that former Clerk Walter [redacted]

ACTION:

Jacksonville Office will advise us of the results of their interview and we will keep you informed in this matter. When full details of this matter are received, appropriate dissemination will be made.

W.C.S.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: February 2, 1968

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to memorandum Mr. W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, 2/1/68, summarizing New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison's appearance on the Johnny Carson television show January 31-February 1, 1968. On page three of referenced memorandum (attached) we reported that a Bureau teletype was sent to all Bureau offices on the evening of November 22, 1963, instructing all offices to immediately contact all informants, security, racial, and criminal, as well as other sources, to develop any information bearing on the assassination of President Kennedy. All offices were instructed to immediately determine the whereabouts of all bombing suspects, all known Klan members and members of hate groups and known racial extremists.

The Director noted at this point on referenced memorandum "I want to know more about this.H"

For the Director's information, the teletype mentioned above was prepared at Seat of Government immediately following receipt of information from our Dallas Office that President Kennedy had been assassinated in Dallas. At the time the teletype was prepared at Seat of Government Lee Harvey Oswald had not been arrested as a suspect nor was it known who, or how many individuals were involved in the assassination of President Kennedy. It was imperative that all of our offices be given the instructions set out in the teletype mentioned above in connection with our investigation of the assassination.

Each of our offices responded to this teletype of November 22, 1963, (the day of the assassination). No informant was located who could shed any light on the assassination. As our investigation developed in the succeeding weeks, it was conclusively established that Lee Harvey Oswald, acting alone, committed the assassination of President Kennedy.

Enclosure

62-109060 ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

REC-40 6163

51-110

REL: as (7) ENCLOSURE ATTACHED - CONTINUED - OVER

FEB 15 1968

51 MAR 8 - 1968

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

For the Director's further information in this matter, the Warren Commission, by letter dated September 21, 1964, requested to be furnished a brief summary of the scope of this Bureau's investigation to determine whether Lee Harvey Oswald had some affiliation with various subversive underground activities. By letter dated September 24, 1964, we informed the Warren Commission that we had made a nation-wide check of our files, both at Headquarters and in each of our offices and had also made a canvass of all of our security informants on a nation-wide basis. We assured the Warren Commission that all information we possessed in this particular matter had been furnished to the Warren Commission.

ACTION:

For the Director's information.

Rec'd
our W.C.S.

FBI

Date: 2/29/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-1[illegible]0060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning above captioned matter.

One copy each of these newspaper articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

3 - Bureau (Encl. 4) ENCLOSURE
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 4)
1 - Miami (Encl. 4)
1 - New Orleans

EX-110

ECW:jab
(6)

REC-75 62-[illegible]-6164

MAR 1 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

55 MAR 11 1968

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Probe Figure Changes Mind, To Appear Here

A California man who fought extradition as a witness has now volunteered to come to New Orleans and testify in District Attorney Jim Garrison's probe of the Kennedy assassination.

Lawrence Howard Jr. of El Monte, Calif., is expected to testify before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury this week.

He left Los Angeles for New Orleans Saturday night.

Howard, an unemployed welder, was subpenaed by Garrison. He first said he would come here to testify, then later changed his mind. Superior Court Judge Richard Schauer denied Garrison's extradition request after a short hearing Jan. 27.

In his subpena, Garrison said Howard was registered at the Young Men's Christian Association in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963, the day President John F. Kennedy was killed.

Howard said he was in Los Angeles that day.

Howard said over the weekend: "I am hoping that if Mr. Garrison is on the right track, and I assume he does have something, that I can perhaps enlighten him or help out in some way . . . bring certain facts to light.

"I am not saying I have anything I can help with, but in any way I can, I will."

He di dnot say what day he is to appear before the jury.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 9

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 2-26-68

Edition: RED COMET

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-6164

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DA Attacks Shaw Venue Shift Plea

The district attorney's office today said Clay L. Shaw can get a fair trial in New Orleans and filed an attack on a motion to transfer the trial.

Assistant DAs James L. Alcock and Richard V. Burnes filed an answer to Shaw's change of venue motion in the court of Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr.

SHAW, 54, IS under indictment for conspiracy in the slaying of President John F. Kennedy.

Haggerty today set for March 5 a hearing on the change of venue motion, and in the discussion the shape the hearing will take was outlined.

Shaw's attorneys will call a list of witnesses, some from out of town. A list probably will be filed Wednesday. The state will have a chance to call witnesses in rebuttal.

Haggerty indicated he will then put several persons from the March jury venire on the stand to determine whether they could be impartial. The judge said he would take three or four persons from each section of court's panel.

IN THE MOTION filed today by Alcock and Burnes, they held the allegations cited by defense counsel in seeking a change of venue are "totally irrelevant and unrelated to any valid reason for a change of venue."

Some parts of the motion, which contends Shaw cannot get a fair trial because of publicity about the case, are "patently false," the DA's aides said.

The answer denied that any of the grounds for a change of venue set up in the Louisiana Criminal Code exist in this case.

"To hold otherwise would be to rule that there are not 12 fair and impartial jurors in the thousands that make up the venire," the motion said.

THE ORLEANS Parish Grand Jury will meet at 9 a. m. Thursday to resume its part in District Attorney Jim Garrison's probe of Kennedy's slaying, but Alcock said it is still uncertain who will testify.

One witness sought by the DA said over the week end he will voluntarily come to New Orleans to testify even though he successfully fought extradition from California.

Lawrence Howard Jr. of El Monte, Calif., left Los Angeles Saturday for New Orleans. There was no word on whether he would show up at the DA's office today.

Howard, an unemployed welder, was subpenaed by Garrison. He first said he would come here to testify, then later changed his mind. Superior Court Judge Richard Schauer denied Garrison's extradition request after a short hearing Jan. 27.

In his subpena, Garrison said Howard was registered at the Young Men's Christian Association in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963, the day President John F. Kennedy was killed.

Howard said he was in Los Angeles that day.

Howard said over the weekend: "I am hoping that if Mr. Garrison is on the right track, and I assume he does have something, that I can perhaps enlighten him or help out in some way . . . bring certain facts to light.

"I am not saying I have anything I can help with, but in any way I can, I will."

He di dnot say what day he is to appear before the jury.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 7

STATES- ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, L

Date: 2-26-68
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

6164

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SHAW MOTION RAPPED BY DA

Change of Venue Request Is Attacked

The district attorney's office Monday filed an attack on a motion to transfer the trial of Clay L. Shaw away from New Orleans, stating that he can get a fair trial in the city.

Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. set March 5 as the date for a hearing on the change-of-venue motion after Assistant District Attorneys James L. Alcock and Richard V. Burnes filed an answer to Shaw's change of venue motion.

During the March 5 hearing, Shaw's attorneys will call a list of witnesses, which is expected to be filed Wednesday. The state also will have a chance to produce witnesses in rebuttal.

CHARGES MADE

It was charged in the motion filed by Alcock and Burnes that allegations cited in seeking a change of venue are "totally irrelevant and unrelated to any valid reason for a change of venue."

The 54-year-old Shaw is under indictment for conspiracy in the slaying of President John F. Kennedy.

None of the grounds cited for a change of venue in the Louisiana Criminal Code exist in the case of Shaw, the answer filed by district attorney claimed.

A ruling otherwise would mean that there are not "12 fair and impartial jurors in the thousands that make up the venire," the motion read.

Judge Haggerty indicated Monday he will put several persons from the March jury venire on the stand to determine if they can be impartial in the case.

JURY TO MEET

At 9 a. m. Thursday, the Orleans Parish Grand Jury will meet and resume its role in District Attorney Jim Garrison's probe of the Kennedy assassination. It is uncertain who will testify.

Lawrence Howard Jr., an unemployed welder of El Monte, Calif., left Los Angeles Saturday for New Orleans to testify, but there was no word when he would show up. Howard first said he would come here to testify and later changed his mind and won a fight against extradition.

Garrison's subpena said Howard was registered at the Young Men's Christian Association in Dallas on the day President Kennedy was shot. Howard contended he was in Los Angeles that day.

However, Howard said last weekend that he may be able to "enlighten" Garrison by bringing "certain facts to light."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 11

SECTION 2

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS; L

Date: 2-27-68
Edition:
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., La.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109061-

6164

FD-350 (Rev. 7-10-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Talked with DA in N.O.--Howard

Kennedy assassination probe witness Lawrence Howard Jr. said Tuesday in Los Angeles after returning from New Orleans where he conferred with Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison that Garrison is a "very fine person and sincere in his investigation."

"I now feel he (Garrison) is definitely on to something and the direction of his investigation is the right one," Howard added.

He added he spent four and a half hours talking with Garrison Tuesday "clearing up a number of things," but declined to give details.

Howard, a 32-year-old unemployed welder of El Monte, Calif., successfully fought extradition to Louisiana as a material witness in the probe, but during the past week he announced he'd come to New Orleans voluntarily.

Asked why he changed his mind, Howard said he wanted to clear his name and he felt he should help the investigation if he could.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 23

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 2-28-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

Domestic In[illegible]nce Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 2/10/68

No dissemination being made of attached, since same received from news media.

APL:jcm

WC

FBI WASH DC

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
FEB 9 1968

REC 16

FBI NEW ORLS

TELETYPE

929PM URGENT 2/9/68 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)2P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO- DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, FINAL EDITION, FEB. NINE INSTANT, REPORTED THAT ATTORNEYS FOR CLAY L. SHAW FILED A SUPPLEMENTAL MOTION TODAY IN THEIR BID FOR A CHANGE OF VENUE IN SHAW'S TRIAL ON CHARGES OF CONSPIRACY TO KILL PRESIDENT KENNEDY. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE MOTION FOR A CHANGE OF VENUE IS BASED ON THE DEFENSE CONTENTION THAT PUBLICITY ABOUT THE CASE HAS MADE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR SHAW TO GET A FAIR TRIAL IN NEW ORLEANS. THE SUPPLEMENTAL MOTION MENTIONED THREE MORE INSTANCES OF PUBLICITY. ONE IS A BOOK ENTITLED "PLOT OR POLITICS? - THE GARRISON CASE AND ITS CAST" BY ROSEMARY JAMES AND JACK WARKLAW PUBLISHED BY THE PELICAN PUBLISHING HOUSE IN NEW ORLEANS; SECOND IS NEW ORLEANS MAGAZINE DESCRIBED IN THE MOTION AS "AN

END PAGE ONE

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Bishop
Mohr
Bell
Rheard
Felt

REC 16 62-109060-6165

FEB 15 1968

59FEB 21 1968

XEROX
FEB 1968

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE NEW ORLEANS AREA WHICH HAS CARRIED SEVERAL ARTICLES ABOUT THE CASE, AND THIRD WAS LIFE MAGAZINE WHICH THE MOTION SAID WAS GIVEN BY "THE DA AND HIS ASSOCIATES" A COPY OF THE MASTER FILE IN THE CASE AND COOPERATED IN TAKING OF PICTURES DURING THE TIME OF SHAW'S QUESTIONING AND ULTIMATE ARREST.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT ASSISTANT DA RICHARD BURNES SAID THE STATE WILL CHALLENGE THE SUFFICIENCY OF THE DEFENSE CHANGE OF VENUE MOTION AND CONTENDED IT IS IMPROPER IN LAW. BURNES SAID THIS CHALLENGE WILL PROBABLY BE FILED ON TUESDAY.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

BAP

FBI WASH DC

P

cc- MR. SULLIVAN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: February 12, 1968

1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

At 1:30 p.m., 2/12/68, Mr. Carl Belcher, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, contacted Supervisor Robert E. Lenihan and made reference to two memoranda that were prepared by the Bureau in connection with interviews of William S. Walter, former Security Patrol Clerk of the New Orleans Office. These memoranda were dated 2/2/68 at Jacksonville, Florida, and 2/5/68 at New Orleans, Louisiana, and contained results of information volunteered by Walter to each of the two offices involved. Copies of both of these letterhead memoranda were furnished to the Department.

Mr. Belcher informed Supervisor Lenihan on 2/12/68 that he had received information from United States Attorney Louis LaCour of New Orleans that LaCour had been contacted by Walter's attorney, Mr. Guy Wooten, who informed Mr. LaCour that it appears Mr. Walter will receive a subpoena in the immediate future to testify before the Grand Jury in New Orleans in connection with James C. Garrison's probe of the assassination. Mr. LaCour requested that he be furnished the two FBI letterhead memoranda described above immediately since he planned to be in contact with Mr. Wooten on the afternoon of 2/12/68. Mr. Belcher requested Supervisor Lenihan, since time was of the essence in this matter, to request the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Office to make the two letterhead memoranda available to Mr. LaCour.

REC-33 6166

Inasmuch as it is imperative that Mr. LaCour be thoroughly briefed on the background of the Walter incident since Walter may appear before the New Orleans Grand Jury and may be questioned in detail concerning the period during which he was employed by the FBI in New Orleans, Assistant Special Agent in Charge J. T. Sylvester, Jr., of the New Orleans Office was telephonically contacted by Section Chief William A. Branigan of the Soviet Section and was instructed to make the two letterhead memoranda in question available to Mr. LaCour.

FEB 14 1968

62-109060

REL:as
(4)

XEROX FEB 26 1968

CONTINUED - OVER

SOVIET SECT

57 FEB 29 1968

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

Mr. Sylvester was also instructed by Mr. Branigan to follow this matter closely and keep the Bureau informed of developments in this matter.

ACTION:

For information.

February 7,1968

Mr.Gordon Kleiner
27 West Woodland Avenue
Springfield,Delaware County,Pa
19064

J.Edgar Hoover
Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D.C

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I am interested in the assassination of President Kennedy,after reading the Warren Report,I have a few questions concerning the evidence and motives about this terrible event in history.

I would appericate if you would answer my questions and give evidence backing up your answers.

1. What was Oswalds dirrect motives for assassinating President Kennedy?
2. What evidence did the commision find that proved Oswald actted alone,there was no conspiracy? What is F.B.I oppion about New Orleans District Attorney James Garrisons investigation and disclosures and the evidence brought out in the book "Six Seconds in Dallas" by Josiah Thompson.
3. Is there any evidence that would prove Oswald was not working for a communist organization(since he claimed he was a marxist,his visit to the Soviet Union,his being head of a one man chapter "Fair Play for Cuba" committee.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon Kleiner

Gordon Kleiner

Apr:2-14-68
HFH:cat
me

EX-113
REC-25
6169
FEB 15 1968
CORRESPONDENCE

February 14, 1968

REC-2 (illegible) - 6167

Mr. Gordon Kleiner
27 West Woodland Avenue
Springfield, Pennsylvania 19064

Dear Mr. Kleiner:

Your letter of February 7th has been received.

In response to your inquiries, the FBI, at the request of President Johnson, conducted a prompt, intensive, objective and thorough investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. All the material developed by this Bureau in connection with this investigation was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration and the results of our inquiry were subsequently made available to the National Archives by the Warren Commission. The FBI has no authority to independently release any information in these reports.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with Kleiner.

HRH:cat (3)

REC-D 8/2/68
FBI
FEB 13 2 [illegible]

MAILED 2
FEB 13 1968
COMM-FBI

Room ____ Tele. Room ____
Holmes ____ Gandy ____
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 2/12/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (F)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

REC-2

OO - DALLAS

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies, and New Orleans one copy, of LHM containing information furnished concerning captioned matter by EARNEST J. OWENS.

A copy of enclosed LHM is furnished the New Orleans Office for information in view of the current probe into the assassination now being conducted by District Attorney JAMES G. GARRISON.

No investigation being conducted re OWENS' allegations, UACB.

Allegation concerning civil rights violation furnished Bureau by Dallas airtel 2/7/68 captioned "UNKNOWN SUBJECT; Dallas County, Texas, District Attorney's Office, Dallas, Texas; EARNEST J. OWENS - VICTIM, CR."

(3) - Bureau (encl-10) ENCLOSURE
1 - New Orleans (info)(89-69)(encl-1)
2 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(6)

ec LHM to ASSOC-25 + DEPT. RAO-CRIM)
- 2/15/68 6 Xmit

62-109060-6168

EX-113

22 FEB 13 1968

C. C. Bishop

54 FEB21 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas
February 12, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On February 5, 1968, Mr. Earnest J. Owens, 3005 Peach Tree Road, Mesquite, Texas, telephonically advised a representative of the Dallas FBI Office that he is employed with the Henry C. Beck Construction Company and is currently working on the construction of One Main Place, Dallas, Texas.

Owens alleged that he had information concerning captioned matter. He stated he saw a man and a woman walking down the street the day before the assassination carrying a 6.5 rifle. He stated he saw a man near Industrial Boulevard, Dallas, Texas, on the morning of the assassination at about 7:30 AM. He stated he has since determined that the man he saw near Industrial Boulevard at 7:30 AM, looks like Jack Ruby.

At the time of the above call, Owens advised he believed his civil rights had been violated in that an unknown District Attorney for Dallas County had failed to call him before the Dallas County Grand Jury in connection with a case against one Elsie Canady Stampher (phonetic). Owens continued that Stampher ran over his (Owens') son, Benny Sherill Owens on December 16, 1965, and killed him. He stated the Dallas Sheriff's Office investigated this matter but the County Grand Jury "no billed" Stampher. Owens indicated he was upset because he cannot personally file "negligent manslaughter" against Stampher.

The files of the Dallas Office of the FBI contain no other information concerning Earnest J. Owens.

COPIES DESTROYED
21 JAN 16 1973

- 1 -

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 2/14/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (62-6115)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

REC-38

Re Chicago airtel 1/26/68 and Buairtel 2/2/68.

Enclosed herewith are the original and four (4) copies of an LHM for the Bureau and two (2) copies of this same LHM for the Dallas Division.

In view of the information pertaining to [redacted] as obtained from the Sisters of Mercy Hospital, no further investigation will be conducted by the Chicago Division, UACB.

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 5)
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
1 - Chicago

JWS:mcs
(6)

EX-113

REC-38 62-109060-6170

1 FEB 16 1968

cc LHM to USSS
+ DEPI (PHO-CRIM)
2/16/68
cc LHM Bu 5732
& 6 Kurk

refer to CG airtel
1/26/68 (62-109060-6099)

C. C. Bishop 101

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

54 FEB 21 1968

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. Bureau 62-109060
Chicago 62-6115

Chicago, Illinois
February 14, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

[redacted] Franklin Park, Illinois, advised an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) that [redacted] was her niece, being the daughter of [redacted] brother, [redacted] stated that [redacted] is approximately 43 years of age and had been partially raised by [redacted] mother. She said since she was a few years older than [redacted] and had grown up with her that she and [redacted] were more like sisters than aunt and niece.

[redacted] advised that [redacted] divorced her husband [redacted] approximately five years ago following numerous quarrels. She said that she was not aware of the provisions of this divorce, but did know that the four children of the [redacted] had resided with their father until each in turn reached their majority, at which time they returned to live with [redacted]. She said that [redacted] has not remarried and at the present time resides at [redacted] Franklin Park, Illinois, with her daughter [redacted] and her son [redacted]

[redacted] advised that she and her husband [redacted] had been on very close terms with [redacted] until the divorce, after which contacts with both [redacted] were extremely limited.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COPIES DESTROYED
21 JAN 16 1973

62 [illegible] - 6170

ENCLOSURE

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

[redacted] said that [redacted] had, during the course of his marriage to [redacted] several occupations including that of a salesman, a mortician, and an employment placement counsellor. She said that [redacted] work had, on many occasions, caused him to be away from his family for periods of one or two weeks. She said that [redacted] was extremely strict with his wife [redacted] and on several occasions, to her knowledge, had beaten [redacted] She advised that to the best of her knowledge [redacted] had never engaged in any criminal or illegal activities nor had he ever been arrested. She said that approximately twelve years ago [redacted] had run for public office in Franklin Park, Illinois.

[redacted] said that [redacted] had been committed, by her husband [redacted] to a mental home located near Aurora, Illinois, approximately ten years ago. She said that [redacted] was subsequently released from this home and she did not believe that there ever had been a legal commitment. She said she was not aware of the nature of [redacted] mental problems, if any, but did not believe that [redacted] was insane.

[redacted] advised that he has been employed as a laborer for the Thompson Wire Company, Franklin Park, Illinois, for the past twenty years. He stated that he, together with his wife [redacted], had been closely acquainted with [redacted] for more than ten years prior to the [redacted] divorce about five years ago. He recalled Mrs. [redacted] being placed in a mental sanitarium by her husband about ten to twelve years ago, but did not recall the details of this incident. He stated that [redacted] had told him at the time that he had no choice but to place [redacted] into the sanitarium because of her erratic and irrational behavior.

Both [redacted] advised that [redacted] is a brother to [redacted] and is employed as a dog catcher for the Chicago Police Department. Both stated

that the names [redacted] and [redacted] are unknown to them. Both stated that they had frequently heard the name [redacted] or read of this individual in Chicago newspapers, but were not personally acquainted with him.

[redacted] advised that one of the incidents precipitating the [redacted] divorce, according to [redacted] was a threat by [redacted] to have his wife recommitted to a mental institution.

[redacted] Director of Medical Records, Sisters of Mercy Hospital, 1330 North Lake Street, Aurora, Illinois, furnished the following information, obtained from records of this hospital:

[redacted] was admitted to the hospital voluntarily on January 13, 1958, and was there until March 6, 1958. Diagnosis was schizophrenic reaction, paranoid type with depression. When she first got there she said she never had been happy. Then said she was happy until a few months ago when her husband brought two men to dinner so he could take them later to an abortionist. (She had had five children and was pregnant again). Her husband's statement said she became acutely ill because of mounting suspicions. She attended a Christmas party of her husband's office personnel and shortly thereafter accused each person there of various wrong doings. She was given electro shock therapy and was settled down considerably; however, she had a condition of "hostility" or paranoid ideation. When discharged she showed some insight into her "own misconduct." However, the attending psychiatrist said his prognosis had to be very guarded and there was a strong possibility of return symptoms.

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 2/13/68

The attached relates to Jim Garrison's probe of the assassination of President Kennedy.

Since this information obtained from news media, no dissemination being made of same.

JFM:chs

WAB

WCS/

Mitt

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 13 1968

TELETYPE

REC 10

Tolson	✓
DeLoach	✓
Mohr	
Bishop	
Casper	
Callahan	
Conrad	
Felt	
Gale	
Rosen	
Sullivan	
Tavel	
Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI WASH DC

1 17

FBI NEW ORLS

446 PM URGENT PM URGENT 2-13-68 MMW

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, FEB. THIRTEEN INSTANT, REPORTED THAT ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEYS JAMES L. ALCOCK AND RICHARD V. BURNES FILED MOTION TODAY ATTACKING THE CHANGE OF VENUE MOTION FILED LAST WEEK AS LEGALLY INSUFFICIENT AND URGING CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY, JR. TO THROW IT OUT. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE ACTION BY THE DA'S OFFICE RAISED THE POSSIBILITY OF FURTHER DELAY IN THE PROCEEDINGS NOW NEARLY A YEAR OLD. JUDGE HAGGERTY GAVE THE DEFENCE UNTIL MONDAY TO ANSWER THE MOTION FILED BY THE DA'S OFFICE.113

REC 10 District Attorney 62-109060-6171

FEB 16 1968

CLAY SHAW

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT SHAW AND HIS ATTORNEYS APPEARED IN COURT TODAY TO MAKE A ROUTINE REQUEST FOR A DELAY IN THE TRIAL WHICH WAS SCHEDULED TO COMMENCE ON

17 FEB 1968

END PAGE ONE

MR DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

THIS DATE PENDING THE MARCH FIVE HEARING ON THE MOTION FOR A CHANGE OF VENUE.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE MOTION FILED BY ALCOCK AND BURNES TODAY ATTACKING THE CHANGE OF VENUE MOTION CONTENDS THAT THE CHANGE OF VENUE MOTION SHOULD BE STRICKEN FROM THE RECORDS BECAUSE IT DOES NOT COMPLY WITH LOUISIANA LAW ON SUCH PROCEDURE. THE MOTION ASKED THAT THE STATE NOT BE REQUIRED TO ANSWER THE CHANGE OF VENUE MOTION UNTIL NEW MOTIONS COMPLYING WITH THE LAW HAVE BEEN FILED BY THE DEFENSE. THE MOTION CONTENDS THAT THE DEFENSE MOTION ERRS IN ALLEGING THAT THE BURDEN OF PROOF IS ON THE STATE AND THAT THE DA MUST SHOW CAUSE WHY THE CHANGE OF VENUE SHOULD NOT BE GRANTED.

THE DA'S MOTION SAYS THIS VIOLATES THE LOUISIANA CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. THE MOTION CHARGES THE DEFENCE IMPROPERLY TRIED TO INCORPORATE THE CHANGE OF VENUE MOTION WITH A MOTION FOR A CONTINUANCE FILED SEPT. TWENTYSEVEN WHICH WAS ALREADY RULED UPON. THE MOTION ALSO CONTENDS THAT THE STATEMENT IN THE CHARGE OF VENUE MOTION WERE NOT SWORN TO BY THE DEFENCE BY MERELY PRESENTED AS "TO THE BEST OF HIS KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF" WHICH IS INSUFFICIENT.

END PAGE TWO

THE MOTION STATED THAT THE LEGAL PROVISION THAT THE STATEMENTS MUST BE SWORN TO "PREVENTS COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENSE FROM FILING THEIR APPLICATION WITH PATENTLY FALSE AND SPURIOUS ALLEGATIONS OF FACT."

THE MOTION ALSO CONTENDED THAT THE CODE REQUIRES THAT THE CHANGE OF VENUE MOTION CONTAIN A STATEMENT THAT "THE APPLICATION IS NOT MADE FOR THE PURPOSE OF DELAY BUT TO OBTAIN A FAIR AND IMPARTIAL TRIAL."

THE ARTICLE ALSO REPORTED THAT THOMAS EDWARD BECKHAM WHO IS SCHEDULED TO TESTIFY ON THURSDAY IN THE GARRISON ASSASSINATION PROBE SAID YESTERDAY IN OMAHA HE WOULD FILE FOR THE NEBRASKA SECOND DESTRICT CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION WHEN HE RETURNED TO OMAHO FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NO LHM MEMO BEING SUBMITTED.

END

LLD

FBI WASH DC

1 XEROX

FEB 1968

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FEB 14 1968

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

TELETYPE

443PM URGENT 2-14-68 LMB

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

FROM DALLAS (89-43)

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. MISC. INFO CONCERNING. OO DALLAS.

[redacted] INVESTIGATOR, AMERICAN AIRLINES, DALLAS, FORMER SPECIAL AGENT, FBI, CONFIDENTIALLY ADVISED THIS DATE HE WAS CONTACTED BY DOCTOR DONALD A. WAITE, SEVEN FIVE SIX HADDON AVENUE, COLLINSWOOD, NEW JERSEY, REQUESTING A CERTIFIED COPY OF AMERICAN AIRLINES SCHEDULE FROM DALLAS TO EL PASO, TEXAS, FOR NOV. NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. WAITE ALSO REQUESTED CERTIFIED COPIES OF OTHER AIRLINES. WAITE HAD POWER OF ATTORNEY FROM EDGAR E. BRADLEY OF CALIFORNIA AND OTHERS NOT IDENTIFIED. WAITE STATED BRADLEY WAS IN EL PASO HOTEL NOV. TWENTY-THREE NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE AND COULD PROVE BRADLEY COULD NOT HAVE BEEN IN DALLAS THAT DATE. BRADLEY STATED HE WAS PUBLISHER OR WRITER FOR A SMALL PAPER. WAITE FURTHER STATED HE WAS GOING TO CONTACT THE DALLAS PD FOR INFO. ORR DETERMINED WAITE HAD TAPE RECORDED DURING THEIR CONVERSATION. NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

REC 11 62-109060-6175

END

FX-113

15 FEB 15 1968

BAP

FBI WASH DC

1 XEROX

57 FEB 20 1968

FEB 1968

MR. SULLIVAN

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

Enclosure

Jan and Richard Norman
540 Briar Place
Chicago, Illinois

Wed. Evening

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The item enclosed is self explanatory. Is there any legal manner in which a publicity seeking politician like Jim Garrison can be made to prove the fantastic accusations he makes — or be punished? It's alarming!

Wishing you continued success with your great and honorable career. Kindly, Jan & Richard Norman

IRVIN

Readers Split on Carson, Garrison

THE JOHNNY Carson-Jim Garrison confrontation triggered a viewer explosion.

Carson has been tabbed "rude" and "intellectual and brilliant" as the result of the verbal give-and-take during the hour that New Orleans District Atty. Jim Garrison occupied the Tonight Show's hot seat.

"We always have had great respect for Johnny Carson as an entertainer," wrote Jan and Richard Norman, "but his interrogation of Big Jim Garrison the other evening stamps Carson in our books as an intellectual and brilliant young man.

"We have followed Mr. Garrison's front-page escapades for many months; and we are convinced that he will continue to make accusations as long as there are TV viewers, magazine editors, and newspaper men willing to listen to him. He has failed in more than a year to come up with any concrete evidence that the Warren commission findings were not truthful.

"It's a crying shame that our laws permit a Jim Garrison to state openly and before millions of viewers that the CIA, FBI, President Johnson, and other prominent government officials were and are aware of the murder of our late and beloved President Kennedy."

FROM J. S. M., Glen Ellyn: "I was most annoyed at Johnny Carson when Jim Garrison, the [district] attorney investigating JFK's assassination, was trying to point out some interesting facts. Why didn't he allow the person to speak?

"It seemed as if Johnny were trying to impress someone with his views; but if he's going to have a guest with something important to say, he should let him say it without continually interrupting. I'm sure there were a lot of listeners who were anxious to hear what Garrison had to say, especially when it appears that there are many unanswered questions about the entire case."

FROM A Dolton housewife: "I am writing in pure disgust from watching the Johnny Carson show. And I hope that other people feel the same as I do. I did not understand why Johnny Carson was so rude to Jim Garrison insofar as he would not let him try to tell the American people about the facts that he had about President Kennedy's assassination without trying to embarrass him.

"Here is a man that has spent time and effort to get at the real truth of this assassination and our government, by getting signed affidavits and photographs, but was constantly being ridiculed by Johnny Carson. Why is our government hiding these facts? And who is Johnny Carson to question a signed affidavit of an American citizen? I have been a great fan of Johnny Carson, but as of tonight I think he just lost one."



JIM GARRISON
Strong reaction

CHICAGO'S AMERICAN, TUESDAY

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MR. TOLSON
MR. DELOACH
MR. MOHR
MR. BISHOP
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. FELT
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. TROTTER
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

Jan and Richard Norman
540 Briar Place
Chicago, Illinois

Wed. Evening
(February 7, 1968)

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The item enclosed is self explanatory. Is there any legal manner in which a publicity seeking politician like Jim Garrison can be made to prove the fantastic accusations he makes -- or be punished? It's alarming!

Wishing you continued success with your great and honorable career.

Fondly,

Janet & Richard Norman

1 Enclosure

COPY:nm

REC-35 - 6173

FEB 13 1968

CLOSURE

Feb 6-68
Phu Bai, RVN

LCpl C. B. MCMULLEN, III 2300165 USMC
FLSG-A
H&SCo, S-1
FPO San Francisco, Calif. 96602

J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir;

I am concerned about these charges made by Jim Garrison. Are documents of the public domain being withheld from the American people? If so why? There is a need for us to know what goes on behind so many closed doors. It is a potentially frightening thing that we do not know. Who is being watched? Am I? Are you? Are you sure? How can you be really sure?

Chester McMullen

REC 39 62 [illegible] - 6174

12 FEB 16 1968

LCpl C. B. MCMULLEN III
2300165 USMC
FLSG-A
H&SCo, S-1
FPO San Francisco, Calif 96602

CORRESPONDENCE

Rec 2-16-68
NH Cat

REC 39 62-109060-6174

February 16, 1968

AIRMAIL

L/Cpl. C. B. McMullen III
2300165 USMC
FLSG-A
H and S Co., S-1
FPO San Francisco 96602

re: Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

Dear Mr. McMullen:

In reply to your letter which I received on February 13th, the FBI, at the request of President Johnson, conducted a prompt, intensive, objective and thorough investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. All the material developed by this Bureau in connection with this investigation was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration, and the results of our inquiry were subsequently made available to the National Archives by the Warren Commission. The FBI has no authority to independently release any information in these reports.

MAILED 2
FEB 16 1968
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles disclose McMullen was listed as a [redacted] during December, 1966.

He is currently now serving in Vietnam.

HRH:cao (3)

62 FEB 23 1968

TELETYPE UNIT

FBI

Date: 2/13/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is one copy of a newspaper article appearing in the New Orleans Times-Picayune newspaper concerning above captioned matter.

One copy of this newspaper article is also enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 1)
1 - Miami (Encl. 1)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

REC 11
EX-105
62-109060-6175
FEB 14 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

66 FEB 23 1968

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SHAW LAWYERS BOLSTER CLAIM

File Supplemental Motion for Change of Venue

Bolstering their move for a change of location of the conspiracy trial of Clay L. Shaw, defense attorneys Friday filed a supplemental motion for a change of venue in Criminal District Court.

Filed by attorney Salvatore Panzeca, the supplemental motion furthers the defense's claim that publicity about Shaw's case has made a fair trial in New Orleans impossible.

It brings up three more incidents of publicity:

—A book entitled "Plot Or Politics? — The Garrison Case And Its Cast" by Rosemary James and Jack Wardlaw, published by the Pelican Publishing House in New Orleans.

—A number of articles published in New Orleans Magazine, described as "an official publication of the Chamber of Commerce of the New Orleans Area."

—Alleged cooperation given by the district attorney's office to Life Magazine. The defense claimed "the district attorney and his associates" gave the magazine a copy of a master file in the case and allowed the taking of pictures during Shaw's questioning and arrest.

The original motion filed earier this week cited coverage of the case by The Times-Picayune, the New Orleans States-Item, and local television stations. It asked that the trial be moved at least 100 miles away from New Orleans.

Shaw is charged with conspiring in the death of President John F. Kennedy. The case has drawn worldwide attention since it was made public in February of last year.

An assistant district attorney, Richard V. Burns, said the state probably will file an answer challenging the sufficiency of the motion Tuesday.

Shaw will have to appear in the courtroom of Judge Edward A. Haggerty the same day as a formality. The trial was officially scheduled for Tuesday.

A hearing on the change of venue motion is scheduled for March 8.

Liv

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 2-10-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEAL

Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, T 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: W.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

6175

62-109060-

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 6176

PAGE NO. Entire Document

NO. OF PAGES 7

SECTION NO.

152

Dept. of Air Force

REFERRAL

Sunday World-Herald

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, DECEMBER 31, 1967

Garrison Probe Keeps Swirling—

D.A. Denies He Once Hired Omahan

New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison denied Saturday that Thomas Edward Beckham ever worked as an investigator in the Garrison office.

Mr. Garrison's statement in New Orleans contradicts an assertion here Friday by Mr. Beckham, the Omaha evangelist-entertainer-shop operator, who has been subpoenaed in Mr. Garrison's investigation of an alleged conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy.

Other developments Saturday:

—Omaha attorney John Sioma, who said he is personally acquainted with Mr. Garrison, said he will represent Mr. Beckham in the subpoena matter and in several civil cases here.

—Loran Eugene Hall, also subpoenaed by Mr. Garrison, is a former resident of Omaha and Wichita, Kans.

—Fort Lauderdale, Fla., authorities said they were unaware of a "Faith Bible College and Theological Seminary" there where Mr. Beckham said he received three degrees, including a "doctor of psychology" degree last June. But a mail-order institution once operated there under that name.

—Lincoln authorities said Mr. Beckham lived at 4821 South Street, Lincoln, before moving to Omaha last spring.



—UPI Telephoto.

Hall . . . Ex-Omahan.

—A onetime associate of Mr. Beckham in a second-hand merchandise store run by "B and L Enterprises" is a Strategic Air Command officer in the Directorate of Operations. He is Lieut. Col. L. E. Lowry.

Beckham Unreachable

Mr. Beckham, apparently in Council Bluffs with his family, was unavailable for comment.

Mr. Garrison Friday subpoenaed Messrs Beckham and Hall and Lawrence J. Howard, Jr., of Los Angeles as material witnesses, saying they were "in a unique position to observe activities relevant to the assassination." All three denied knowledge of the assassination.

Mr. Garrison identified Mr. Beckham as a former "priest" in the "Old Orthodox Catholic Church of North America," a sect in which the late Dave Ferrie also was a priest.

Mr. Garrison has labeled Mr. Ferrie one of the conspirators in the alleged plot to kill President Kennedy.

"In his role as a priest,"

Turn to Page 6, Column 1

42-10 ic - i - (1

Enclosure

Attach 1

New Orleans D.A. Denies Hiring Subpoenaed Omahan

Continued from Page 1.

said Mr. Garrison. Mr. Beckham "often wore a black suit with his collar reversed. He was an associate of David Ferrie's and of Sergio Arcacha, the erstwhile leader in New Orleans of the Cuban exile revolutionary front."

'Ferrie Link in 1963'

"Information has been obtained," he said, "that Thomas Beckham in 1963 was in association with David Ferrie and various other individuals at 531 Lafayette Street, which is the same office building described as 544 Camp Street, the address originally used on leaflets handed out by Lee Oswald in New Orleans."

Oswald has been named by the Warren Commission as the lone assassin of President Kennedy.

Mr. Beckham has denied knowing Oswald, Mr. Arcacha "or any one else connected with the thing." Mr. Beckham, who uses the stage name of Mark Evans, has said he was never in Dallas, scene of the assassination, until 1966.

Mr. Garrison's subpoena charges that Mr. Beckham "was in association with certain Cuban exiles in New Orleans in whose company Lee Oswald was seen." It said Mr. Beckham "had knowledge of Central Intelligence Agency-sponsored guerrilla training conducted near New Orleans; that he had knowledge of the intelligence activities in the office of W. Guy Banister, that he subsequently was reported to be in Dallas in November of 1963 with one of the aforementioned Cuban exiles."

Move Advised

New Orleans reporters have identified Mr. Banister as a former Federal Bureau of Investigation and Central Intelligence Agency representative.

Omaha attorney Sloma said he became acquainted with Mr. Beckham through long-time clients who gave Mr. Beckham 57 hundred dollars for his church and now want it back.

Mr. Sloma said he advised Mr. Beckham to move to Iowa "if he needed time to gather his wits" and determine what to do about the Garrison subpoena. Iowa is not a party to an interstate pact providing for the free exchange of material witnesses in major criminal cases. Nebraska and Louisiana are signees.

'Captured by Castro'

Mr. Hall's mother, Mrs. Jack F. Hall of Wichita, verified in a telephone interview that the Halls lived in Omaha in 1956, 1957 and part of 1958.

Asked about the subpoena ordering her son to appear before a New Orleans grand jury, Mrs. Hall said, "About as phony a thing as I ever heard tell of."

Mrs. Hall said her husband managed the Omaha branch of the L. B. Price Mercantile Company, 5222 North Thirtieth Street. An official of the company said he knew Jack Hall but didn't recall his son.

Mrs. Hall said her son, who is 37, called her and said: "'Mom, you know I don't know anything about the assassination. They don't have a thing on me. I don't know what Garrison wants with me.'"

"The only reason Garrison did this is because our son was captured by Castro," Mrs. Hall said.

Arrest in 1959

Newspaper files show that Mr. Hall was arrested in 1959 by the Castro Government for investigation of an alleged plot to form an expeditionary force to overthrow the Government of Nicaragua. Mrs. Hall said he was in "nine different prisons" in his four months of imprisonment.

She said her son, a former United States Army military policeman who was discharged in 1952, sold mobile homes in Kernville, Cal., and has been taking tests to become a real estate agent.

Both Messrs Hall and Howard are mentioned in the Warren Commission Report on the assassination.

The report said, "Hall has been identified as a participant in numerous anti-Castro activities. He told the FBI that in September of 1963 he was in Dallas, soliciting aid in connection with anti-Castro activities." The report said Mr. Hall was questioned on whether Oswald was involved in a conspiracy.

Teenage Disc Jockey

Saturday in Kernville, Mr. Hall said he is concerned about his life. He said he would appeal to the sheriff's office for protection because of what he called the high mortality rate among persons connected with Mr. Garrison's investigation, United Press International said.

The Rev. Ralph Colburn of the Grace Brethren Church, Fort Lauderdale, said the Faith school was a mail-order institution which went out of business.

It had no resident student or buildings, but offered degrees to students who could answer a few questions and pay the fee, the Rev. Mr. Colburn said.

The Fort Lauderdale News said the school was investigated by the Fort Lauderdale Ministerial Association about three years ago.

Teen Announcer

Sources in Omaha and New Orleans said Mr. Beckham is 24 years old, married and the father of a daughter about two years old. It was learned he had worked as a "teenage disc jockey" at a New Orleans radio station at age 14. Friday, Mr. Beckham had said he was 27 and not married.

He has said he is a "bishop" in the Universal Life Church which was at 1727 Leavenworth Street and at 2910 North Sixteenth Street, Omaha, but recently held services in members' garages.

Burd Yager, who manages a building at 1727 Leavenworth Street, said Mr. Beckham came to Omaha last spring and rented the first floor store where he went into a short-lived second-hand merchandise business.

Association Confirmed

A handbill, furnished by Mr. Yager, advertises "B & L Enterprises Thrift Shoppe" and lists Mr. Beckham and Colonel Lowry as the owners.

Colonel Lowry, of 1241 Turner Circle in Capehart Housing, confirmed that he was "in business a couple of months" and that he had known Mr. Beckham "about a year."

Colonel Lowry declined further comment except to say Mr. Beckham was a "fine gentleman."

ENCLOSURE 62-109060-



—World-Herald Photo.

Beckham . . . Ex-Lincolnite.

ENCLOSURE

62-

DR. T. EDWARD BECKHAM — Owners — LT. COL. L. E. LOWRY

B & L ENTERPRISES

THRIFT SHOPPE

1727 LEAVENWORTH PHONE 342-0402

(WE BUY-SELL AND TRADE ANYTHING)

—OPEN—

MONDAY thru FRIDAY — 10:00 A.M. till 6:00 P.M.

SATURDAY - SUNDAY — 9:00 A.M. till 9:00 P.M.

Used Books ..... 20c Ea.	WE ACCEPT
Used T.V.'s — 14.95 Up	MERCHANDISE
Used Washers — 49.95	ON
Used Dryers 49.95	CONSIGNMENT
Used Clothing - Dishes	

STOP BY OUR STORE

-- TODAY --

Edward Beckham, Evangelist

Thomas Edward Beckham was ordained by The International Evangelism Crusades Inc. of Van Nuys, Calif. back in Sept. of 1963. He was ordained a Bishop of The Universal Life Church Inc. of Modesto, Calif. on Dec. 28th, 1966.

Dr. Beckham holds a number of outstanding awards of Degrees relating to Psychology, Metaphychics, Criminology and Divinity. He received Master's (M. Div. Degree) from "Athenaeum" Ecumenical Divinity Institute Inc. at Cleveland, Ohio on Sept. 12th, 1966, and a Doctor's Scientiarum Divinarum (D.D.) Degree. He holds his Doctor of Divinity Degree from The Nat'l Spiritual Association Inc. at Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Beckham received his (Ph.D.) Doctor of Philosophy (Psychology) June 24th, 1964 from Brantridge Forest, Brantridge College, Balcombe, Sussex England.

He holds a Certificate of Award from The South Western Institute of Criminology at Geronimo, Oklahoma.

He is also a Staff Officers M.M. within The United States Coast Guards.

Members: International Police Congress, American Ass'n of Criminology, Inc., International Chartered Investigators, Epsilon Delta Chi (Sigma Chapter) National Council on Family Relations, Omaha Metropolitan Ass'n of Churches.

NATIONAL BOARD OF SPECIAL ADVISORS

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Dr. Herman Kaal, D.D., Ph.D. • Col. Lawrence E. Lowry, Ph.D. (U.S.A.F.)
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[illegible] Crisman, N.D., D.D., Ph.D. Dr. Charles H. Smith, Ms D., Ph.D.

PLEASE SEND ALL ORDERS AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO:

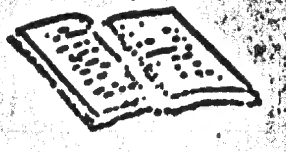
THE UNIVERSAL LIFE CHURCHES OF AMERICA INC.
2324 NO. 16TH STREET
OMAHA, NEBRASKA



Non-Denominational

Just To

BE-LIEVE



"Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life."—Rev. 2. 10.



"Thy word is a lamp unto my feet and a light unto my path" (Psalm 119: 105).

Beloved, God's Word speaks primarily concerning two groups of people, the saved and the lost. You truly belong to one of these groups...see what God's message is to you.

O THE UNSAVED-

. "For all have sinned and come short of the glory of God" (Rom. 3:23)
. "Ye must be born again. (John 3:7)
. "For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive. (I Cor. 15:22)

OU ASK YOURSELF, "But what must I be saved from?" I nswer my friend in two words - GOD'S WRATH! God promises a ertain and wrathful judgment to come upon all the unsaved. esus Christ took this wrath upon Himself for those who would rust and believe in HIM. His blood was shed, "as a ransom or many," the scriptures tell us. However, there are those ho refuse Christ, and if you deny Christ you deny God, for gain we are told from God's word, that there is "one mediator etween God and men, the man Christ Jesus."

Beloved the punishment that does await you if you remain in our present condition is beyond human imagination. It is eal, it is torturing, it is eternal (never-ending). God is ust in sending you to hell, for you have trampled under foot he blood of His only begotten SON. You are guilty of denying [redacted] Holy and Triune God.

YOU ASK, "What must I do to be saved?" In Acts the 19th Chapter you find the same question. The answer is:

"Believe on The Lord Jesus Christ and you shall be saved."

* * * *

"If a man love me, he will keep my word."...John 14:23

* * * *

Beloved, The Bible makes it plain that a believer can truly now he is saved. Jesus himself spoke these words: "He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life" (John 3:36).

them are in the present tense: you believe now and you ar saved now.

Writing to the church at Rome, Paul said: "There is therefore now no condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus" (Rom. 8:1). There is also this reassuring word from John: "Beloved, now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be: but we know that, when he shall appear, we shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is. (I John 3:2)

It is possible, then, to truly know that one is a Child God. But, you may yet ask, How may I know it? How do you know what day it is? You look at the calendar or daily newspaper and see the date. In like manner you may turn to the Bible and read, "He that believeth on him is not condemned." (John 3:18)

Do you believe in Jesus? Are you trusting him? You may fool yourself - But you can not fool God.

My Friend: Are you ready now to say: "I am a Christian I know that I am saved"?

Christ's promise, "He that believeth...hath everlasting life." Remember, Salvation that is worth having at all is worth having now. In this time and age there very well may not be a tomorrow - But Beloved, there is a today. The church alone cannot save you, your Pastor, or Priest cannot save you, Being good to your fellow man alone does not save you. The Bible says: "By good works alone, a man cannot enter into heaven."

Must I say any more?...As the next step is up to you. Don't let everlasting life pass you by, "For whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved." (Romans 10:13)

THUS, my friend, will you now believe on The Lord Jesus Christ, accept HIM as your Savior and be SAVED, and have eternal life in heaven? or will you reject HIM and spend your eternity in hell?

THE RESULTS OF SIN -

"For the wages of sin is death." (Romans 6:23)

* * *

FBI

REC-52

Date: 2/13/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies, and for New Orleans one copy, of an LHM containing information furnished by JOHN F. DOLAN with respect to inquiries being made at Dallas, Texas, by JAMES TAGUE.

No investigation being conducted by Dallas, UACB.

10 ENCLOSURE

EX-110

REC-52

62-109060-6177

3 FEB 14 1968

3 - Bureau (encls-10)
1 - New Orleans (encl-1) (info) (89-69)
2 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(6)

AGENCY GAO (Weekly Visits yearly)
REQ. RECD
DATE FORW. 2-14-68
HOW FORW. O-6
BY REL

66 FEB 23 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

Received 8:18 2-13-68 MJ

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
February 13, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On February 12, 1968, John F. Dolan, 6311 Martel, Dallas, Texas, telephone TAylor 6-3419, telephonically advised that he had been contacted by telephone on February 12, 1968, by an individual identifying himself as Jim Tague.

Mr. Dolan stated that Tague told him he (Tague) was not convinced that the Warren Commission had done a proper job in the investigation of the assassination and asked Dolan many questions.

Mr. Dolan stated he is not interested in talking with Tague or anyone else concerning the assassination because he feels the Warren Commission did a thorough and complete job. He stated that Tague indicated he had obtained Dolan's name from the National Archives. Mr. Dolan stated he had spoken to no one about what he had heard or saw about the assassination except the FBI.

Mr. Dolan requested that he be advised as to whether the information he furnished the FBI had been made public. Mr. Dolan was advised that much of the information which had not been classified had been made available to the National Archives and that it was highly possible the results of his interview, as reflected on page 32 of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated December 23, 1963, at Dallas Texas, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, aka.", had been furnished to the National Archives.

Mr. Dolan stated that it was his impression that Tague was either conducting an investigation of his own or was possibly gathering information for some other individual or group.

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21 JAN 16 1973

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Jr. T...

It should be noted that James Tague is the individual who was standing at the Triple Underpass who was allegedly nicked by a possible stray bullet at the time of the assassination. Interviews with Tague and investigation concerning this allegation are reflected in the following described reports of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, aka.":

Page 31 of the report dated December 23, 1963;

Pages 31 to 34 of report dated July 2, 1964;

Pages 27 through 40 of the report dated August 5, 1964.

The testimony of James Thomas Tague is reflected on pages 552 to 558 of Volume VII of the "Hearings Before the Presidents' Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy."

It is further noted that James Tague has appeared in the film "Rush to Judgment" based on a book by Mark Lane of the same name, and that Mark Lane is now engaged with District Attorney James Garrison in his probe of the assassination.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 6178

PAGE NO. Entire Document

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.
152

Treas. Dept.

REFERRAL

GENERAL INVESTIG[illegible]IVE DIVISION

Enclosed letter was furnished [redacted] our Den[redacted]r Office by Mrs. Mary Parnall, editorial department of "The Denver Post" on 2/9/68. The letter signed, "Just Wondering" states that Jack Ruby left a diary with his best pal in which he stated that he was going to kill Lee Harvey Oswald to shut his mouth and that Oswald came to Ruby's club to pick up the rifle on the day President Kennedy was assassinated. In our investigation we examined all of Ruby's papers which were in custody of the Dallas Police Department, and no such diary as mentioned in this letter was ever located. We also accounted for Oswald's movements on the day of the assassination which would not have allowed for his being in Ruby's club that day. There appears to be no substance whatever to information furnished in this letter, and it warrants no further action.

JWH:mt

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Denver, Colorado 80202
February 13, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Mrs. MARY PARRALL, Editorial Department, "The Denver Post", a daily Denver, Colorado, newspaper, voluntarily furnished to the FBI at Denver, Colorado, on February 9, 1968, a letter directed to this newspaper, postmarked February 3, 1968, at Billings, Montana, with the return address of J. WONDERING, Billings, Montana.

A Xerox copy of this letter and envelope is attached.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS NEITHER RECOMMENDATIONS NOR CONCLUSIONS OF THE FBI. IT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE FBI AND IS LOANED TO YOUR AGENCY; IT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE YOUR AGENCY.

ENCLOSURE

TRUE COPY

Dear Sirs. Jack Ruby left a Diary with his best pal. He wrote that he was going to kill Oswald to shut his mouth. For Oswald had pawned his Rifle at Rubys Club. Oswald came to pick up the rifle the day President K. was shot. After Oswald was beaten and thrown out of the Club they couldn't find the pawn ticket. He (Ruby) was afraid he would be charged with the murder when Oswald showed his pawn ticket. Ruby expected to be killed when he shot Oswald. Ruby wrote his Sister wouldn't let him tell who the killer was. But didn't say who or what his sister was afraid of. Rubys best Pal has since passed on and the Diary - 4 tape recordings and a number of letters fells into the hands of Best Pals relatives. And no where did Ruby mention the name of the Killer. Ruby is dead and cant talk but what about his sister - If she is still living - Is there any special reason why the news media shouldn't ask her who is the killer

Sincerely - Just wondering

TRUE COPY

COPIES DESTROYED
21 JAN 16 1973

62-109060 6179

ENCLOSURE

Dear Sir: Ruby left a Diary. P.T.O.
He wrote that he was going to kill Oswald
month. Ferdowski did pawn Ruby's Rifle at Ruby's Club.
Oswald came to pick up the rifle the day President Kennedy
died. After Oswald was beaten and thrown out of the Club
they couldn't find the pawn ticket. He (Ruby) was afraid
he would be charged with the murder when Oswald showed
his pawn ticket. Ruby expected to be killed when he
shot Oswald. Ruby wrote his sister would not let him tell
who the killer was. But didn't say who or what his sister
was afraid of. Ruby's last Pal has since passed on but
the Diary & tape recordings and a number of letters fell into
the hands of Ruby's last Pals relatives. And no where did Ruby mention
the name of the killer. Ruby is dead and can't talk - but what
about his sister - if she is still living - as the day passed
more why the news media should'nt ask her who is the killer
Sincerely - just wondering

AFTER 5 DAYS, RETURN TO
J. VANDERINE
BILLINES MONTANA

BILLINGS FEB 3 PM 1968 MONT.

WASHINGTON
U.S. POSTAGE 1¢

THE DENVER POST
DENVER, COLORADO

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 2/13/63

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, DENVER (89-41)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Attached for the Bureau are six copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning a letter received by "The Denver Post", a daily Denver newspaper. Two copies of this letterhead memorandum are enclosed for Dallas and one copy is enclosed for Butte.

No further action being taken by Denver Division UACB.

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 6) ENCLOSURE
2 - Dallas (Enc. 2) (89-43)
1 - Butte (Enc. 1) (Info.)
1 - Denver
RLC: lbh
(7)

1 XEROX FEB 19 1968

REC-75 62-104641-6179
EX-110

1 FEB 14 1968

SLK

C. C. - Bishop
CC - Mohr

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

55 FEB 23 1968

DURING COPYING GIVE CARE TO AVOID SMEARING

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 2/15/68

The attached relates to Jim Garrison's probe of the Kennedy assassination. Since the attached was obtained from news media, no dissemination being made of same.

JFM:rwf

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

FEB 15 1968

REC-19

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WSH DC TELETYPE

FBI NEW ORLS

806PM URGENT 2/15/68 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS 889-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) 3P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE;
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING; OO:DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM FINAL EDITION, FEBRUARY FIFTEEN INSTANT, REPORTED THAT ENTERTAINER-EVANGELIST THOMAS E. BECKHAM RELUCTANTLY APPEARED BEFORE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY AFTER A CRIMINAL COURT JUDGE ORDERED HIM TO TESTIFY IN THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION PROBE. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT BECKHAM ENTERED THE JURY ROOM ABOUT TEN FORTYFIVE A.M., MINUTES AFTER HE LOST A BID TO HAVE AN ATTORNEY ACCOMPANY HIM DURING THE QUESTIONING.

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT BECKHAM, ACTING AS HIS OWN ATTORNEY, FILED A MOTION WITH JUDGE MATTHEW S. BRANIFF SEEKING TO PREVENT HIS APPEARANCE BEFORE THE GRAND JURY ON THE GROUNDS THAT HIS CIVIL RIGHTS WOULD BE VIOLATED.

END PAGE ONE

62-109060-6180

REC-19
EX-110
18 FEB 19 1968

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

FEB 23 1968

FEB 1968

PAGE TWO

BECKHAM CLAIMED HE KNOWS NOTHING ABOUT THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION AND SAID HE FEARED HE WAS BEING FRAMED BY DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON AND JACK MARTIN, A SELF-STYLED PRIVATE INVESTIGATOR.

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT BECKHAM ENTERED COURT TODAY WITHOUT COUNSEL ACCOMPANIED BY A. ROSWELL THOMPSON, A MULTI-TIMES CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR AND OTHER OFFICES.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, BECKHAM TOLD THE COURT HE DREW UP THE LEGAL DOCUMENT HIMSELF IN A RESTAURANT AFTER CONFERRING WITH AN ATTORNEY. THE DOCUMENT WAS LABELED "REQUEST FOR RESTRAINING ORDER ON PERSONAL APPEARANCE WITHOUT COUNSEL". BECKHAM CLAIMED HE WAS TOLD BY THE OMAHA COURT THAT HE WOULD NOT BE FORCED TO INCRIMINATE HIMSELF BUT NOW FINDS THAT INCRIMINATION OF HIMSELF BEFORE THE ORLEANS JURY IS POSSIBLE.

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT JUDGE BRANIFF ASKED BECKHAM WHO WOULD ACT AS HIS ATTORNEY IF THE MOTION

END PAGE TWO

WAS GRANTED AND BECKHAM REPLIED HE THOUGHT THE COURT WOULD SUPPLY HIM WITH AN ATTORNEY.

THE ARTICLE STATED BECKHAM INDICATED HE PLANNED TO CITE THE FIFTH AMENDMENT IF HE WERE ASKED QUESTIONS THAT HE BELIEVED WOULD INCRIMINATE HIM.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT JUDGE BRANIFF DENIED THE MOTION CONTENDING THAT THE WITNESS HAD NOTHING TO FEAR IF HE TOLD THE TRUTH. THE ARTICLE STATED JUDGE BRANIFF INSTRUCTED A DEPUTY SHERIFF TO ACCOMPANY BECKHAM TO THE CORRIDOR OUTSIDE THE JURY ROOM.

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT BECKHAM WAITED THERE UNTIL GARRISON MADE A BRIEF APPEARANCE BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

NO memo BEING SUBMITTED.

END

SVW

FBI WASH DC



Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 2/12/68

Since the attached was obtained from news media, no dissemination being made of same.

JFM:chs

WCS/m

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
FEB 12 1968

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

615PM URGENT 2-12-68 CDC

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONERNING, OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM FINAL EDITION, FEB. TWELVE INSTANT, REPORTED THAT CLAY L. SHAW WILL APPEAR IN JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY, JR.'S SECTION OF CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT TOMORROW ON A FORMAL REQUEST FOR A TRIAL DELAY WHICH JUDGE HAGGERTY HAS ALREADY SAID HE WILL GRANT BUT FOR LEGAL REASONS SHAW MUST BE PRESENT IN COURT.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT CRIMINAL SHERIFF LOUIS A. HEYD SAID TODAY A SET OF DRAPES WERE RENTED BY THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE TO COVER A LARGE SET OF WINDOWS ON THE SOUTH WHITE ST. SIDE OF THE CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT BUILDING. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE THE WINDOWS ARE

END PAGE ONE

62-109060-6181
EX-110 REC-19
1 FEB 19 1968

MR DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

XEROX
FEB 1968

PAGE T-O

DIRECTLY ADJACENT TO JUDGE HAGGERTY'S SECTION OF COURT

WHERE SHAW MUST BE PRESENT TOMORROW. HEYD WAS QUOTED

AS SAYING THE DRAPES ARE A SECURITY MEASURE TO PROTECT

NOT ONLY SHAW BUT ALSO EVERYONE ELSE CONNECTED WITH THE

TRIAL INCLUDING ~~DA~~ District Attorney JIM GARRISON.

NO ~~LHM~~ memo BEING SUBMITTED.

END

SVW

FBI WASH DC

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

JFK
62-109060
SECTION 153
Read me
COPY 2

Form (Rev. 9-22-64)

FBI

Date: 2/16/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

REC 19

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY.

One copy each of these newspaper articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

1 ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 2)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 2)
1 - Miami (Encl. 2)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

EX-110 62-109060-6182
REC-19

16 FEB 19 1968

FEB 23 1968

62 FEB 23 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

E.C. - Bishop

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Plot Probe Figure Reluctantly Testifies

Entertainer-evangelist Thomas E. Beckham reluctantly went before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury today after a Criminal Court judge ordered him to testify in the Kennedy assassination probe.

Beckham entered the jury room about 10:45 a. m., minutes after he lost a bid to have an attorney accompany him during the questioning.

The cowboy singer from Omaha, Neb., acting as his own attorney, filed a motion with Judge Matthew S. Braniff seeking to prevent his appearance before the jury on the grounds that his civil rights would be violated.

HE CLAIMED he knows nothing about the Kennedy assassination and said he feared he was being framed by District Attorney Jim Garrison and Jack Martin, a self-styled private investigator.

Judge Braniff denied the motion, contending that the witness had nothing to fear if he told the truth.

"But it'll be behind closed doors," Beckham protested.

Judge Braniff instructed a deputy sheriff to accompany Beckham to the corridor outside the jury room.

There he waited until Garrison made a brief appearance before the jury.

In his original subpena for Beckham, Garrison alleged that the singer was an associate of the late David W. Ferrie, a key figure in Garrison's investigation and identified by the DA as one of the men who conspired to kill the President in Dallas in 1963.

THE SUBPENA identified Beckham and Ferrie both as ordained priests in the "old Orthodox Catholic Church of North America." The document further alleged that Beckham was in Dallas in November of 1963.

The witness, after being ordered by an Omaha court to testify here, was granted a delay on Feb. 1 on grounds that he needed time to confer with his lawyer, newly elected state Rep. Edward H. Booker.

But today, he entered court without counsel, accompanied by A. Roswell Thompson, a multi-times candidate for mayor and other offices.

Beckham told the court he drew up the legal document himself in a restaurant after conferring with an attorney. It was labeled a "request for restraining order on personal appearance without counsel."

HE CLAIMED he was told by the Omaha court that he would not be forced to incriminate himself, but now finds that incrimination of himself before the Orleans jury is possible.

Judge Braniff asked the witness who would act as his attorney if he granted the motion. Beckham replied that he thought the court would supply him with an attorney.

Beckham indicated he planned to cite the Fifth Amendment if he were asked questions that he believed would incriminate him.

La
Nels

La

La

(1)

62-109060-

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, L

Date: 2-15-68
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION O PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

6182



—States-Item photo

THOMAS E. BECKHAM, left, the reluctant witness from Omaha, Neb., confers with A. ROSWELL THOMPSON, many times candidate for mayor of New Orleans, prior to Beckham's appearance before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury today.

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Shaw Trial Shift Plea Hearing Set

A hearing has been scheduled Monday in Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr.'s court to decide the legal sufficiency of a motion by Clay L. Shaw asking for a change of location in his trial on charges of conspiring to murder President John F. Kennedy.

Assistant Dist. Atty. James L. Alcock contested the motion requesting a new trial site yesterday, contending it did not comply with state law and asking that it be stricken from the record.

The trial had been scheduled yesterday, but Shaw's motion that the trial be moved at least 100 miles from New Orleans delayed it until a decision could be made. The motion by the state raised the possibility that the trial may be delayed still longer.

A hearing on the change of venue had been set for March 1.

Among the reasons cited by the state on the legal insufficiency of Shaw's motion were: the motion was not sworn to by the defense; the motion contained no statement, as required by state law, that the application is not intended to delay but to obtain a fair and impartial trial; and that the motion was incorporated with a continuance motion made Sept. 27, contrary to proper legal procedure.

La

(3)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 10-A

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, L

Date: 2-15-68
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION O PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-6182

ENCLOSURE

FD-36 (Rev. 8-22-64)

FBI

Date: 2/14/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

REC-19

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning above captioned matter.

One copy each of these newspaper articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

ENCLOSURE

③ - Bureau (Encl. 4)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 4)
1 - Miami (Encl. 4)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:fab
(6)

C. D. Bishop

62-109060-6183

FBI REC-19 EX-110

FEB 15 1968

FEB 12

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

55 FEB 20 1968

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Window at Shaw Hearing Site Is Draped as Sniper Precaution

Picture in Sec. 1, Page 3

A security cloak surrounding conspiracy defendant Clay L. Shaw has extended itself to a large window at the end of the second-floor hallway of the criminal courts building.

Shaw, charged with conspiracy in the death of President John F. Kennedy, must appear Tuesday in the courtroom of Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr., which is adjacent to the window.

To block the view of any possible snipers, criminal Sheriff Louis A. Heyd Jr. rented a large set of drapes to cover the large window, which is about 19 ft wide and 10 ft. high and faces on S. Rampart.

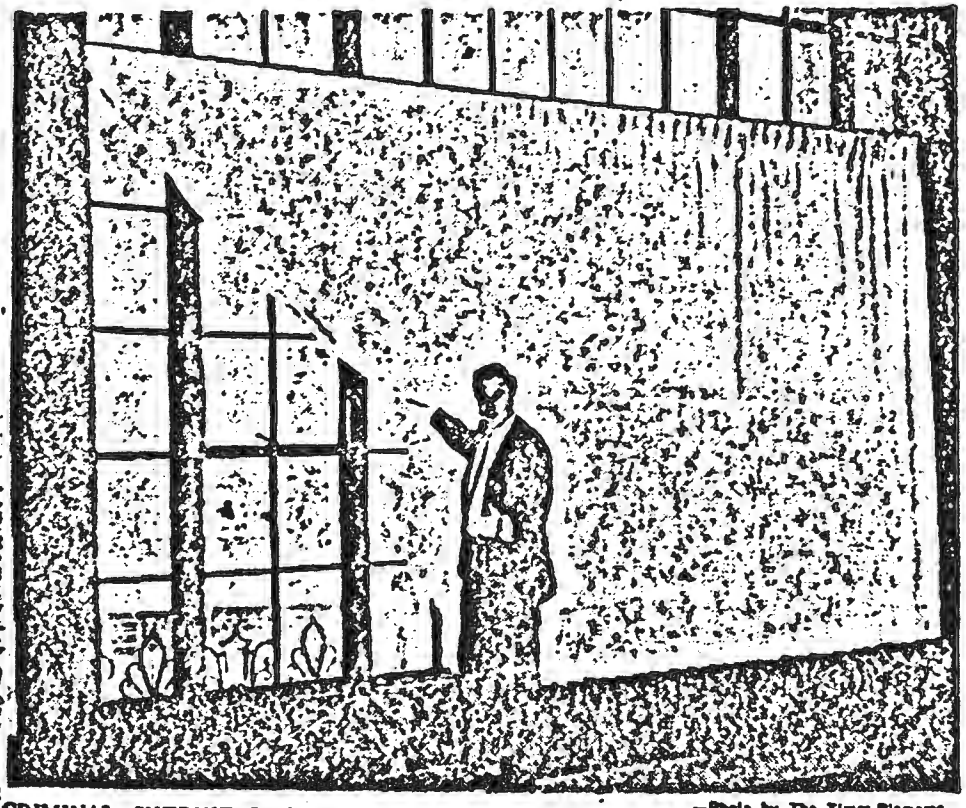
Shaw's trial was to have begun Tuesday, but defense attorneys filed for a change of venue, causing a postponement. Because the trial was officially set, Shaw himself and his attorneys must appear anyway to formally request a continuance.

Heyd said he had in mind protecting not only Shaw, but everyone else connected with the trial, including Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison himself.

"The window gave a perfect view from the rooftops across the street from the court building," he said.

Garrison has claimed his life was threatened several times since his assassination probe became public nearly one year ago.

Shaw Appearance Prompts Drape Installation



CRIMINAL SHERIFF Louis A. Heyd Jr. shows the drapes installed on the windows of the Criminal Courts Building as a security measure. The action was taken in connection with Tuesday's court appearance of Clay L. Shaw, accused to conspiring to assassinate President John F. Kennedy. —Photo by The Times-Picayune.

(Story on Page 1.)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 2-13-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEAL

Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY DALLAS, 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

(1)

62-109053-

ENCLOSURE

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

COMIC APPEARS AT PRESS CLUB

Warren Commission Is Sahl's Topic

Comic Mort Sahl Monday made a one-performance appearance at the Press Club of New Orleans.

His style and delivery was as sharp as ever as he gave a fast-talking, humorous account of the Warren Commission's investigation into President Kennedy's death and made comic assault on the press for its attitude toward the current assassination probe in New Orleans.

In a few somber moments he said he was an unpaid investigator for District Attorney Jim Garrison's Kennedy death probe and that he came here following his involvement in "a branch of the investigation in California."

In answer to a question he said he could not comment on what specifically he was doing because it was an integral part of their investigation.

He said Garrison and some in the federal government know who killed the president and that "it is up to the press" if the public is to know.

Standing before a packed room Sahl made humorous references to the Warren Commission, "California liberals," newspapers, te'evision, Jack Ruby ("a patriotic night club owner"), the single bullet theory, ("It couldn't pass up the opportunity to get Gov. Connally too."), and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

He said that the initial deal for Garrison's recent appearance on the Johnny Carson show was to include a Warren Commission member or commission attorneys to appear in defense of the commission report. He said no one came forth so Carson defended it. Carson, he said, took a week off from his show to recuperate after Garrison's appearance.

Sahl's appearance was preceded by brief remarks from Rear Admiral George R. Muse, USN, commander of the Naval Reserve Training Command. He spoke of the Navy's "Two by Six" program wherein young men enlist for six years with two years active duty. He said since the Pueblo incident volunteers into this service have increased.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 3

SECTION 2

TIMES PICAYUN

NEWORLEANS, L

Date: 2-13-68
Edition:
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION O PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE 11-22-63
Character: APO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

(?)

62-109066 - 6182

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shaw Hearing Sniper Curtains Up

in the City-Shaw case will have added protection from possible snipers at Shaw's court appearance tomorrow, Criminal Sheriff Louis A. Heyd said today.

A set of drapes was rented by the sheriff's office to cover a large set of windows on the S. White side of the Criminal District Court Building.

The windows, which are about 19 feet wide by 10 feet high, are directly adjacent to Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr.'s section of court, where Shaw must be present tomorrow.

Shaw's trial on charges of conspiracy to kill President John F. Kennedy was to have begun tomorrow, but his attorneys have filed for a change of location for the trial and proceedings have been held up pending a hearing.

Tomorrow's court appearance is routine, a formal request for a trial delay which Judge Haggerty has already said he will grant, but for legal reasons Shaw himself must be present.

Heyd said the drapes are a security measure to protect not only Shaw but also everyone else connected with the trial, including District Attorney Jim Garrison.

"The window gave a perfect view from rooftops across the street from the court building," said the sheriff, who is responsible for security during tomorrow's proceeding, as well as at the change of venue hearing and the trial itself, if it is held here.

Garrison has said his life was threatened on several occasions since the assassination probe became public nearly a year ago.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, L

Date: 2-12-68
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEA
Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., L.

☐ Being Investigated

(3)

62-109060-C115

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shaw Is Due In Court for Delay Plea

Clay L. Shaw and his attorneys were due in court today to go through the formal steps of asking for a delay in Shaw's trial on charges of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy.

Shaw, arrested almost a year ago, had been scheduled to go on trial today. Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison had the retired business executive arrested shortly after word leaked out that the prosecutor was probing the Kennedy assassination.

CRIMINAL District Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. said previously he would grant the request to delay the trial. Haggerty will hold a hearing next month on Shaw's request for a change of venue.

Attorneys for the silver-haired Shaw want the trial moved at least 100 miles from New Orleans. They say their client can't get a fair trial in New Orleans because of the publicity in the case.

To protect Shaw and other figures in the case in court, drapes were obtained to cover the large windows on one side of the courtroom.

CRIMINAL SHERIFF Louis A. Heyd had the drapes rented because "the windows gave a perfect view from rooftops across the street from the court building," he said.

The sheriff is in charge of security for the courthouse.

Meanwhile, Thomas Edward Beckham, 27, set to testify Thursday in the probe, said yesterday in Omaha he plans to run for Congress.

BECKHAM SAID he is a registered Republican who will file for the Nebraska Second District congressional nomination when he returns from New Orleans to Omaha.

"I don't have a thing to lose even if I don't get any votes," he said.

Melvin Belli, San Francisco attorney, told the Iowa State Jaycee convention at Spencer, Iowa, yesterday that Garrison fears Shaw may be assassinated if he is brought to trial.

BELLI DID NOT elaborate on the remark. He described Garrison as a "reasonable man" but said he doubts the probe will produce any specific results.

Belli was attorney for Dallas nightclub owner Jack Ruby, who killed Lee Harvey Oswald. The Warren Commission said Oswald was the lone assassin of President Kennedy.

Belli said Ruby did not know Oswald and he is convinced there was no conspiracy.

Calif

Texas

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 2-13-68
Edition: RED COMET
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, T 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

(4)

62-109060-17

ENCLOSURE

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

2-9-63

Attached teletype reports highly unusual situation wherein someone reportedly has contacted Random House Publishing Company, New York City, in an effort to obtain information regarding Richard J. Berger, a former employee of the New Orleans Office. Random House official informed New York Office that a person identifying himself as Special Agent Jack Gilbert of the New Orleans Office requested information concerning Berger be furnished Gilbert at phone number listed to New Orleans Office. Berger was employed as a file clerk by New Orleans Office 11-6-63 and resigned such position effective 10-15-65. His services were satisfactory. SA Gilbert who is assigned to the Monroe, Louisiana, Resident Agency, states he did not place call to Random House and could shed no light on matter. Berger's present location unknown. Inasmuch as New Orleans' District Attorney Garrison and his staff reportedly are seeking out disgruntled former FBI personnel to interview, this may be part of Garrison's activity. We are contacting Random House to get added details regarding this matter and are advising Special Agent in Charge, New Orleans, to take immediate steps to contact telephone company to make certain New Orleans Office telephone lines secure. This matter is being closely followed and you will be kept advised.

KKL:mh

62-109060-6184

ENCLOSURE

[redacted] CODE

[redacted] URGENT 2-20-68 [redacted]

DJ [redacted] (62-109084)

[redacted]

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY [redacted] LA

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING, OO:DL.

DETAILS.

[redacted] INITIALLY ON FEBRUARY 7, LAST, SPECIAL AGENT [redacted] DETAILS OF THE NEW YORK OFFICE, TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED THE NEW ORLEANS OFFICE AND ADVISED THAT THE [redacted] RECEIVED A CALL FROM A REPRESENTATIVE OF [redacted] BROADCASTING COMPANY, NEW YORK, [redacted] THIS INDIVIDUAL STATED THAT A PERSON IDENTIFYING HIMSELF AS [redacted] GILBERT OF THE NEW ORLEANS OFFICE HAD TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED RANDOM HOUSE REQUESTING INFORMATION CONCERNING A RICHARD C. BERGER WHO IDENTIFYING HIMSELF AS GILBERT REQUESTED THAT THE INFORMATION BE TELEPHONICALLY FURNISHED TO NEW [redacted]

[redacted] ISSUED

REC-59 62-109060-6184

EX-105

NOT RECORDED
190 FEB 16 1968

This message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is [redacted] ...ably ... Bureau's cryptographic systems.

FBI

Date: 2/9/68

Transmit the following in [illegible]

Via [illegible]

(Type in plaintext or code)

[illegible] FROM NEW ORLEANS

[illegible], THIS TELEPHONE [illegible]

[illegible] WITH [illegible] OF THE NEW ORLEANS OFFICE.

[illegible] INDICES CHECK BY NEW ORLEANS REVEALED THAT RICHARD Richard J. BERGEN

[illegible] ER, DOFILE 67-66[illegible], HAD BEEN A CLERICAL from 2-1-61

[illegible] OF THE NEW ORLEANS DIVISION. THE PERSONNEL FILE

[illegible] HAS BEEN SENT TO THE BUREAU.

ON THE SAME DATE, SPECIAL AGENT JOHN P. GILBERT OF [illegible], AN RESIDENT AGENCY, WAS CONTACTED AT TALLULA [illegible] ADVISED THAT HE HAD NOT PLACED A TELEPHONE C[illegible] RANDOM HOUSE WHEN NO INDIVIDUAL NAMED RICHARD BERGER [illegible] COULD SHED LIGHT ON THE IDENTITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL [illegible] TELEPHONE CALL TO RANDOM HOUSE.

ON FEBRUARY 8, INSTANT, SPECIAL AGENT [illegible] WAS CONTACTED AT NEW YORK BUT COULD FURNISH NO ADDITIONAL [illegible] INFORMATION RELATIVE TO TELEPHONE CALL TO RANDOM HOUSE.

IT IS THE OPINION OF THE NEW ORLEANS OFFICE THAT INSTANT [illegible] CALL MAY HAVE BEEN MADE BY A REPRESENTATIVE OF [illegible] ATTORNEY JAMES GARRISON, IN THAT GARRISON [illegible]

If the [illegible] contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that [illegible] be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRTEL ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

PAGE THREE FROM NEW ORLEANS

ALSO ACTIVELY SEEKING FORMER DISGRUNTLED EMPLOYEES OF THE NEW ORLEANS OFFICE AND BERGER WAS EMPLOYED AT THE SAME TIME AS CLERK WILLIAM S. WALTER.

NEW ORLEANS IS NOT AWARE OF THE CURRENT LOCATION OF BERGER.

FURTHER ACTION BEING TAKEN BY NEW ORLEANS.

LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM TO FOLLOW.

2-MAIL COPIES FURNISHED TO DALLAS AND NEW YORK.

RECEIVED: 7:24 PM RAK

... contained in this coded message is ... be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that ... of the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

62-107160-6184

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Raup

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-107160-53716

SEE [illegible]

[illegible] New Orleans [illegible] Section Room [illegible]
[illegible] Counsel [illegible] [illegible] of
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] New Orleans [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] and New York [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] Jack Gallery [illegible] New [illegible] [illegible] requested
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] telephone number listed to New Orleans Office.

[illegible] Special Agent Gilbert assigned to the [illegible] R[illegible]
[illegible] stated he did not place the call and has no in[illegible]
[illegible] concerning the matter. Berger was [illegible] over
phone at New Orleans 11-9-63, and resigned 11-15-63, [illegible]
[illegible] It may be possible that personnel of New Orleans
District Attorney Garrison's Office are looking for Berger
due to the fact it has been reported Garrison's staff is
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] all personnel to interview
New York and New Orleans were telephonically advised
the Domestic Intelligence Division on 2-3-63, to avoid
[illegible]gation. New York is submitting a teletype to
[illegible] results of current inquiries with [illegible]
[illegible] House, New York City, and New Orleans to co
[illegible] company.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 6185

PAGE NO. Entire Document

NO. OF PAGES 7

SECTION NO.

153

Dept. of Justice

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO

ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. UNRECORDED (2-12-68)

PAGE NO. Entire Document

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

153

ONI

REFERRAL

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC-58

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 2-14-68

FROM : T. E. Bishop

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DISTRICT ATTORNEY JAMES GARRISON'S INVESTIGATION

Bob Lucas, Bureau Chief for Gannett Newspapers here in Washington, who is well known to you and to this office, returned this past weekend from New Orleans where he has been working on a story regarding Garrison's activities.

Lucas says without a doubt that Garrison is responsible for perpetrating one of the most gigantic hoaxes that has ever occurred in this country and he is planning to write a series of in-depth articles in attempting to discredit and expose Garrison as much as possible. It is interesting to note that Lucas spent considerable time with Aaron Kohn, Director of the New Orleans Crime Commission. The subject of Garrison's mental condition came up and Lucas said Kohn said there was no secret about Garrison's psychiatric discharge from the Army and he handed Lucas a Xerox of the complete Army medical file on Garrison. Kohn had a number of these reprints and Lucas said apparently was handing them out freely to anyone interested.

Lucas has also advised that he has interviewed Mark Lane by telephone and he got Lane to admit for the record that he was working for Garrison as an investigator and carried credentials issued by Garrison's office. Lane claims he receives no pay but admitted that he was being paid quite well for his lecture appearances. Lane also said that his new book on the assassination, to be called "The Citizen's Dissent," is due to be released by Holt, Rinehart and Winston sometime in April.

For information.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Jones

HPL:mel (6)

62-109060-6186

REC-58

3 FEB 20 1968

5

70 FEB 20

FD-36 (Rev. 3-22-66)

FBI

Date: 2/14/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (62-3114) (RUC)

REC 27

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

(OO: DALLAS)

Re Dallas airtel to Minneapolis 2/7/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies and two copies each for Dallas and New Orleans of a letterhead memorandum captioned as above.

Information concerning ARNOLD SOUBA's alleged threatening remarks concerning, "the KENNEDYs and HUMPHREY" have been previously furnished the Bureau and Secret Service by separate communication.

No further action is being taken in this matter by Minneapolis in view of the nebulous nature of the allegations.

ENCLOSURE

FX-113

62-109060-6187

3 - Bureau (Encs. 5) (RM)
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Encs. 2) (RM)
2 - New Orleans (Encs. 2) (RM)
1 - Minneapolis

AJS:ldo
(8)

cc LHM USSS REC 27
DRPT (RAO-CRM)
2-19-68
C. Bishop
6 - Kurz

18 FEB 16 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

59 FEB 23 1968

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Minneapolis, Minnesota

February 14, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS,
TEXAS

On January 24, 1968, Marcelus W. Dietz, Graceville, Minnesota, furnished the following information concerning Arnold Souba, Graceville, to an Agent of the Minneapolis FBI:

Dietz advised Arnold Souba has been a resident of Graceville for many years and operates the Graceville Lumber Company. He also operates a lumberyard at Morris, Minnesota. Dietz stated Souba was a teacher at Wheaton, Minnesota, a few years ago.

Dietz stated in 1960 at Graceville, Minnesota, he had an argument with Souba relative to a sewage ditch which had been constructed by the Village of Graceville. He said the village had built a lagoon and the sewage had drained into Dietz' property on the outskirts of Graceville. He stated the argument had taken place at the Souba Lumber Company in Graceville and no other persons were present at that time.

Dietz stated Arnold Souba is a person with a very violent temper and is a fanatic insofar as politics are concerned. SOUBA is a very staunch "anti-Democrat".

Dietz said, at the time of the argument in the fall of 1960, Souba had made statements in his presence, "We have two 'SOB's' in the KENNEDYs and one 'SOB' in HUMPHREY and they should all be shot." Dietz said he did not give the statements any thought at the time as Souba is an old man, a fanatic on politics and is a respected businessman in Graceville. He noted Souba is president of the Graceville Gun Club and in 1959 they had the state shoot at Graceville.

COPIES DESTROYED
21 JAN 16 1973

62-109060-6167

ENCLOSURE

La

Dietz continued stating, in the fall of 1959 he had observed a television program wherein he had seen a picture of Clay Shaw, the alleged assassin of President John F. Kennedy, according to James Garrison, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Dietz stated at the fall shoot at Graceville, Minnesota, which was attended by many people from all over Minnesota, he had observed a person unknown to him who looked very much like Clay Shaw. He stated he could not positively identify this person as Shaw but stated he had the same general appearance of Shaw. He stated he did not observe any association between this unknown individual and Arnold Souba.

Dietz furnished the following description of Arnold Souba:

Sex	Male
Race	White
Age	70 years
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Grey
Height	5 feet 11 inches
Weight	175 pounds
Residence	Graceville, Minnesota
Occupation	Owner, Graceville Lumber Company and Morris Lumber Company

Ballinx 1894

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 2/15/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Wannall	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning above captioned matter.

One copy (each) of these newspaper articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 3)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 3)
1 - Miami (Encl. 3)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

62-109060-6188

FEB 19 1968

cc Rosen
C. C. Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

May Mean More Delay For Case

The district attorney's office today launched a counterattack against efforts of attorneys for Clay L. Shaw to get Shaw's trial moved away from New Orleans.

Assistant DAs James L. Alcock and Richard V. Burnes filed motions attacking the change-of-venue motion filed last week as legally insufficient and and urging Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. to throw it out.

THE ACTION by the DA's office raised the possibility of further delay in the proceedings, now nearly a year old. Judge Haggerty gave the defense until Monday to answer Alcock's motion.

Shaw, charged with criminal conspiracy in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, was in court with his lawyers. His trial had been scheduled to start today, but the change-of-venue motion necessitated a delay.

SHAW WAS NEATLY dressed in a blue suit and two-tone blue striped tie. He did not talk to newsmen.

The court action was brief and Shaw left immediately afterward. Photographers were barred from the Criminal Court Building by order of Judge Haggerty.

Shaw will not be required to appear at Monday's hearing.

A MARCH 5 hearing had been set earlier on the change-of-venue motion. Unless today, this could also be delayed.

Shaw's attorneys want the trial moved at least 100 miles from New Orleans because, they contend, there has been too much publicity about the case here for the defendant to get a fair trial.

They came into court today to make a routine request for a delay in the trial pending the March 5 hearing. Judge Haggerty has said he would grant the delay.

THE MOTION by Alcock and Burnes contends that the change-of-venue motion should be stricken from the record because it does not comply with Louisiana law on such procedure.

It asked that the state not be required to answer the change-of-venue motion until new motions complying with the law have been filed by the defense.

Alcock contends that the defense motion errs in alleging that the burden of proof is on the state and that the district attorney must show cause why the change should not be granted. He says this violates the Louisiana code of criminal procedure.

THE MOTION charges the defense Improperly tried to incorporate the change-of-venue motion with a motion for a continuance filed Sept. 27, which was already ruled upon.

It contends that the statements in the change-of-venue motion were not sworn to by the defense, but merely presented as "to the best of his knowledge and belief." This, says Alcock, is insufficient.

The legal provision that the statements must be sworn to, Alcock said, "prevents counsel for (the defense) . . . from filing their application with patently false and spurious allegations of fact."

ALCOCK SAID the code requires that the change-of-venue motion contain a statement that "the application is not made for the purpose of delay but to obtain a fair and impartial trial."

To protect Shaw and other figures in the case, drapes have been obtained to cover the large windows in a corridor alongside the courtroom.

CRIMINAL SHERIFF Louis A. Heyd had the drapes rented because "the windows gave a perfect view from rooftops across the street from the court building," he said.

The sheriff is in charge of security for the courthouse.

Meanwhile, Thomas Edward Beckham, 27, set to testify Thursday in the probe, said yesterday in Omaha he plans to run for Congress.

BECKHAM SAID he is a registered Republican who will file for the Nebraska Second District congressional nomination when he returns from New Orleans to Omaha. "I don't have a thing to lose even if I don't get any votes," he said.

Melvin Belli, San Francisco attorney, told the Iowa State Jaycee convention at Spencer, Iowa, yesterday that Garrison fears Shaw may be assassinated if he is brought to trial.

BELLI DID NOT elaborate on the remark. He described Garrison as a "reasonable man" but said he doubts the probe will produce any specific results.

Belli was attorney for Dallas nightclub owner Jack Ruby, who killed Lee Harvey Oswald. The Warren Commission said Oswald was the lone assassin of President Kennedy.

Belli said Ruby did not know Oswald and he is convinced there was no conspiracy.

62-109060

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, L

Date: 2-13-68
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-6155

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

STATE ATTACKS SHIFT REQUEST

Asks Dismissal of Shaw Defense Motion

The district attorney's office Tuesday attacked the legality of a defense motion to have Clay L. Shaw's conspiracy trial moved to another jurisdiction and asked that the motion be thrown out of court.

Instead of answering the motion, Assistant District Attorneys James L. Alcock and Richard V. Burnes filed a motion of their own claiming that the defense move did not comply with state law, and that it should be stricken from the record.

The state's counterattack came as Shaw appeared before Criminal District Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. to go through the formality of requesting a continuance.

POSTPONEMENT NEEDED

The trial was to have begun Tuesday but the change of venue motion necessitated a postponement.

The state's move could mean further delays in the case, already nearly one year old. Judge Haggerty gave the defense until Monday to answer the state's motion.

If the judge ruled in the state's favor, and the defense files a second motion, a hearing already set for March 5 on the matter could be pushed back.

Shaw, charged with criminal conspiracy in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, was neatly dressed in a blue suit and two-tone blue striped tie for Tuesday's appearance. He declined to talk to reporters.

WANT TRIAL MOVED

His attorneys want the trial moved at least 100 miles from New Orleans because of their argument that publicity concerning the case has made a fair trial impossible.

Alcock and Burnes Tuesday asked that the state not be required to answer the defense's arguments until another change-of-venue motion complying with the law is filed.

Alcock said the defense motion alleged that the burden of proof is on the state and that the district attorney's office must show cause as to why the trial should not be moved. This is in violation of the Louisiana Code of Criminal Procedure, he said.

LIMITED CONTINUANCE

The defense motion had claimed that the district attorney's office, by acquiescing in a limited continuance last year, admitted the existence of a prejudicial atmosphere.

The continuance resulted from a defense motion filed Sept. 27 requesting a six-month continuance, or, alternatively, a change of venue. The district attorney's office has claimed in the past that the granting of a delay precluded the possibility of a change of venue.

The state's motion Tuesday charged that an attempt to incorporate a motion for a change of venue with one for a continuance was improper.

The state also contended that the latest change-of-venue motion was not sworn to by the defense, but merely presented as "to the best of his knowledge and belief." This is insufficient under the law, Alcock said.

The legal provision that the statements must be sworn to prevents the defense "from filing their application with patently false and spurious allegations of the fact," Alcock claimed.

NOT FOR DELAY

Alcock said the code required that the change of venue motion contain a statement that "the application is not made for the purpose of delay but to obtain a fair and impartial trial."

In another phase of Garrison's investigation, Thomas Edward Beckham, 27, now a resident of Omaha, Neb., is scheduled to testify before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury Thursday.

Monday Beckham announced in Omaha that he plans to run for Congress. Beckham said he is a registered Republican and will file for the Nebraska Second District Congressional nomination when he returns to Nebraska from New Orleans.

In another development, San Francisco attorney Melvin Belli said Garrison fears Shaw may be assassinated if he is brought to trial.

He made the remark before the Iowa State Jaycee convention at Spencer, Iowa, Monday, but would not elaborate on it.

He described Garrison as a "reasonable man," but said he doubts his probe will produce any specific results.

At one point Belli represented Dallas night club owner Jack Ruby, who killed Lee Harvey Oswald. The Warren Commission concluded that Oswald acted alone in the assassination.

Belli said Ruby did not know Oswald and he is convinced there was no conspiracy.



—Photo by The Times-Picayune.
CLAY SHAW
Leaves courthouse in car.

62-109060-6188

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEWORLEANS, LA

Date: 2-14-68
Edition:
Author: GEORGE W. HEALY
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated (2)

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DA Hits Shaw Trial Shift Plea

The district attorney's office today launched a counterattack against efforts of attorneys for Clay L. Shaw to get Shaw's trial moved away from New Orleans.

Assistant DAs James L. Alcock and Richard V. Burnes filed motions attacking the change-of-venue motion filed last week as legally insufficient and urging Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. to throw it out.

THE ACTION by the DA's office raised the possibility of further delay in the proceedings, now nearly a year old. Judge Haggerty gave the defense until Monday to answer Alcock's motion.

Shaw, charged with criminal conspiracy in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, was in court with his lawyers. His trial had been scheduled to start today, but the change-of-venue motion necessitated a delay.

SHAW WAS NEATLY dressed in a blue suit and two-tone blue striped tie. He did not talk to newsmen.

The court action was brief and Shaw left immediately afterward. Photographers were barred from the Criminal Court Building by order of Judge Haggerty. Shaw will not be required to appear at Monday's hearings.

A MARCH 8 hearing had been set earlier on the change-of-venue motion, but should the judge rule in favor of the state's motion filed today, this could also be delayed.

Shaw's attorneys want the trial moved at least 100 miles from New Orleans because, they contend, there has been too much publicity about the case here for the defendant to get a fair trial.

They came into court today to make a routine request for a delay in the trial pending the March 8 hearing. Judge Haggerty has said he would grant the delay.

THE MOTION by Alcock and Burnes contends that the change-of-venue motion should be stricken from the record because it does not comply with Louisiana law on such procedure.

It asked that the state not be required to answer the change-of-venue motion until new motions complying with the law have been filed by the defense.

Alcock contends that the defense motion errs in alleging that the burden of proof is on the state and that the district attorney must show cause why the change should not be granted. He says this violates the Louisiana code of criminal procedure.

THE MOTION charges the defense improperly tried to incorporate the change-of-venue motion with a motion for a continuance filed Sept. 27, which was already ruled upon.

It contends that the statements in the change-of-venue motion were not sworn to by the defense, but merely presented as "to the best of his knowledge and belief." This, says Alcock, is insufficient.

The legal provision that the statements must be sworn to, Alcock said, "prevents counsel for (the defense) . . . from filing their application with patently false and spurious allegations of fact."

ALCOCK SAID the code requires that the change-of-venue motion contain a statement that "the application is not made for the purpose of delay but to obtain a fair and impartial trial."

To protect Shaw and other figures in the case, drapes have been obtained to cover the large windows in a corridor alongside the courtroom.

CRIMINAL SHERIFF [illegible]

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, 1

Date: 2-13-68

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION O PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109[illegible]

6125

Heyd had the drapes rented because "the windows gave a perfect view from rooftops across the street from the court building," he said.

The sheriff is in charge of security for the courthouse.

Meanwhile, Thomas Edward Beckham, 27, set to testify Thursday in the probe, said yesterday in Omaha he plans to run for Congress.

BECKHAM SAID he is a registered Republican who will file for the Nebraska Second District congressional nomination when he returns from New Orleans to Omaha.

"I don't have a thing to lose even if I don't get any votes," he said.

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BELLI DID NOT elaborate on the remark. He described Garrison as a "reasonable man" but said he doubts the probe will produce any specific results.

Belli was attorney for Dallas nightclub owner Jack Ruby, who killed Lee Harvey Oswald. The Warren Commission said Oswald was the lone assassin of President Kennedy.

Belli said Ruby did not know Oswald and he is convinced there was no conspiracy.



CLAY L. SHAW, center, is escorted to a waiting automobile by Criminal SHERIFF LOUIS A. HEYD following a court appearance today. Following is defense Attorney EDWARD WEGMANN.

4

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 2-20-68

The attached information was obtained from news media, therefore, no further action or dissemination is being taken.

WLS:mh

WAB
WLS/mh

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 19 1968

TELETYPE

REC 58

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

958PM URGENT 2-19-68 CDC

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS -

INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES ITEM, FINAL EDITION, FEB. NINETEEN INSTANT, REPORTED THAT ATTORNEYS FOR CLAY L. SHAW SOUGHT TODAY TO FILE A NEW MOTION ASKING THAT SHAW'S TRIAL ON CHARGES OF CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT KENNEDY BE MOVED AT LEAST ONE HUNDRED MILES FROM NEW ORLEANS. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE NEW MOTION WOULD COMBINE AN ~~EARLIER~~ CHANGE OF VENUE MOTION AND SUPPLEMENTRY MOTION. THE ARTICLE STATED THAT THE ACTION CAME AT A HEARING ON A PROTEST BY THE OFFICE OF DA JIM GARRISON THAT THE EARLIER DEFENSE MOTION WAS LEGALLY INSUFFICIENT. DC

EX 10

REC 58 62-109060-6189

FEB 21 1968

END PAGE ONE

57 FEB 27 1968

1 XEROX

FEB 1

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

THE ARTICE STATED THAT AT THE REQUEST OF THE STATE, CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY, JR. SET A HEARING NEXT MONDAY ON THE NEW MOTION.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED TAT A MARCH FIVE HEARING ON THE MERITS OF THE CHANGE OF VENUE PROPOSAL IS STILL SCHEDULED.

NO ~~LHM~~ *memo* BEING SUBMITTED.

END

LLD

FBI WASH DC

CC MR SULLIVAN

5-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 2/16/68

Attached information relating to New Orleans District Attorney Garrison's probe of the Kennedy assassination was obtained from news media, therefore, same not being disseminated.

JFM:chs

WCS/M

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 16 1968

TELETYPE

FBI NEW ORLS

522PM URGENT 2-16-68 CDC

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69 7P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,

DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS-

INFO CONERNING, OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION FEB.

SIXTEEN INSTANT, REPORTED THAT THE ORLEANS PARISH DA'S

OFFICE TODAY ISSUED A GRAND JURY SUBPOENA FOR ALLEN W. DULLES,

FORMER DIRECTOR OF CIA, TO APPEAR BEFORE THE GRAND JURY

MARCH SEVEN AND EIGHT IN CONNECTION WITH THE PROBE OF THE

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT A NEW SUBPOENA WAS ALSO

ISSUED TODAY FOR GORDON NOVEL, FORMER NEW ORLEANS NIGHT

CLUB OWNER.

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT DA JIM GARRISON SAID HIS

OFFICE "HAS SUCCEEDED IN IDENTIFYING THE ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT KENNEDY AS AN OPERATION CONDUCTED BY ELEMENTS OF

THE CIA," AND SAID BOTH DULLES AND NOVEL WERE NEEDED TO

END PAGE ONE

EX-110

62-109060

REC 71

12 FEB 21 1968

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

XEROX

FEB 28 1968

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TESTIFY ABOUT CIA ACTIVITIES. BOTH SUBPOENAES WERE ISSUED THROUGH CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE MATTHEW S. BRANIFF.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE REQUEST FOR THE DULLES SUBPOENA ALLEGES THAT DULLES WAS CIA DIRECTOR UNTIL SEPT. TWENTYSEVEN, SIXTYONE, AND AS SUCH "WOULD HAVE PERTINENT KNOWLEDGE AS TO SUBSTANTIAL REPORTS THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD WAS AN AGENT AND/OR AN EMPLOYEE OF THE CIA." THE DOCUMENT SAID POSSIBLE INFORMATION RELATIVE TO CIA KNOWLEDGE OR CONTACT WITH OSWALD WAS SUPPRESSED IN CERTAIN WARREN COMMISSION DOCUMENTS.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE THE REQUEST FOR THE SUBPOENA CHARGES THAT WHILE DULLES HEADED THE CIA, THE ORGANIZATION NEGOTIATED WITH A NEW ORLEANS FIRM FOR THE PURCHASE OF TRUCKS AND VEHICLES TO BE USED IN THE CIA SPONSORED BAY OF PIGS INVASION OF CUBA AND USED THE NAME OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD WHO WAS AT THAT TIME IN RUSSIA.

THE SUBPOENA REQUEST QUOTED A COPYRIGHT STORY IN THE STATES-ITEM, APRIL TWENTYFIVE, SIXTYSEVEN, AS MAKING

END PAGE TWO

PUBLIC NOVEL'S CLAIM TO HAVE BEEN EMPLOYED BY THE CIA DURING DULLE'S TENURE AS CHIEF. THE DOCUMENT ALSO SAID "GORDON NOVEL FLED THE STATE TO AVOID TESTIFYING AND SOUGHT TO ENLIST THE AID OF THE CIA IN PREVENTING HIS RETURN."

THE ARTICLE STATED THE REQUEST SAID "DAVID W. FERRIE, WHO HAS BEEN NAMED IN AN INDICTMENT AS A CONSPIRATOR TO THE MURDER OF JOHN F. KENNEDY, WAS AN EMPLOYEE OF THE CIA AT THE TIME WHEN ALLEN DULLES WAS HEAD OF CIA. AMONG OTHER THINGS, HE WAS A FLYING INSTRUCTOR IN GUATEMALA PRIOR TO THE ABORTED BAY OF PIGS INVASION."

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE THE DOCUMENT SAID DULLES WAS NEVER CALLED BEFORE THE WARREN COMMISSION. THE DOCUMENT STATED IT WAS ISSUED FOR THE PURPOSE OF BEING PRESENTED TO A JUDGE IN NEW YORK" WHERE SAID ALLEN W. DULLES NOW IS, UPON PROCEEDINGS TO COMPEL SAID ALLEN W. DULLES TO ATTEND AND TESTIFY."

END PAGE THREE




THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT BOTH THE DULLES AND NOVEL SUBPOENA REQUESTS CONTAINED PROVISIONS GRANTING THE MEN IMMUNITY FROM ARREST AND PROCESS SERVICE WHILE IN NEW ORLEANS ON MATTERS WHICH AROSE PRIOR TO THEIR ENTRY INTO THE STATE TO ANSWER THE SUBPOENAES.

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT THE NOVEL SUBPOENA REQUEST SAYS NOVEL NOW LIVES IN COLUMBUS, OHIO, AND ALLEGES THAT NOVEL "BY HIS OWN ADMISSION IN PUBLIC STATEMENTS IS AFFILIATED WITH THE CIA." IT FURTHER ALLEGES THAT NOVEL "HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED TO BE A FREQUENT VISITOR OF AND ASSOCIATE OF ATTORNEY DEAN A. ANDREWS WHO HAS BEEN CONVICTED OF PERJURY IN CONNECTION WITH HIS TESTIMONY RELATIVE TO THE CONSPIRACY TO MURDER JOHN F. KENNEDY."

THE SUBPOENA REQUEST ALSO SAYS NOVEL WAS AN ASSOCIATE OF FERRIE IN CONNECTION WITH CIA ACTIVITIES. THE DOCUMENT WAS QUOTED AS SAYING "INFORMATION HAS BEEN GIVEN TO THE DA'S OFFICE WHICH LOCATED NOVEL AT NO NAME KEY IN FLORIDA WHERE A NUMBER OF CIA EMPLOYEES WERE TRAINED FOR AN INVASION OF CUBA."

END PAGE FOUR

THE SUBPOENA REQUEST ALSO SAYS NOVEL HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED BY A WITNESS AS A FREQUENT VISITOR OF EDGAR EUGENE BRADLEY IN NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CALIF. AND THAT BRADLEY HAS BEEN CHARGED IN ORLEANS PARISH AS A CONSPIRATOR IN THE KENNEDY SLAYING.

THE DOCUMENT ALSO SAID NOVEL HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED BY VARIOUS WITNESSES AS HAVING BEEN IN VARIOUS PLACES IN DALLAS IN NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE WHICH ARE UNDER INVESTIGATION BY THE DA'S OFFICE.

THE DOCUMENT WAS QUOTED AS SAYING "GORDON NOVEL HAS INFORMATION ON GUN RUNNING ACTIVITIES INVOLVING CLAY L. SHAW WHO HAS BEEN INDICTED BY THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY AS A CONSPIRATOR TO THE MURDER OF JOHN F. KENNEDY, AND JACK RUBY, WHOM IT IS COMMONLY ACCEPTED IS THE SLAYER OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD."

THE DOCUMENT SAYS STEVEN PLOTKIN, NOVEL'S ATTORNEY, WHEN PRESSED FOR INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE GUN RUNNING ACTIVITIES ASSERTED THE ATTORNEY-CLIENT PRIVILEGE. THE DOCUMENT REQUESTS THAT NOVEL BE TAKEN INTO IMMEDIATE CUSTODY AND DELIVERED TO AN OFFICER OF THE STATE OF LA. TO ASSURE HIS ATTENDANCE.

END PGE FIVE

PAGE SIX

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT GARRISON IN A STATEMENT ACCOMPANYING THE SUBPOENA SAID DULLES WAS HEAD OF CIA WHEN ITS PRESENT TECHNIQUES WERE DEVELOPED. GARRISON WAS QUOTED AS SAYING "THESE TECHNIQUES, ALTHOUGH IT IS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN, HAVE INCLUDED THE COVERT PENETRATION OF MUCH OF THE FABRIC OF AMERICAN LIFE - INCLUDING SCHOOLS, ORGANIZATIONS, OF MANY TYPES, NEWS AGENCIES AND EVEN CHURCHES."

THE ARTICLE QUOTED GARRISON AS SAYING THE WARREN COMMISSION WAS FORMED TO "CONCEAL THE INVOLVEMENT OF THE CIA IN THE ASSASSINATION." THE COMMISSION MEMBERS GARRISON SAID "APPEAR TO HAVE PARTICIPATED IN THIS TABLEAU ON THE GROUND THAT NATIONAL SECURITY WOULD BE JEOPARDIZED IF THE TRUTH WERE KNOWN BY THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY."

THE ARTICLE STATED GARRISON SAID OTHER EVIDENCE WHICH POSSIBLY WOULD HAVE LED TO THE DISCOVERY OF CIA INVOLVEMENT "WAS SIMPLY DESTROYED OUTRIGHT OR NEVER REPORTED - SUCH AS THE FINDING OF BULLETS IN DEALEY PLAZA IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ASSASSINATION."

END PAGE SIX

PAGE SEVEN

GARRISON ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE ALSO SAID SOME CIA EMPLOYEES WERE "ACCIDENTALLY" ARRESTED AT THE SCENE AND LATER RELEASED "WITHOUT UNDUE ATTENTION". GARRISON SAID HIS OFFICE HAS NOW IDENTIFIED THE CIA EMPLOYEES INVOLVED AND "IS ENGAGED IN CONSTRUCTING CASES AGAINST THEM."

THE ARTICLE STATED GARRISON CONCLUDED WITH THE STATEMENT "THIS OFFICE INTENDS TO DEMONSTRATE...THAT THE CIA MADE A MISTAKE IN USING ORLEANS PARISH AS A STAGING AREA FOR THE ASSASSINATION AND THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS MADE AN EQUALLY BAD MISTAKE IN ATTEMPTING TO CONCEAL THIS FACT AND IN ATTEMPTING TO OBSTRUCT JUSTICE IN ORLEANS PARISH."

NO memo BEING SUBMITTED.

END

HOLD XXS

FBI WASH DC

MAY 23 3 32 PM '67

DEC 12 5 38 PM '67

CC MR. SULLIVAN

February 20, 1968

Airtel

1 - Mr. Raupach

To: SAC, Jacksonville

REC-71

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) — 6191

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

ReBuairtel 2/15/68.

EX-102

Enclosed for the Jacksonville Division are two true copies of an additional telegram received from Mrs. Francis Patti that was referred to the Bureau from the Department.

If Mrs. Patti has not previously been interviewed as set forth in referenced communication, she should be immediately interviewed and the results of the interview are to be incorporated into an LHM suitable for dissemination. Handle promptly.

Enclosures (2)

KMR:sd
(4)

MAILED 7
FEB 20 1968
COMM-FBI

SEE NOTE PAGE 2.

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
File. Room
Holmes
Gandy

59 FEB 23 1968




NOTE:

The Department previously referred a telegram addressed to the Attorney General bearing the name of Mrs. Francis Patti, Route 1, Box 32, Century, Florida. In this communication Mrs. Patti stated that "FBI Agent Bonds, has been withholding info. that he recd in April before JFK's assassination."

Bureau files contain no record for Special Agent Bonds and there was no record for Mrs. Patti in either the chronic complaint box or Bureau indices.

TELEGRAM
SPECIAL

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ADMIN. RECORDS BRANCH
TELEGRAPH OFFICE

FEB 19 AM 8:55

TWUT060

.WUB001 (41)NSA259

NS MEA281 PD TDME CENTURY FLO 17 1032P CST

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT ATTORNEY GENERAL

C WASH

RT 1 Box 32 Century, Fla

PLEASE ACKNOWLEDGE TELEGRAM SENT FEBRUARY 13 FROM PENSACOLA FLORIDA

MRS FRANCES PATTI Fla

LX-104 ~~LX-102~~

(40).

REC-71 62-109011-619

221A EST FEB 19 68

Ltr to SAC JA
2/20/68 KMR:cd

FEB 21 1968

FED. BU. OF INV.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
27 FEB 19 1968
R.A.U.
FED. BU. OF INV.




TRUE COPY

TWUT060

.WUB001 (41)NSA259

NS MEA281 PD TIME CENTURY FLO 17 1032P CST

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT ATTORNEY GENERAL

C WASH

PLEASE ACKNOWLEDGE TELEGRAM SENT FEBRUARY 13 FROM PENSACOLA FLORIDA

MRS FRANCES PATTI

(40).

221A EST FEB 19 68

FD-36 (Rev. 8-22-64)

FBI

Date: 2/16/68

Transmit the following in AIRTEL (Type in plaintext or code)

Via (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, HOUSTON (62-2115) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING
(OO: Dallas)

REC 26

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of a LHM setting forth a letter supposedly prepared by a person named MARGARET WHITMORE (or possibly WHITMAN) concerning JACQUELINE KENNEDY and Mrs. LYNDON B. JOHNSON. Houston investigation reflects that the writer of the letter set forth in the LHM is probably identical with a woman named MARGARET MITCHELL who obviously is a mentally disturbed person.

A copy of enclosed LHM is being furnished Secret Service, Houston, Texas in view of their interest in this matter.

3 - Bureau (Enc-10)
1 - Houston
JSW/sjm
(4)

ENCLOSURE

1 cc of LHM to Dept
& U.S.S.S.
2-23-68
Kine: dcc

REC 26
62-109060-6192

4 FEB 21 1968

cc - Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

70 FEB 29 1968

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Houston, Texas
February 16, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, Dallas, Texas, November 22, 1963
Miscellaneous - Information Concerning

On February 12, 1968, John Allen, Resident Manager of the Warwick Hotel, Houston, Texas, advised as follows:

By letter dated February 9, 1968, Mr. Allen was in receipt of a letter from Richard Hahn, Resident Manager of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, 301 Park Avenue, New York, New York. Mr. Hahn in his letter advised Mr. Allen that the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel has recently been in receipt of frequent letters from an individual using the name Margaret Whitmore (or Whitman) which letters are postmarked from Houston, Texas and are prepared on stationery from the Warwick Hotel, Houston, Texas. The letters are rambling, oftentimes incoherent and make reference to Jacqueline Kennedy and Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson. Mr. Hahn in his letter of February 9 enclosed the most recent letter received from Margaret Whitmore (or Whitman) dated February 5, 1968 which reads as follows:

"February 5, 1968

"Waldorf Astoria
New York, New York

"General Manager:

"We are asked when: Did Mrs. Lyndon Baines Johnson and Jacqueline Kennedy leave New York by car, train or plane for New Orleans & the "Roosevelt Hotel". 1955. Here she & Jacqueline were seen at the Roosevelt Hotel with men and to dinner at the Court of 3 sisters in New Orleans. At the Court of 3 sisters been known in New Orleans Louisiana as "Dinner at "Autolines". Did they sail on the SS Silverstar" from the French Gerarter to Lake Charles, Louisiana. who was the captain of the ship and the Medical Doctors. They told Houstonians they were travelling as Washington, D.C. companions unattached &

ENCLOSURE

62-109060 - 6192

COPIES DESTROYED




Re: Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy

"leaving for Nassau & then said for Cuba & the Bahamas. who is Jim Harrison lawyer from New Orleans and when and where did he meet President John F. Kennedy & why does he join the conspirators "over <u>this</u> death.

"Radio station KNUZ 1230 announces from Washington, that another President Lyndon Baines Johnson for I more years reading crime waves without prevention & suicide deaths and out when the population is more & more become severe with new births Lynn says: "Anybody can be productive & have a baby & that's production".

"Why is he "talking folksies when educators are swamped with students and high I.Q's. He has insulted students in all university in Texas and says they can call me "John Texas" cause "I am strictly" New Yorker & oh New Yorker &: hatred is incurable.

"Somebody said the Johnson Image became so murdersome in Texas and that more Army Quartermaster Generals all over the U.S. are Johnson in the family.

"Send New York to Houston, Texas of all things to happen to a young growing clean unorganized yet city.

"Bellaire, Sharpstown, & Beechnut are residents, students, Doctors, Lawyers & people & he rides from Austin State Capitol & says, "These are the folksies I like to be with when their university is only 20 years old and his Robert E. Lee College is miles away boarding Mexico. He is all over the El Provinder & Universal papers in Mexico building all kinds of Mexican Armies & selling land everywhere. People in Texas are having cerebral hemorages with madness cause building & Oil companies & Banks must have a quiet city in order to work & figure & be punctual with a sound mind.

"We have a "Disaster Church" First Baptist Church in Downtown Houston and President Lyndon Baines Johnson calls in everyday and asks Dr. Robert L. Smith Doctorate & Pastor & Church artist for a scripture & painting for the United States Supreme Court Washington, D.C.

"The American Literary Guild is sending downtown, Houston, Foley's Department store where the action is and Sam Houston Book store where John F. Kennedy had his last ride

Re: Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy

as some say to Johnson in Houston all books of Action and Killings all Johnny Baines. Johnsons fellower not committed but let's get the job done and money!

"New York wake up and arrive in Houston today you are not where the action is Houston, Texas.

"Margaret Whitmore". ~~Oswald~~ tMAN

Mr. Allen advised that records of the Warwick Hotel contain no information reflecting that a Margaret Whitmore or Whitman has ever been a guest at the hotel nor has such a person ever been employed at the hotel. However, Mr. Allen stated that for approximately the last year or so a woman known to the cafe personnel at the Warwick Hotel as Margaret Mitchell frequents the Vienna Cafe, Warwick Hotel, three to four times each week usually at approximately 8:30 in the morning. This person will sit down, order a cup of coffee at the cafe and will then commence a verbal discussion with a person she presumes is sitting with her but in reality is not present. Margaret Mitchell will converse, ask questions and return answers to the questions she has asked of the party whom she thinks is with her. Generally and in most instances the conversation carried on by Mrs. Mitchell is loud but not in anger. She has become a problem to the hotel in that she at times disturbs hotel guests in the cafe. It was Mr. Allen's observation that possibly Margaret Mitchell could be identical with the writer of the above letter. He has no other reason to think that these persons are identical other than that Margaret Mitchell apparently is a mentally disturbed individual.

Houston, Texas

On February 15, 1968, Mr. Allen advised that Pearl Tate, an employee of the Warwick Hotel, advised him that Margaret Mitchell resides at the Ewing Apartments, 1815 Ewing Street. Mrs. Tate who is also a resident at 1815 Ewing Street, advised Mr. Allen that she frequently sees Margaret Mitchell in that apartment building, however she was unable to furnish the number of the apartment in which Mitchell resides.

Records of the FBI, Houston contain no information identifiable with the names Margaret Whitmore, Margaret Whitman or Margaret Mitchell. Records of the Houston Police Department, Harris County Sheriff's Office, Houston, Texas and the Credit Bureau of Houston checked February 12, 1968, contained no information identifiable with this individual.

Re: Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy

The following description of Margaret Mitchell was furnished by Mr. Allen:

Race	White
Sex	Female
Age	52-56
Height	5'3"
Weight	160 - 165 lbs.
Appearance	Matronly

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 2/21/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, SACRAMENTO (62-34) (RUC)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Re Bureau airtel to Sacramento dated 2/1/68; Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 2/3/68; Los Angeles airtel to Bureau dated 2/5/68.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau and the Dallas Division are seven copies and two copies, respectively, of an LHM reflecting an interview with HELEN (BOONE) MC NAMARA.

A search of indices of the Sacramento Division failed to reveal any references concerning HELEN (BOONE) MC NAMARA.

1 ENCLOSURE

(3) Bureau (Encl. 7)
2- Dallas (89-43)(Encl. 2)
1- Sacramento
HGR:mdd
(6)

EX-102

REC-40

62-109060-6193

1 FEB 23 1968

cc LHM & AAG Vinson
4 USSS 2/23/68
1 cc LHM pm 5732
6-KMR

C. C. - Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

55 FEB 27 1968 Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Sacramento, California

February 21, 1968

E 8-30-1916

HELEN (BOONE) MC NAMARA

Mrs Dennis McNamara nee Warren

Mrs. Helen (Boone) McNamara, 1025 Valencia Drive, Bakersfield, California, was interviewed at her residence on February 13, 1968, by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mrs Helen Boone

Mrs. McNamara gave a rambling account of a real estate transaction which occurred in 1959 involving a parcel of land owned by her ex-husband, Lloyd Finis Boone, in Tyler, Texas. She said she was divorced from Boone in January, 1944, and at that time he hid the fact the land was his to keep her from obtaining a portion of it. She said Boone died between 1955 and 1958 and she first learned of the land's existence in 1959, when she was contacted by Wilson and Spivey, Attorneys, of either Tyler or Dallas, Texas. She said through some business transaction which she does not understand, she lost the land which she felt was quite valuable.

She advised in 1962 she attended night classes in Real Estate which were given at the Bakersfield High School. One evening in May, 1962, as she was leaving class and walking down a dark hallway, she observed a man wearing a dark topcoat and hat watching her. She said as she passed the man he "leered" at her. She said at that time she had no idea who the man was but after the assassination of President Kennedy in November, 1963, and Jack Ruby's photograph appeared in the newspapers, she realized it was Ruby she saw that night.

She said since the assassination, she has noticed her neighbors seem to go out of their way to torment her by watching

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 16 1973

62-109060-6193

ENCLOSURE

her. She also said she often hears strange noises on her telephone and that her telephone would ring on occasion, and when she answered it the line would be dead. She said sometimes she has noticed automobiles, with Texas license plates, in the area, and that this was terribly upsetting to her.

She explained she was able to withstand these pressures until December, 1965, when the son of a close personal family friend was killed in an automobile accident. After the accident, at the request of her family doctor, she went to a psychologist, then a psychiatrist, and subsequently spent a month in the Kern County Hospital, Bakersfield, California.

She stated she felt all her problems could not have been brought on by the loss of her ex-husband's land and had to be tied into "something bigger". She said seeing Jack Ruby in May, 1962, and noticing Texas license plates in the area led her to believe the loss of her land was some way connected to the assassination of the President. She also pointed out that her father's birthday was on November 22, and that her divorce from Boone occurred in the month of November, which is just a few days off of the assassination date, which in her opinion was too much of a coincidence.

The following descriptive and background information was obtained during the interview, and by observation:

Name:	Helen (Boone) McNamara, nee Warren
Residence:	1025 Valencia, Bakersfield, California
Race:	White
Sex:	Female
Birth:	August 30, 1916
Height:	5'7"
Weight:	165 pounds
Hair:	Red, greying
Eyes:	Blue

Military Service: Womans Auxiliary, January, 1944 to December, 1945, Service Number A 809-819.

Relatives:

Husband -	Dennis McNamara, 50
Daughter -	Aileen McNamara, 16
Son -	John McNamara, 15
Son -	Joe McNamara, 13.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 8-22-64)

FBI

Date: 2/19/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY.

One copy each of these newspaper articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 2)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 2)
1 - Miami (Encl. 2)
1 - New Orleans

ENCLOSURE

ECW:jab
(6)

62-109060-6194

REC-11

EX 101

FEB 20 1968

cc-Room
cc-Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

JURY QUESTIONS PROBE WITNESS

Beckham Testifies for About Six Hours

Questioning of an Omaha, Neb., singing minister in District Attorney Jim Garrison's Kennedy death probe continued late into the afternoon Thursday before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

At one point in the afternoon session, Thomas Edward Beckham faced a team of DA's assistants and Garrison himself. Garrison entered the jury room with assistants James L. Alcock, Richard V. Burnes, Andrew J. Sciambra and Numa Bertel, but left the Criminal Courts Building shortly after.

Beckham left the grand jury room at about 6:20 p. m. after being questioned for a total of some six hours.

Before going before the jury in a morning session Thursday, Beckham unsuccessfully sought permission to have an attorney accompany him.

MOTION IS FILED

Acting as his own attorney, Beckham filed a motion with Judge Matthew S. Braniff seeking to prevent his appearance on the grounds that his civil rights would be violated.

Claiming he knows nothing about the Kennedy assassination, he said he feared he was being framed by Garrison and Jack Martin, a private investigator.

Judge Braniff denied the motion, saying Beckham had nothing to fear if he told the truth.

"But it'll be behind closed doors," Beckham said.

However, Judge Braniff ordered him to appear. Garrison made a brief appearance before the jury before Beckham entered at 10:45 a. m.

SUBPENA FOR BECKHAM

Garrison's subpena for Beckham said that the singer was an associate of the late David W. Ferrie, a prominent figure in Garrison's allegations of a conspiracy to kill President John F. Kennedy in Dallas in 1963.

The subpena identified Beckham and Ferrier as ordained priests of the "Old Orthodox Catholic Church" of North America." It also alleged that Beckham was in Dallas in November of 1963.

After being ordered to New Orleans for a Feb. 1 appearance, Beckham obtained a postponement until Thursday on the grounds that he needed time to confer with his attorney, newly-elected state Rep. Edward H. Booker.

WITHOUT ATTORNEY

However, he entered Judge Braniff's court room Thursday without an attorney, but he was accompanied by A. Roswell Thompson, who has often been a candidate for New Orleans mayor and other offices.

Beckham said he drew up his motion in a restaurant after conferring with an attorney. It was labeled a "request for restraining order on personal appearance without counsel."

Beckham indicated he would cite the Fifth Amendment if he were asked questions he felt would incriminate him.

Alcock indicated that Beckham would not be called before the Grand Jury again.



—Photo by The Times-Picayune

THOMAS E. BECKHAM Appears before grand jury.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, L

Date: 2-16-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

(1)

62-109060-6194

ENCLOSURE

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DA COULD STILL TRY SHAW, VIEW

Judge Researches Change of Venue Matter

By BOB USSERY

What would happen to District Attorney Jim Garrison's conspiracy case against Clay L. Shaw if the trial suddenly were shifted to another jurisdiction?

Would Garrison and his assistants retain control of courtroom prosecution, or would they have to turn the controversial case over to another set of prosecutors?

Criminal District Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. researched the matter Thursday and concluded that the New Orleans district attorney would have little trouble taking over prosecution of his own case in another part of the state.

Shaw's attorneys have taken the legal step toward moving the trial out of the New Orleans area by filing for a change of venue.

HAGGERTY'S DECISION

They contend that almost constant publicity has made a fair trial for their client impossible in New Orleans and an area within a 100-mile radius.

Judge Haggerty would make the final decision on the defense plea, and would name the new jurisdiction. He refused to speculate on what his final decision may be, but agreed to review possible consequences if a transfer were to be granted.

First he pointed to Article 624 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

This article says that once a change of venue is granted, all original documents and certified copies of minute entries of the case shall be delivered to the new court, and that the case "shall be proceeded with in the same manner as if the proceedings had originally been instituted therein."

This would seem to indicate that the district attorney of the new jurisdiction must handle the prosecution.

APPARENTLY ROUTINE

However, article 63 on district attorneys, says: "The district attorney may employ or accept the assistance of other counsel in the conduct of a criminal case."

A study of several cases involving changes of venue revealed that the prosecutors from the original jurisdiction handled the cases in the new courtrooms.

Apparently, it would be a routine matter for the district attorney in other part of the state to "accept the assistance" of Garrison if a shift were made.

Interestingly enough, the law provides that the defendent or the state can apply for a change of venue.

The defendant cannot appeal the denial or granting of a change of venue until he has been sentenced. He then may make it a ground for appealing the guilty verdict.

The state, on the other hand, can appeal an adverse change of venue ruling before the trial is scheduled to start.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 12

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, L

Date: 2-16-68
Edition:
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: APO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

(2)

62-109060-6189

ENCLOSURE

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 2/21/68

Since the attached information was received through news media, no dissemination being made of same.

JFM:rwf

Walter WCS/M

WCS

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

FEB 21 1968

TELETYPE

FBI NEW ORLS

545PM URGENT 2-21-68 CDC

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS -

INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, FEB.

TWENTYONE INSTANT, REPORTED THAT ~~DA~~ district attorney JIM GARRISON INDICTED

FREE LANCE WRITER KERRY W. THORNLEY, ONCE A MARINE CORPS

BUDDY OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD TODAY IN CONNECTION WITH HIS

TESTIMONY FEB. EIGHT BEFORE THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY

IN ITS KENNEDY ASSASSINATION PROBE. THE ARTICLE REPORTED

THAT THORNLEY WAS ACCUSED OF LYING BEFORE THE GRAND JURY

WHEN HE TESTIFIED THAT HE HAD NOT BEEN WITH OSWALD IN

NEW ORLEANS IN SEPT. SIXTYTHREE REC 39 62-109060-6195

THE ARTICLE STATED THE CHARGE DETAILS THE TESTIMONY

OF THORNLEY AND THE QUESTIONING BY DA GARRISON. ACCORDING

TO THE ARTICLE THORNLEY DENIED MEETING WITH OSWALD AND IN

REPLY TO GARRISON'S QUESTIONS THORNLEY SAID HE HAD BEEN

END PAGE ONE

62 FEB 28 1968

XEROX

FEB 1968

MR DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TOLD BY BARBARA REID, A FRENCH QUARTER RESIDENT, THAT HE HAD BEEN SEEN WITH OSWALD THAT SEPTEMBER IN THE BOURBON HOUSE RESTURANT. THORNLEY TOLD THE GRAND JURY THAT HE WAS SURE HE HAD NOT MET WITH OSWALD DESPITE MISS REID'S STATEMENTS. THE CHARGE SAYS THAT THORNLEY KNEW HIS TESTIMONY WAS "FALSE AND UNTRUE."

THE ARTICLE FURTHER STATED THAT THORNLEY HAS SAID THAT BEFORE HE LEFT NEW ORLEANS IN SEPT. SIXTY SEVEN HE FURNISHED GARRISON AN AFFIDAVIT CONCERNING OSWALD AND HIS RELATIONSHIP WITH HIM AT THE MARINE CORPS BASE AT EL TORO, CALIF.

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES ITEM, FINAL EDITION, FEB. TWENTYONE INSTANT, REPORTED THAT IN RESPONSE TO THE PERJURY CHARGE THORNLEY SAID THERE IS EITHER A CONSPIRACY AFOOT TO "FRAME ME" BY SOMEONE WITH A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY OR THE GRAND JURY WAS MISLED BY "AN OVERWHELMING AMOUNT OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL COINCIDENCES." MANY WITNESSES THORNLEY DECLARED APPARENTLY "DELIBERATELY LIED" IN TESTIFYING THAT THEY SAW HIM WITH OSWALD IN RESTURANTS AND OTHER PLACES.

END PAGE TWO




PAGE THREE

THE ARTICLE QUOTED THORNLEY AS SAYING " I HAVE NEITHER THE RESOURCES, INVESTIGATIVE WISE NOR LEGAL WISE TO PROVE THAT THESE WITNESSES WERE LYING. I FEEL A COMPREHENSIVE INVESTIGATION WILL CLEAR ME."

NO ~~LHM~~ memo BEING SUBMITTED.

END

MXS

FBI WASH DC

TUCLRP



cc MR. SULLIVAN

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 2/21/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Wick	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

RADIO MAINTENANCE TECHNICIAN

On Saturday, 2/17/68, RMT JOE C. HAYS, JR. of the Dallas Office, was called to the home of a neighbor, MRS. SYLVIA GRAY, wife of MELVIN L. GRAY, 3756 Rockdale Drive, Dallas, Texas, at which time MR. GRAY advised in the presence of MRS. GRAY and their son MELVIN L. GRAY, JR., a college student, and another individual referred to as "BILL", a college student from New Jersey, that they had accidentally stumbled onto some information relating to the KENNEDY assassination and desired to have advice from MR. HAYS who they knew to be an employee of the FBI. They were all extremely curious as to whether any information they disclosed to HAYS would have to be reported to his office. They requested that their names not be disclosed outside the FBI.

MELVIN L. GRAY, JR. advised that he had visited the assassination site with the other individuals present and that he had found an unfired Savage .303 caliber rifle cartridge that had a copper clad, lead nose projectile. MELVIN GRAY, JR. allegedly found this unfired cartridge partially buried in the soil some 20 feet from a drainage opening which those present stated would make "an ideal escape route."

RADIO MAINTENANCE TECHNICIAN

According to RMT HAYS, MELVIN GRAY, JR. appeared to have considerable knowledge of the details of the assassination investigation and expressed the opinion that he was "not satisfied" with the results of the Warren Report and felt that

62-109060-6196

REC-75

2 - Bureau
1 - New Orleans (89-69) (Info)
1 - Dallas
RPG/wvm
(5)

RECD FEB 22 1968

FEB 23 1968

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

62 MAR 12 1968

PE & REC. UNIT

the truth of the assassination had not been disclosed. He stated that although District Attorney JAMES GARRISON was the only one who appeared to be doing anything about the assassination investigation, he was not sure that GARRISON's investigation could be relied upon. MELVIN GRAY, JR. indicated that he had considered contacting GARRISON about finding the unfired cartridge.

RADIO MAINTENANCE TECHNICIAN

According to ~~RMT~~ HAYS, MELVIN GRAY, JR. appeared to express a more than ordinary interest in the KENNEDY assassination and appeared to attach undue importance to the finding of the cartridge and did not desire to part with same.

The above information is being furnished the Bureau in view of the fact that it is possible that at some future time MELVIN GRAY, JR. may turn the cartridge in his possession over to District Attorney GARRISON or some other agency.

No letterhead memorandum is being submitted in view of the specific request by all present that their names not be divulged and that the information not be disclosed outside the FBI.

February 23, 1968

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Melvin L. Gray, Jr., furnished information to a clerical employee of our Dallas Office that he found a .303 unfired rifle cartridge partially buried in the soil near a drainage opening at the assassination site which according to Gray was "an ideal escape route." District Attorney Garrison has publicly stated that the assassins made their exit utilizing a sewer in Dealey Plaza.

Gray is reported to have more than an ordinary interest in the assassination and may turn the cartridge over to District Attorney Garrison.

Dallas is being instructed to interview Gray thoroughly obtaining all details, and attempt to obtain the cartridge for examination by the Laboratory to determine whether the cartridge case was buried, and if it was, for what period of time.

KMR:ctj

SAC, Dallas (89-43) February 26, 1968

Director, FBI (62-109060)

1 - Mr. Raupach

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReDLairtel 2/21/68 and Bureau telephone call 2/23/68.

This is to confirm the telephonic conversation with the Dallas Division on 2/23/68 concerning the .303 cartridge found by Melvin L. Gray, Jr., near the assassination site in Dallas. TEXAS

The interview with Melvin L. Gray, Jr., should be handled promptly, and if he will relinquish possession of the cartridge, it should be promptly submitted to the Bureau for appropriate Laboratory examination.

KMR:dcs
(4)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO....

X 110
REC 18 62-109060-6197

10 FEB 27 1968

MAILED 24
FEB 26 1968
COMM-FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

FBI MAR 4 1968 TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE:

Melvin L. Gray, Jr., furnished information to a clerical employee of our Dallas Office that he found a .303 unfired rifle cartridge partially buried in the soil near a drainage opening at the assassination site which according to Gray was "an ideal escape route." District Attorney Garrison has publically stated that the assassins made their exit utilizing a sewer in Dealey Plaza.

Gray was reported by Dallas to have more than an ordinary interest in the assassination and may turn the cartridge over to DA Garrison.

Dallas was telephonically instructed to interview Gray thoroughly obtaining all details and further attempt to obtain the cartridge for examination by the Laboratory to determine whether it was buried, and if it was, for what period of time. This communication is to confirm that telephone conversation.

Mr. Bishop 11-6-67

M. A. Jones

"THE SHADOW OF DALLAS:
A PRIMER ON THE ASSASSINATION
OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY"
PUBLISHED BY "RAMPARTS" MAGAZINE

By letter dated 10-31-67, the Cincinnati Office forwarded an advertisement sent by "Ramparts" magazine, 1255 Portland Place, Boulder, Colorado, as a subscription gimmick. As an inducement to subscribe to "Ramparts," the potential customer is offered either a copy of captioned book or one called "A Vietnam Primer" also published by "Ramparts" magazine, as a bonus to a six-months subscription or is given both these books if he subscribes for a full year. "In the Shadow of Dallas" is described as a "newly-revised...collection of exclusive articles on the assassination and its aftermath" taken from "the pages of Ramparts." Among the articles is one entitled "The Case for Jim Garrison," by William W. Turner, which purports to analyze the facts of New Orleans District Attorney Garrison's investigation and which purports to explain, "Why large television networks--and the FBI and CIA--are so set on discrediting Garrison."

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

"Ramparts" magazine and William W. Turner are, of course, well known to the Bureau. Bufiles contain no reference to "In the Shadow of Dallas" nor can any reference therein be found to "The Case for Jim Garrison. Apparently this bonus-book (96 pages in length) is merely a reprint of articles which previously were carried in "Ramparts" magazine. It would also appear that "The Case for Jim Garrison" may be, at least in large part, a synthesis of such articles as "The Plot Thickens, "The Inquest," and "The Press Versus Garrison," which appeared respectively in the April, June, and September, 19 issues of "Ramparts," all of which have come to our attention. Turner's latest effort in this direction, "The Press Versus Garrision," is typical. It hints darkly of a great conspiracy and a "massive propaganda barrage by

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Sullivan

62-109060-6198

TDH:jar (7)

the large television networks and "the press at large." In conduding this article Turner writes "Such tactics smack of desperation--and indicate there is much to hide."

OBSERVATIONS:

While "In the Shadow of Dallas" will doubtless contain nothing new in regard to the assassination controversy, it is felt that for reference purposes a copy of "In the Shadow of Dallas" would be a useful addition to the Bureau Library.

RECOMMENDATION:

That, if approved, Crime Records will attempt to obtain a copy of "In the Shadow of Dallas" for reference purposes. and review.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: February 16, 1968

FROM : A. Rosen

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Sullivan

SUBJECT: "IN THE SHADOW OF DALLAS: A PRIMER ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY" PUBLISHED BY "RAMPARTS" MAGAZINE

In the memorandum M. A. Jones to Mr. Bishop dated 11/6/67, (copy attached), it was indicated that "Ramparts" Magazine as an inducement to obtain subscriptions, offered either a copy of the captioned book or one called "A Vietnam Primer." The captioned book was described as a newly-revised collection of exclusive articles on the assassination and its aftermath which were taken from the pages of "Ramparts." It was recommended that a copy be obtained for reference purposes and review.

A copy has been obtained and reviewed. It contains nothing new and is nothing more than a rehash of old allegations made against the Warren Commission. The editors of "Ramparts" refer to individuals, whom we are well acquainted with, such as Edward J. Epstein, Mark Lane, Leo Sauvage, Penn Jones, Jr., Harold Weisberg and others who have been severely critical of the Warren Commission and its findings.

EX-113 REC- 62-109060-6198

It was indicated that the serious criticisms of the Warren Commission recently made by the previously listed authors, cannot be resolved unless evidence is released. The editors are referring to material retained in the National Archives. The editors also said responsibility for the mounting doubts, theories and their confusions must be placed first with the Warren Commission and with the President who has the power to invoke a new investigation and release the necessary evidence. Further, the Warren Commission compromised the truth about the assassination and that the Warren Commission also has done this country an enormous disservice.

62-109060-6198 ENCLOSURE
FEB 26 1968

KMR/lrk
(7)

CONTINUED - OVER

F.B.I.
1 - LIAISON

1 sjc. RENOX

6 MAR 01 1968

MAR 5 1968

COPY RETAINED IN PERSONNEL RECORDS UNIT

ASSASSINATION OF President Kennedy
John Lee Hi

Memorandum Rosen to DeLoach
RE: "IN THE SHADOW OF DALLAS

The editors indicated there seemed to be two conspiracies in connection with the assassination. One was to murder the President and the other was to cover up the blunders of various Federal and State Agencies which made the assassination possible, and to present the public with a panacea.

In this respect, the editors indicated the previously mentioned individuals were doing the job the Dallas police, the FBI and the Warren Commission should have done in the first place. This is typical of the approach "Ramparts" has taken, as well as William W. Turner, the former Agent and a self-centered, embittered individual, who has made subsequent scurrilous attacks upon the Director and the Bureau since his dismissal from the FBI. "Ramparts" revealed that Turner directed the field investigation for this report. We know that in recent weeks Turner has been closely associated with New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison, and information concerning Turner was previously furnished to the Department by communication dated 1/23/68.

The editors of "Ramparts" are pursuing the theory there were at least three assassins firing at President Kennedy and that he was caught in a crossfire. They feel there is persuasive evidence to this effect and, therefore, feel that a thorough re-investigation should be launched with full resources of the U. S. Government and private citizens at its disposal to discover the identity of the three or more assassins, and the identity of those who planned the crime and ordered its execution.

This is the same old line that has been followed by these critics, and they have not offered any concrete evidence to establish that a conspiracy was involved in the assassination. The Warren Commission based on testimony and evidence obtained concluded Lee Harvey Oswald was responsible for the assassination and no evidence was obtained which would indicate that a conspiracy was involved.

ACTION

It is recommended no further action be taken in connection with the captioned book, and that it be furnished to the Bureau library for permanent retention and reference purposes.

FD-36 (Rev. 8-22-64)

FBI

Date: 2/12/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via PSTA AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY.

One copy each of these newspaper articles are being furnished Dallas and Miami.

ENCLOSURE

③ - Bureau (Encl. 3)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 3)
1 - Miami (Encl. 3)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

REC 36 62-109060-6199

5 - [illegible] Encl. 8 & 9 + D

9 - [illegible] Rule 5.3

EX 106

16 FEB 14 1968

C. C. Bishop

62 MAR 1 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DA on the Griddle

New Orleans Critics Say Garrison Neglects Fight Against Rackets

Too Busy With JFK Murder, Claims Crime Commission; Drugs, Gambling Abound

Carlos Marcello's Big Domain

By HERBERT G. LAWSON AND DENNIS FARNEY
Staff Reporters of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

NEW ORLEANS, La.—They locked Aaron M. Kohn in the parish (county) jail here a few weeks ago. His wife sent in pajamas, the warden served midnight coffee, and a pair of civic leaders tried to join Mr. Kohn in jail but were turned away.

Obviously, this was no ordinary prisoner. The 57-year-old former FBI agent is managing director of the Metropolitan Crime Commission of New Orleans Inc., a nonprofit watchdog organization formed to help public officials root out crime. It has had little luck at that lately.

Late last year, after insistent prodding by the commission, an Orleans Parish grand jury began looking into organized rackets here. The net bag so far: Only Mr. Kohn, who was jailed for contempt because he wouldn't tell the jury who was giving him information on gambling activity. "Here we've got one of the biggest crime waves in the nation—and the head of the crime commission goes to jail," laments a former parish official.

Mr. Kohn was detained only one night, but that may be more time than anyone else spends in jail as a result of the grand jury probe. The panel has finished taking testimony, but no indictments have been issued and few if any are expected. To Mr. Kohn and other critics, this situation reflects not a lack of crime but a lack of interest in fighting it—and is one more indication that Jim Garrison, district attorney of New Orleans, is not doing the job he was elected for.

A Near-Obsession?

Mr. Garrison has received world-wide publicity in his campaign to prove that John F. Kennedy was the victim of a sinister, well-planned conspiracy, not a lone, psychotic assassin. A growing number of New Orleans residents believe Mr. Garrison's crusade has become a [illegible] obsession, diverting a disproportionate share of the [illegible] attention [illegible] at a time when [illegible] organized rackets in particular may be penetrating the city with narcotics and gambling operations.

No one doubts that organized crime is a presence in the state; Gov. John McKeithen, who long denied the existence of organized crime in Louisiana, admitted as much a few months ago. But the DA's office in New Orleans insists that organized crime stops at the Orleans Parish line, and Mr. Garrison himself has called Mr. Kohn "a professional liar" who is "the major enforcement problem in the state of Louisiana."

Mr. Garrison declines to talk to reporters about crime in the city; they are told they just might get an audience in "a couple of months." But a deputy, Assistant District Attorney Charles Ward, says big-time rackets are "nonexistent" here. He defines these as operations monopolized by a mob, usually the Mafia, in collusion with public officials.

Circumstantial Evidence

The aggressive, abrasive Mr. Kohn, a six-footer who often speaks in the jargon of the underworld, prefers a looser definition—any criminal activity, be it by one or many organizations, displaying "systematic planning and united effort." If you accept his definition, there is plenty of circumstantial evidence indicating that rackets flourish here—and some signs that the Mafia may be involved in them, too.

The Federal Government evidently feels New Orleans and southern Louisiana are worth a searching look. It has picked the area as one of seven targets for special "strike forces," each composed of more than a dozen men from the Bureau of Narcotics, the Treasury Department, the Internal Revenue Service and the racketeering division of the Labor Department. Justice Department officials here will coordinate the crime-busting effort.

They are certain to look into narcotics traffic, which is brisk in the city. It is not disputed that at least half of all the felonies committed here involve addicts, indicating an abundant supply of drugs. Mr. Ward of the DA's office maintains that this traffic is largely unorganized, or at least not controlled by the Mafia. One recent conviction, he points out, was of a Negro who brought $1 million worth of heroin into the city from Los Angeles; the heroin allegedly came from Black Muslim sources, not the Mafia.

E. C. Upton, past president of the crime commission and head of a large insurance firm here, believes that the big volume in narcotics is a sure sign that a major criminal network has its hooks in the community. Federal opinions tend to support this view.

A Job for the Mob

The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice concluded last year that "the large amounts of cash and the international connections necessary for large, long-term heroin supplies can be provided only by organized crime."

There is widespread suspicion that big-time racketeers also have a hand in New Orleans gambling. The crime commission and Federal [illegible] in the area, particularly the Carlos Marcello [illegible] Called "The Little Man" (he barely tops five feet), Marcello has been identified in Senate

ENCLOSURE 62-109060-6199

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

DALLAS, TEXAS

Date: 2-9-68
Edition:
Author:
Editor: VERNON ROYSTE
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, 11-22-63
Character: ASO
or
Classification: 62-
Submitting Office: W.O., L

☐ Being Investigated

(1)

62-109060-6199

testimony and by other sources as chief of the Mafia family whose territory includes Louisiana and parts of the Gulf Coast. The Justice Department has tried for years to deport him.

In his youth, Marcello, now 58, was convicted of narcotics peddling and armed robbery. More recent charges, including conspiracy to murder a Government witness, have been dismissed, though he currently is under Federal indictment for assault. He was one of 13 Mafia chieftains arrested in a raid on the October 1966 "Little Apalachin" conference at La Stella's restaurant in New York. No charges were brought, but when Marcello returned to New Orleans he made the tactical error of taking a sock at an FBI man at the airport, or so the Government charges.

Marcello's vast holdings ($40 million by one estimate) are in the names of others in his family. The holdings include big chunks of real estate, a music and amusement machine company, a tomato cannery, motels, French Quarter bars and a city bus line. Mr. Garrison and his deputies seem unworried by Marcello's interests in New Orleans; they seldom refer to him.

Carlos Marcello, through his brothers, runs Jefferson Music Co., the biggest distributor of pinball gambling devices in Jefferson Parish. The Bally machines (after their sole maker, Bally Manufacturing Co., Chicago), are called "bingo" machines by mobsters because they employ a scoring system akin to that game. The payoff is made by the proprietor of the establishment renting the machine, not the machine itself.

In 1962, the Louisiana legislature legalized distribution and operation of these machines but forbade payoffs. Only the proprietor actually making a payoff to a player is liable to penalty; the distributor runs no risk at all.

The usual penalty for violation is a $100 fine which is not accompanied by confiscation of the machine. In practice, the proprietor's cut of the machine's profits makes it more than worth the risk, and the Bally machines—and payoffs—are prevalent in bars and other public places in Jefferson and Orleans parishes. Marcello's Jefferson Music Co. operates in both places; it is expanding further into the downtown area of New Orleans and now has about 15 machines in the city by latest police count.

"One Legitimate Gripe"

Mr. Kohn of the crime commission calls the machines "the biggest untouched source of gambling revenue in the city, worth a minimum of $10 million yearly to racketeers," and he is keeping a wary eye on Jefferson Music's expansion in New Orleans. Though hewing to the line that organized crime isn't deeply involved in this form of gambling, Mr. Ward of the DA's office concedes that the city's failure to curb illegal payoffs is "Mr. Kohn's one legitimate gripe."

Carlos Marcello is the best-known underworld figure operating in New Orleans and vicinity, but there are others. Some have been having a bit of legal trouble lately.

One week recently Eugene A. Nolan was arrested in his lakefront home on a warrant from Nassau County, N.Y., where a grand jury indicted him on charges that he was the boss in a $100-million-a-year nationwide bookie operation. Nolan's arrest came while he was appealing a 10-year sentence for gambling violations handed down by a Federal court in Houston.

Mr. Ward of the DA's office concedes that Nolan "operated from his New Orleans home for a short period of time" but says he stopped doing so some time ago. The crime commission and Federal officials doubt it.

Fighting Deportation

Shortly before Nolan's arrest, Guiseppe Gagliano jetted into New Orleans from New York, smack into the arms of Federal agents. Gagliano, a former New Orleans resident who Federal men say retains many ties here, is a convicted narcotics violator who has been fighting a deportation order on grounds he is too sick to leave New York. His recent trip to his old home grounds may convince authorities that his health has now improved. Gagliano's son, Frank, is a close associate of Carlos Marcello and was among those arrested in the "Little Apalachin" raid. He lives here, too.

Another celebrated Louisianian is Sam DiPiazza, whose home is in Arabi, La., but whose base of operations is in New Orleans, say Federal officials. They identify him as one of the biggest gamblers in the country. DiPiazza recently was sentenced in Cincinnati to 10 years imprisonment on charges of violating Federal gambling laws. A Federal official explains that gamblers like Nolan and DiPiazza generally are prosecuted outside New Orleans because of difficulty in obtaining convictions here. "This city is blase about gambling," he says.

So it would seem. Besides the Bally machines—there are 1,129 of them in town—bookmaking flourishes. Few bettors here believe that the bookies are independent free-enterprisers.

Uniform Odds

A lawyer who confesses to the gambling itch says he can place a bet, with one phone call, on any kind of sporting event anywhere in the country, at up-to-the-minute odds. "Sometimes I shop around among bookies, trying to get the best point spread on a football game," he says. But he finds that the odds always are the same whomever he calls, and that when they change they change simultaneously. There is no doubt in his mind that a single organization controls the operation.

Police Superintendent Joseph Giarusso, whom the crime commission describes as "the best police chief we ever had," agrees that the bookies are organized. "I don't think it could be denied," he says. But Mr. Ward of the DA's office does just that. "I flat don't believe it," he declares.

It's not too difficult to find bettors in this fun-loving city, but the visitor finds that bookies and other gamblers are a little secretive of late. One, asked if he would put reporters in touch with some of his colleagues, says: "Sorry, I don't want to be another Bennett." He refers to Harry Bennett, operator of an illegal casino in Biloxi, Miss., who was found shot to death a few weeks ago.

Bennett, who operated in the Mafia territory ruled by Marcello, had been under indictment on a Federal gambling charge when he was killed. Sources indicate he may have been ready to inform.

Teamster-Mobster Ties

The Marcello name popped up still once more a few months ago in an affair that is sure to draw the attention of the Federal "strike force" to be dispatched here. The object of inquiry: Ties between Teamsters Union officials and Louisiana mobsters.

Gov. McKeithen is now convinced that they exist, after meeting a while ago with crime commission officials and staffers of Life magazine. Life had exposed a plot by which a top aide to the governor, Aubrey Young (since resigned), was to help induce Edward Partin, Baton Rouge Teamster boss, to change court testimony that ultimately led to the conviction for fraud of Teamster President James R. Hoffa. The governor at first denied the story but changed his mind after the meeting with Life and the commission.

The governor later said he had learned that his aide had received numerous telephone calls at the capitol from Carlos Marcello and stated that he believed the calls were related to the attempt to bribe Partin. Life had charged that $2 million was put at the disposal of Louisiana Mafia leaders to help procure Hoffa's freedom.

More recently, it was revealed that Malcolm V. O'Hara, a criminal district court judge in New Orleans, had acted as a messenger in another attempt to get Partin to change his testimony. The judge admitted as much to a Chicago court. The man who asked him to do the job was Zachary Strate, a New Orleans contractor now facing a three-year prison term for conspiring to defraud the Teamsters pension fund of $20 million.

Demand for Ouster

Judge O'Hara, who admitted traveling frequently with Strate, visited Teamster headquarters in Washington last May at the contractor's expense. The judge has voluntarily removed himself from the bench while the Louisiana Supreme Court considers a crime commission request that he be ousted from his post.

The commission has stopped dealing with the DA's office altogether, though it still feeds information to Federal agencies. Mr. Kohn, whose contempt citation is being appealed, filed a counter suit recently in Federal court, accusing Mr. Garrison of "intimidating" the commission and using the grand jury in an attempt to destroy it. The suit seeks a court order preventing the jury, the district attorney and a parish criminal court from issuing subpoenas to the commission.

The commission and the district attorney weren't always estranged. The crime group says Mr. Garrison took office in 1962 with real reforming zeal and launched a cleanup of Bourbon Street that met with the commission's full approval. But as Mr. Kohn tells it, the commission began to question Mr. Garrison's earnestness when he tempered justice with mercy in the Linda Brigette case.

According to local connoisseurs, Miss Brigette is the most artful stripper on Bourbon Street. In 1962, she was sentenced to 60 days for lewd conduct but somehow she [illegible] served a day and got a full pardon from the governor in 1966, at Mr. Garrison's urging. Mr. Kohn charged that the club employing the stripper was linked to racketeers and accused the district attorney of protecting a source of mob income. Mr. Garrison hotly denied this, saying he only wanted to save "an unjustly convicted mother of small children from a jail sentence."

Bribe Story

Another celebrated set-to occurred in 1963, when the Saturday Evening Post reported that Carlos Marcello unsuccessfully offered the district attorney a large bribe to allow the mob to bring slot machines (they are illegal here) into the city. The bribe allegedly was offered through an intermediary.

Mr. Garrison testified recently that the bribe story was false. But the commission says Mr. Garrison apparently believed the story was true in 1963—and wonders why he didn't try to prosecute Marcello for bribery then.

The commission also questions the district attorney's relationship with another former Louisianian, Marty Marino. Mr. Garrison has not denied published reports that Mr. Marino, an employe of the Sands Hotel in Las Vegas, picked up the district attorney's hotel tab there. Mr. Marino used to run a gambling casino in Jefferson Parish with the Marcellos. A crime commission informant says he was in New Orleans in June, discussing financing with Carlos Marcello.

Mr. Kohn, as operating head of the commission, is the man who keeps bringing up these touchy matters. He never has been hesitant to do so, and, given Mr. Kohn's blunt approach, it's perhaps inevitable that the commission and the district attorney's office are at sword's point now.

The crime commission chief has held his job since 1954, when he came here from Chicago after serving as chief counsel to a city council committee investigating crime. His career in New Orleans has been stormy but productive; he has been jailed before for refusal to disclose sources, but he also has helped two previous grand juries indict 50 people for bribery and conspiracy.

With no investigative staff (the commission's budget is limited and depends entirely upon voluntary contributions), Mr. Kohn relies heavily on a network of tipsters and informants whose identity he naturally is reluctant to disclose. He makes maximum use of the media in airing his charges. Some say his boldness approaches recklessness; the commission recently had to retract a conflict-of-interest charge he made against a city councilman.

The commission itself is a blue-ribbon group that numbers among its members the Catholic archbishop of New Orleans, the dean of the Tulane University law school and top officers of most leading banks and many corporations. Though some of Mr. Kohn's backers would like him to be a little more temperate in his tactics, the commission [illegible] his [illegible] doing.

A director of the commission, Rabbi Julian B. Feibelman, says: "We have the feeling that the syndicate is in New Orleans and [illegible]

operates here. I think the district attorney's office is so consumed right now with this Kennedy conspiracy idea that it can't do everything it should be doing. We have a feeling that something is simply rotten in Denmark—and that Denmark is right here." Another director accuses the DA of "prosecuting the crime commission" instead of criminals and adds: "We think he wants to bury all of us."

An attorney who is not a commission member but who formerly worked in the DA's office sums up the thinking of many New Orleans residents when he declares: "I don't agree with Kohn's way of naming individuals and not substantiating the charges. But he keeps a lot of public officials honest. And it's ridiculous for Garrison to insist there is no organized crime in New Orleans."

Though the crime commission centers almost all its fire on Mr. Garrison's alleged failure to combat organized rackets, some members—and a good many ordinary citizens—are growing ever more critical of his performance in battling crime in general.

It is true that Bourbon Sreet no longer is the sinkhole of vice it once was. Nevertheless, FBI figures disclose that crime in the city has risen sharply. The rate of major offenses in New Orleans jumped 40% between 1965 and 1966, the latest year for which complete figures are available, compared with an increase of 15% for the nation as a whole. New Orleans ranks first in murder rate and fourth in overall crime rate, behind Los Angeles, Miami and New York.

One sign of laxity in the DA's office, say critics, is a volume of unprosecuted cases they claim is excessive. A "normal" quota is impossible to determine, but the crime commission's Mr. Kohn says a recent study by his group disclosed some 4,000 cases in Orleans Parish awaiting prosecution. Some dated back to 1960 and earlier, and the offenses included homicide and narcotics peddling.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Marina's Testimony Called Helpful in Death Plot Probe

Oswald's Widow Quizzed Almost Three Hours

By ROBERT USSERY

Mrs. Marina Oswald Porter appeared before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury Thursday for nearly three hours, at least part of the time with District Attorney Jim Garrison, whose Kennedy death probe brought her to New Orleans.

When she left the jury room shorty after 5 p. m. she was escorted through a horde of newsmen by Assistant District Attorneys Andrew Sciambra and James L. Alcock.

Alcock said the jury would have no further need of the widow of accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald.

He said her testimony was helpful to Garrison's probe, but would not comment on how valuable he considered it.

However, when she was asked if she had contributed anything, the petite Mrs. Porter replied, "I don't think so," in a tiny, feminine voice.

ANOTHER WITNESS

Another probe witness, Kerry Lee Thornley, of Tampa, Fla., also spent several hours before the jury in the morning.

Thornley, a Marine Corps buddy of Oswald in the late 1950s, emerged from the jury room at the lunch break and told reporters he never saw Oswald again after June of 1959.

Garrison contends they were associated during the summer of 1963 when Thornley lived in the French Quarter.

During an interview following his appearance Thornley disagreed with Garrison on two issues.

Thornley said the Warren Commission was accused of not asking him if he knew Oswald in New Orleans.

"They did ask that, and I told them no," he said.

He also disagreed with Garrison's opinion that Oswald was a right-winger.

'COMMUNIST TYPE'

Thornley described Oswald as an "idle parlor Communist type."

"But when he became disillusioned with the Soviet Union, perhaps he changed his views. I never thought he was a rightist," he added.

Mrs. Porter arrived on the second floor of the Criminal Courts Building for the afternoon session at 2 p. m.

She, her husband, Kenneth Jess Porter, and Criminal Sheriff Louis A. Heyd Jr., were surrounded by a tangle of newsmen and photography equipment which accompanied them into the district attorney's office. The Porters previously went to the jury room about 9 a. m. but left shortly after arriving.

An attractive woman with blue eyes and close-cut blonde hair, Mrs. Porter walked with her head high and with an unperturbed expression. She made no comment to newsmen.

A few minutes later she and Garrison were seen walking up the stairs leading to the third floor jury room.

DOOR IS GUARDED

A door leading to the stairway was guarded by criminal sheriff's deputies, and newsmen waited in the second floor hallway. Garrison reportedly entered the jury room with Mrs. Porter, but it was not known how long he stayed.

In another probe development, attorney Dean A. Andrews took a pauper's oath before Criminal District Court Judge Frank J. Shea.

This allows his attorneys, John P. Dowling and Walter D. Kelly to get a free copy of the transcript of last August's trial before Judge Shea in which Andrews was convicted of perjury.

The transcript will be used in an appeal of the conviction and three-month sentence.

In another action, Thomas Beckham, who is scheduled to testify on Feb. 15, got permission to return to Nebraska.

Beckham, who was ordered to New Orleans by an Omaha judge last week, previously won a postponement of his grand jury appearance to Feb. 15 so he could confer with his attorneys.

THREE MUSIC SHOWS

Beckham told Judge Matthew S. Braniff he must be present Saturday for three country music shows in Alliance, Neb., for which $4,000 worth of tickets have been sold.

There was no objection from the district attorney's office, but Judge Braniff said he would be held in contempt if he did not return.

Beckham was accompanied to the court by his brother and a bodyguard.

Mrs. Porter and Beckham fought their return to New Orleans. A Dallas judge ruled that Mrs. Porter was a "material and necessary" witness. She and her husband drove to New Orleans Wednesday.

Thornley at first said he would resist attempts to take him back, but changed his mind and arrived voluntarily Wednesday.

Beckham, who says he is a minister and a psychologist, is from the New Orleans area. Garrison reportedly wants to question him about his alleged association with deceased pilot David W. Ferrie.

Ferrie has been implicated in an alleged assassination conspiracy by Garrison.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION L

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 2-9-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEAL

Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY DALLAS, 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N. O., L.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060

ENCLOSURE

(5)

6177



—Photo by The Times-Picayune.

LEAVING the Orleans Parish Grand Jury room at the Criminal Courts Building Thursday afternoon is Mrs. Marina Oswald Porter, being escorted by Deputy Criminal Sheriff Anthony Constanza. Behind the two is Assistant District Attorney Andrew Sciambra. Mrs. Porter, the remarried widow of accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, testified before the grand jury for nearly three hours.



KERRY THORNLEY
Oswald buddy appears before grand jury.

MARINA Oswald

b

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Marina, DA's Aide Differ on Value of Data

Mrs. Marina Oswald Porter and Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock remained in disagreement today on whether Marina's testimony furthered the probe of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

After Marina spent three hours before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury yesterday, Alcock said her testimony was helpful to District Attorney Jim Garrison's investigation, but he would not say how helpful.

MARINA, ASKED by newsmen whether she had contributed anything, replied: "I don't think so."

Alcock said the jury would have no further need for Marina, 26-year-old widow of Lee Harvey Oswald, the man the Warren Commission said killed President Kennedy.

SHE HAD ORIGINALLY been subpenaed for yesterday and today, but the jury finished with her yesterday and no jury session was scheduled today.

Marina appeared with her second husband, Kenneth Jess Porter of Irving, Tex. The 26-year-old blonde married Oswald while he was living in her native Russia.

Also testifying yesterday was Kerry Thornley, of Tampa, Fla., a Marine Corps buddy of Oswald.

GARRISON CONTENDS Thornley saw Oswald when they lived in New Orleans, at the time Oswald allegedly was plotting the Nov. 22, 1963, assassination.

Thornley told newsmen yesterday he never saw Oswald again after he left the Marine Corps in 1959.

The next witness for the jury is expected to be Thomas Beckham, of Omaha, who won permission yesterday to go back to Nebraska this week end for a singing appearance.

JUDGE MATTHEW S. Braniff granted the request, but warned Beckham that if he does not show up Feb. 15 he will be in contempt of court.

Garrison reportedly wants to question Beckham about his alleged association with the late David William Ferrie, a key figure in Garrison's probe.

Meanwhile, New Orleans attorney Dean A. Andrews Jr. legally declared himself a pauper in order to get a free transcript of his August, 1967, trial in which he was convicted of perjury.

Andrews was convicted of perjuring himself by giving conflicting testimony in the Kennedy probe, and faces a three-month jail term. He needed the transcript to press his appeal.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE M-3

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, L

Date: 2-9-68

Edition: RED COMET

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY DALLAS, T 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., L

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060

ENCLOSURE

(Rev. 8-22-64)

FBI

Date: 2/20/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. DeLoach ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Wick ✓
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning above captioned matter.

One copy each of these newspaper articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 6)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 6)
1 - Miami (Encl. 6)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

62-109060-6200

REC-12 EX-104

FEB 21 1968

5 - Bureau (Encl. 6)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SHAW LAWYERS OPPOSE FILMING

Notify Judge, Garrison, PBL Attorney

A proposal that the conspiracy trial of Clay L. Shaw be filmed by Public Broadcast Laboratory, a Ford Foundation grantee, was objected to Friday by attorneys for Shaw.

Under the proposal, the trial would be filmed but not televised publicly until the case had been resolved. The proposal was made in January to Criminal Court Judge Edward T. Haggerty Jr., who will preside at the trial, and was endorsed by District Attorney Jim Garrison.

Objection was voiced Friday in a letter to Haggerty from Edward F. Wegmann, an attorney for Shaw, with copies being sent to Garrison, and to Benjamin C. Toledano, attorney for PBL.

The letter of objection reads as follows:

"My colleagues, Messrs. F. Irvin Dymond and William J. Wegmann, have asked me to respond to the request you made of us during the conference called by you for Friday, Jan. 26, 1968, to discuss the proposal of the Public Broadcast Laboratory that they be allowed to televise the trial proceedings in the matter entitled "State of Louisiana vs. Clay L. Shaw," currently pending in your court.

"We have noted from the public press of Jan. 27, 1968, that the district attorney and his staff approve and endorse this project.

"In accordance with your request, we have considered the proposal and have concluded that, as counsel for Mr. Shaw, we will not consent to the television or photographing of the trial proceedings under any conditions, circumstances, suggested controls or other procedures. It is our considered opinion that the television or photographing of the trial proceedings, as proposed, would result in Mr. Shaw being deprived of the judicial serenity and calm to which he is entitled.

"We have, from the very inception of these proceedings, made a concerted effort to preserve Mr. Shaw's constitutional rights, most especially that which guarantees to him a fair trial in a public tribunal, having an atmosphere of calmness and serenity rather than an atmosphere of prejudice and passion. To consent to the televising or photographing of the trial proceedings would, in our opinion, be to aid and abet those who are apparently determined to do all in their power to create an atmosphere of prejudice, passion and tyrannical power.

"You no doubt are aware of the fact that on Thursday, Feb. 1, 1968, a witness who was summoned from Omaha, Neb., to appear in court for the purpose of a subsequent appearance before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury, saw fit, for his own safeguard and protection to come to court surrounded by three armed bodyguards. This incident is indicative of the present atmosphere."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 14

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 2-17-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O. LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-6200

ENCLOSURE

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

EX-CIA LEADER, NOVEL CALLED

Garrison Asks Dulles To Testify March 7, 8

A new subpena and a renewed subpena were issued Friday by District Attorney Jim Garrison in his Kennedy assassination probe—the first for a former Central Intelligence Agency director, and the second for a long-sought former bar operator alleged to have CIA connections.

The new Grand Jury subpena issued by Garrison's office was for Allen W. Dulles, head of the controversial CIA until Sept. 27, 1961, who is asked to appear before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury March 7 and 8 to give testimony in connection with the DA's investigation of the death of President John F. Kennedy.

The other subpena again called for the appearance of Gordon Novel. Earlier efforts by Garrison to have Novel return here to testify have been unavailing.

NOT DECIDED

Friday night, Novel told Times-Picayune by telephone from Columbus, Ohio, that he had not read the new subpena and had not yet decided "whether to play my game or his (Garrison's).

Novel also said that he "may return" to testify in New Orleans if President Lyndon B. Johnson and the CIA pay for his "personal financial losses" incurred over the past year while included as a figure in the investigation.

The subpenas for both Dulles and Novel were issued through the court of Criminal District Judge Matthew S. Braniff.

'BY CIA ELEMENTS'

In asking for the Dulles subpena, Garrison's office claimed that he would have "pertinent knowledge as to substantial reports that Lee Harvey Oswald was an agent and-or employe of the CIA." Oswald was said by the Warren Commission to have been the lone assassin of Kennedy.

Garrison also asserted that he "has succeeded in identifying the assassination of President Kennedy as an operation conducted by elements of the CIA." The DA further charged that the Warren Commission suppressed certain documents which may have a bearing on the case.

Garrison also claimed that while Dulles was heading the CIA his organization worked at buying trucks and other vehicles from a New Orleans firm to use in the abortive Bay of Pigs invasion in Cuba, and used Oswald's name. Oswald was in Russia at the time.

GRANTED IMMUNITY

The subpena request further stated that Novel, former operator of a Rampart st. lounge, had enlisted CIA aid in order to avoid having to return to New Orleans for Garrison, and that the late David W. Ferrie was employed by the CIA while Dulles was at the helm.

Ferrie died last Feb. 22. He was named by Garrison as being one of the alleged conspirators in plotting the murder of Kennedy.

In his statement to The Times-Picayune, Novel outlined his position on Garrison's latest move in five points. The text of Novel's statement follows:

"Number One — My primary business in New Orleans was, and still is, in the electronic intelligence equipment manufacturing field. I am not a night club owner. That was merely a hobby.

"My customers, beside the United States government, were many Louisiana politicians, including Mr. Garrison, and the governor and the office of the mayor of the city of New Orleans. My personal stereo and monaural tape library is extensive.

"Number Two—I never committed any burglaries and am most certainly not a material witness except to Mr. Garrison's attempts to fraudulently and maliciously involve myself who was his former personal investigation of the alleged conspiracy to allegedly assassinate John F. Kennedy.

"Number Three—I have never stated to anyone that I ever consciously worked at any time for or with the CIA.

"Number Four—In reference to his new subpena, I, personally, haven't read it so I will just have to see it before deciding whether to play my game or his.

"Number Five — Perhaps if President Johnson and the CIA pay my extensive personal financial losses for defending the Warren Report this past year and guarantee the probable needed bond requirements for perjury, which is the charge I believe Mr. Garrison is immune from granting immunity on, I may return to testify to Mr. Garrison about his fraud and involvement in the death of David Ferrie.

"I don't believe Mr. Garrison will take a lie detector test or allow me to testify to his fraud and his involvement on one, or on his truth serum or on his hypnosis before his grand jury. Perhaps if he invites me to a duel in some place other than Louisiana he may find me far more cooperative, and I don't mean a duel with words."

The subpenas for both Novel and Dulles say they will be granted immunity from arrest in Louisiana on matters which may have occurred before their entrance into the state to comply with the subpena order.

Dulles now lives in New York and Novel has been residing in Columbus, Ohio, since fleeing Louisiana last year.

The call for Novel also alleges that he was an associate of Ferrie, and had visited many times with attorney Dean A. Andrews Jr., who has since been convicted of perjury after testifying in connection with the probe.

LINKED TO BRADLEY

"Information has been given to the DA's office which located Novel at No Name Key in Florida, where a number of CIA employes were training for an

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, L

Date: 2-17-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

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added.

It further says that Novel has associated with Edgar Eugene Bradley of North Hollywood, California, the second living man, along with retired New Orleans businessman Clay L. Shaw, to be charged by Garrison with conspiring to kill President Kennedy.

"Gordon Novel, by his own public admissions, sold his business . . . and left the city to avoid not only the aforedescribed subpena (of March 17, 1967) but also a new subpena which he knew had been issued but not served," continued the request.

"Subsequent to the issuance of the warrant (for his arrest as a material witness), Gordon Novel disguised himself in the clothing of a member of a particular religious order and by stealth and furtiveness returned to the state of Louisiana and removed his automobile."

'COVERT PENETRATION'

In calling for Dulles' appearance, Garrison said that the former official was CIA director when the organization's present methods of operation were developed, and that those techniques "have included the covert penetration of much of the fabric of American life—including schools, organizations of many types, news agencies and even churches."

The Warren Commission, according to Garrison, was formed to "conceal the involvement of the CIA in the assassination," and commission members "appear to have participated in this tableau on the ground that national security would be jeopardized if the truth were known by the people of this country."

The DA additionally charged that the commission purposely destroyed or never reported other important evidence, such as bullets found in Dealey Plaza just after the shooting of Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963.

"This office intends to demonstrate, Garrison said in conclusion, "that the CIA made a mistake in using Orleans Parish as a staging area for the assassination and that the federal government has made an equally bad mistake in attempting to conceal this fact and in attempting to obstruct justice in Orleans Parish."



ALLEN DULLES
Former CIA chief subpenaed.

(3)

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Dulles Queried on DA Subpena

Former Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) head Allen W. Dulles said Saturday he has "no idea" whether he will answer a subpena to come here.

Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison claims former agents of the CIA were involved in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. He issued the subpena for Dulles Friday.

Contacted in Washington, D. C., Dulles said, "I haven't any idea," when asked if he would honor the papers. Dulles added that he had not received a copy of the subpena and didn't want to hear what it says.

Garrison wants Dulles to appear before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury March 7-8. But the state subpena has no power unless it is accepted by a Washington court, which would order Dulles to come here and testify.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 25

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, L

Date: 2-18-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

(4)

62-109060-6208

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

REC-10

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

EX-CIA CHIEF ALLEN DULLES SUBPENAED IN D.A.'S PROBE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, L

Allen W. Dulles former CIA Head. DC NY

Date: 2-16-68
Edition: R FINAL
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX 11-22-63
Character: APO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

(5)

62-109060-1133

The district attorney's office today issued a grand jury subpena for Allen W. Dulles, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, to appear before the jury March 7 and 8 in connection with the probe of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

A new subpena also was issued today for Gordon Novel, former New Orleans nightclub owner. Previous efforts to get Novel back to New Orleans to testify have been unsuccessful.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON said his office has succeeded in identifying the assassination of President Kennedy as an operation conducted by elements of the CIA," and said both Dulles and Novel were needed to testify about CIA activities.

Both subpenas were issued through Criminal District Judge Matthew S. Braniff.

The request for the Dulles subpena alleges that Dulles was CIA director until Sept. 27, 1961, and as such "would have pertinent knowledge as to substantial reports that Lee Harvey Oswald was an agent and-or an employe of the CIA."

THE DOCUMENT SAID POSSIBLE information relative to CIA knowledge or contact with Oswald (named by the Warren Commission as the sole slayer of the President) was suppressed in certain commission documents.

It charges that while Dulles headed the CIA, the organization negotiated with a New Orleans firm for the purchase of trucks and vehicles to use in the CIA-sponsored Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba and used the name of Lee Harvey Oswald, who was at that time in Russia.

THE SUBPENA REQUEST QUOTED a copyrighted story in the States-Item April 25, 1967, as making public Novel's claim to have been employed by the CIA during Dulles' tenure as chief. "Gordon Novel fled the state to avoid testifying and sought to enlist the aid of the CIA in preventing his return," the document said.

The request said David W. Ferrie, who has been named in an indictment as a conspirator to the murder of John F. Kennedy, was an employe of the CIA at a time when Allen Dulles was the head of the CIA. Among other things, he was a flying instructor in Guatemala prior to the abortive Bay of Pigs invasion.

Dulles was never called before the Warren Commission, the document said.

The document said it was issued for the purpose of being presented to a judge in New York, "where said Allen W. Dulles now is, upon proceedings to compel said Allen W. Dulles to attend and testify."

Both the Dulles and Novel subpena requests contain provisions granting the men immunity from arrest and process service while in Louisiana on matters which arose prior to their entrance into the state to answer the subpenas.

IN THE PAST, Garrison has refused to grant Novel such immunity. Novel has said he would be willing to return if it were granted.

The Novel subpena request says Novel now lives in Columbus, Ohio.

It alleges that Novel "by his own admission in public statements is affiliated with the CIA."

It further alleges that Novel "has been established to be a frequent visitor of and associate of attorney Dean A. Andrews who has been convicted of perjury in connection with his testimony relative to the conspiracy to murder John F. Kennedy."

ALSO, IT says he was an associate of Ferrie in connection with CIA activities.

"Information has been given to the DA's office which located Novel at No Name Key in Florida where a number of CIA employes were training for an invasion of Cuba," the request said.

It also says Novel has been identified by a witness as a frequent visitor of Edgar Eugene Bradley in North Hollywood, Calif. Bradley has been charged in Orleans Parish as a conspirator in the Kennedy slaying.

Novel, the request says, has been identified by various witnesses as having been in various places in Dallas in 1963 which are under investigation by the DA's office.

"Gordon Novel has information on gun-running activities, involving Clay L. Shaw who has been indicted by the Orleans Parish Grand Jury as a conspirator to the murder of John F. Kennedy, and Jack Ruby, whom it is commonly accepted is the slayer of Lee Harvey Oswald," the document says.

IT SAYS Steven Plotkin, Novel's attorney, when pressed for information relative to the gun-running activities asserted the attorney-client privilege and named Gordon Novel as the client involved.

The document requests that Novel be taken into immediate custody and delivered to an officer of the state of Louisiana to assure his attendance.

It says Novel was subpenaed to appear before the grand jury March 17, 1967, and adds:

"Gordon Novel, by his own public admissions, sold his business on the weekend and left the city to avoid not only the aforedescribed subpena but also a new subpena which he knew had been issued but not served."

It says Novel was charged as a material witness and a warrant issued for his arrest, and goes on:

"SUBSEQUENT to the issuance of the warrant, Gordon Novel disguised himself in the clothing of a member of a particular religious order and by stealth and furtiveness returned to the state of Louisiana and removed his automobile.

"Subsequent to his having fled Louisiana, Gordon Novel traveled in secret to various places in the U.S. in the company of a member of a national news medium who aided and abetted Novel in his flight. Further, Novel has sought the aid of governmental agencies, particularly the CIA, to prevent his return.

(6)

to New Orleans."

Garrison in a statement accompanying the subpenas said Dulles was head of the CIA when its present techniques were developed.

"These techniques, although it is not generally known, have included the covert penetration of much of the fabric of American life — including schools, organizations of many types, news agencies and even churches," Garrison said.

The DA said witnesses familiar with the CIA's operations in a "geographical corridor" from California through Texas and Louisiana, eastward to Florida are particularly important because "this office has succeeded in identifying the assassination of President Kennedy as an operation conducted by elements of the CIA."

HE SAID virtually every key witness, defendant and potential defendant in the case has turned out to be originally from that "geographic strip."

Garrison said the Warren Commission was formed to "conceal the involvement of the CIA in the assassination." The commission members, he said, "appear to have participated in this tableau on the ground that 'national security' would be jeopardized if the truth were known by the people of this country."

Other evidence which possibly would have led to discovery of CIA involvement, Garrison said "was simply destroyed outright or never reported—such as the finding of bullets in Dealey Plaza immediately after the assassination."

SOME CIA employes, he said, were "accidentally" arrested at the scene and later released "without undue attention." He said his office has now identified the CIA employes involved and "is engaged in constructing cases against them."

He concluded:

"This office intends to demonstrate . . . that the CIA made a mistake in using Orleans Parish as a staging area for the assassination and that the federal government has made an equally bad mistake in attempting to conceal this fact and in attempting to obstruct justice in Orleans Parish."



ALLEN DULLES — GORDON NOVEL

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DA Subpenas Ex-CIA Director Allen Dulles

Issues New Order for Novel Return

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Harvey Oswald, who was at that time in Russia.

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, L

Date: 2-16-68
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

18

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GORDON NOVEL



ALLEN DULLES

9

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

Shaw Lawyers Object To Filming of Trial

Attorneys for Clay L. Shaw, accused of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy, today objected to a proposal that Shaw's trial be filmed by Public Broadcast Laboratory, a Ford Foundation grantee.

The proposal was that the trial would be filmed but not televised publicly until the case had been resolved. It was made last month to Judge Edward T. Haggerty Jr., who will preside at the trial, and was endorsed by District Attorney Jim Garrison.

THE OBJECTION was voiced today in a letter to Haggerty from Shaw attorney Edward F. Wegmann.

It reads:

"My colleagues, Messrs. F. Irvin Dymond and William J. Wegmann, have asked me to respond to the request you made of us during the conference called by you for Friday, Jan. 26, 1968, to discuss the proposal of the Public Broadcast Laboratory that they be allowed to televise the trial proceedings in the matter entitled "State of Louisiana vs. Clay L. Shaw," currently pending in your court.

"We have noted from the public press of Jan. 27, 1968, that the district attorney and his staff approve and endorse this project.

"In accordance with your request, we have considered the proposal and have concluded that, as counsel for Mr. Shaw, we will not consent to the television or photographing of the trial proceedings under any conditions, circumstances, suggested controls or other procedures. It is our considered opinion that the television or photographing of the trial proceedings, as proposed, would result in Mr. Shaw being deprived of the judicial serenity and calm to which he is entitled.

"We have, from the very inception of these proceedings, made a concerted effort to preserve Mr. Shaw's constitutional rights, most especially that which guarantees to him a fair trial in a public tribunal, having an atmosphere of calmness and serenity rather than an atmosphere of prejudice and passion. To consent to the televising or photographing of the trial proceedings would, in our opinion, be to aid and abet those who are apparently determined to do all in their power to create an atmosphere of prejudice, passion and tyrannical power.

"You no doubt are aware of the fact that on Thursday, Feb. 1, 1968, a witness who was summoned from Omaha, Neb., to appear in court for the purpose of a subsequent appearance before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury, saw fit, for his own safeguard and protection, to come to court surrounded by three armed bodyguards. This incident is indicative of the present atmosphere."

Copies of the letter were sent to Garrison and Benjamin C. Toledano, attorney for PBL.

62-109060-6200

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 3

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, L

Date: 2-16-68

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

(10)

5-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 2/23/68

Gordon Dwane Novel is former New Orleans night club owner, who has frequently and publicly denounced Garrison's probe of the Kennedy assassination as a fraud.

Since the attached information has been obtained from news media, no dissemination being made of same.

JFM;cbs

WCS/jm

AL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MMUNICATION SECTION

FEB 23 1968

TELETYPE

REC 12

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	✓
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

4:22PM URGENT 2/23/68 JES

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS -
INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED COMET EDITION, FEB.
TWENTYTWO, SIXTYEIGHT, REPORTED THAT GORDON NOVEL, LONG
SOUGHT WITNESS IN THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION PROBE, STATED
HE WILL RETURN TO NEW ORLEANS. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE
NOVEL SAID YESTERDAY IN COLUMBUS, OHIO HE IS "TIRED OF
FIGHTING" AND WILL APPEAR BEFORE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY
ON MARCH SEVEN AND EIGHT.

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT NOVEL SAID HE KNOWS NOTHING
THAT HE CAN TELL THE GRAND JURY IN CONNECTION WITH GARRISON'S
ALLEGATION THAT THE SLAYING OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
WAS PLOTTED IN NEW ORLEANS.

62-109060-6201

END PAGE ONE

EX-113

FEB 27 1968

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

1 REC-0 8124

XEROX

FEB 1968

63 MAR 5 - 1968

THE ARTICLE QUOTED NOVEL AS SAYING "I THINK IT'S TIME TO BRING THIS TO A HEAD. I WANT TO HAVE A HOME AND RAISE A FAMILY."

NO ~~LHM~~ memo BEING SUBMITTED.

END.GJM

FBI WASH D

C

CC: MR. SULLIVAN

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 2/23/68

REC 36

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is a newspaper article appearing in the New Orleans States-Item concerning above captioned matter.

One copy of this article has been furnished Dallas and Miami.

1 - ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 1)
1 - Miami (Encl. 1)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

62-109060 - 6202

REC 36

FEB 26 1968

EX-105

5 - Detroit
6 - Miami

Mr. Bishop

62 MAR 1 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DA Charges Oswald Buddy with Perjury

Claims Fla. Writer Lied To Jurors

Free-lance writer Kerry W. Thornley, once a Marine Corps buddy of Lee Harvey Oswald, was charged with perjury by District Attorney Jim Garrison today in connection with his testimony Feb. 8 before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury in its Kennedy assassination probe.

The 29-year-old Thornley was accused of lying before the jury when he testified that he had not been with Oswald in New Orleans in September of 1963.

Oswald was the man named by the Warren Commission as the lone assassin of President Kennedy in November, 1963, at Dallas, Tex.

THE CHARGE details the testimony of Thornley and the questioning by Garrison, who has spearheaded the Kennedy investigation.

In it Thornley denied meeting with Oswald. In reply to Garrison's questions, the witness said he had been told by Barbara Reid, a French Quarter resident, that he had been seen with Oswald that September in the Bourbon House restaurant.

Thornley told the jury, the charge alleges, that he was sure he had not met with Oswald despite Miss Reid's statements.

THE CHARGE SAYS that Thornley knew his testimony was "false and untrue."

Thornley, who has written two novels concerning Oswald, "Idle Warriors" and "Oswald," has said repeatedly that he never saw the accused murderer after they went their separate way in the Marine Corps.

Now a resident of Tampa, Fla., Thornley had first fought extradition to New Orleans to testify before the jury, but later changed his mind.

He has said that before he left New Orleans in September, 1967, he gave Garrison an affidavit concerning Oswald and his relationship with him at the Marine Corps base at El Toro, Calif.

New Orleans

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, L

Date: 2-21-68
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-6202

ENCLOSURE

FD-64 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 2/23/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 2/21/68, and Bureau telephone call to Dallas, 2/23/68 requesting that MELVIN L. GRAY, JR., be immediately contacted and interviewed as to the circumstances under which he found an unfired Savage .303 caliber rifle cartridge, and Dallas telephone call to Houston, 2/23/68.

Enclosed for information of Houston is one Xerox copy of referenced Dallas airtel.

The Bureau instructed in referenced telephone call that MELVIN L. GRAY, JR., TEXAS be immediately contacted and interviewed as to specifically where and when he found the unfired cartridge and to obtain such cartridge from him for a laboratory examination, and that it should be pointed out to him that such cartridge could be returned to him if he so desired, and that a receipt should be given for such cartridge.

62-109060-6203

On the afternoon of 2/23/68, SA WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN contacted MELVIN L. GRAY, SR., 3756 Rockdale Drive, Dallas, Texas, at which time he advised that his son, MELVIN L. GRAY, JR., and his friend BILL (LNU) had both returned to Houston, Texas, where they were both students at the University of Houston. Mr. GRAY stated his son could be located at 4009 Drake, Houston, Texas, telephone MO 5-3357. He stated that his son had taken the unfired cartridge back to school with him and that he felt his son would cooperate in furnishing same to the FBI.

Bishop

3 - Bureau
2 - Houston (encl-1) (62-2116)
2 - Dallas

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
RPG:jeg Special Agent in Charge

airtel to Hou DL
KMP 2/28/68

FEB 29 1968

DL 89-43

LEAD

HOUSTON

AT HOUSTON, TEXAS: Will locate and interview MELVIN L. GRAY, JR., student at University of Houston, residing at 4008 Drake, telephone MO 5-3357, and carry out instructions of Bureau as set forth above.

FD-36 (Rev. 8-22-66)

FBI

Date: 2/23/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, HOUSTON (62-2115) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING
(OO: Dallas)

B. 7-20-1947 Dallas, Texas

On 2/23/68, SAs JAMES S. WEIR and DONALD C. STEINMEYER located and interviewed MELVIN L. GRAY, JR. and WILLIAM W. KOY, who reside at 4009 Drake, Houston, Texas. The interview revealed the following:

On 2/17/68, GRAY and KOY were visiting the parents of GRAY at Dallas, Texas. GRAY and KOY are both SR University of Houston students majoring in psychology. GRAY advised that hisparents, Mr. and Mrs. MELVIN L. GRAY reside at 3756 Rockdale, Dallas. Since WILLIAM KOY had never seen the assassination site at Dallas, Texas. GRAY took KOY to TEXAS the site. After surveying the immediate area of the assassination of President KENNEDY and also in looking at the shrine that has been constructed near the site of the assassination GRAY and KOY walked in the immediate vicinity of the shrine. Below the shrine on the same side of the highway and towards the overpass there is a picket fence. Behind the picket fence approximately 16 feet from the end of the fence and in a direction towards the shrine KOY claims that he found a 303 Savage bullet which he accidently came upon by scuffing the soil. He pin-pointed the spot as being 16 feet 6 inches from the end of the fence and 7 inches away from the fence at that point. The bullet has been made available to the FBI. Both GRAY and KOY stated that they doubted that the bullet had any significance as far as the actual assassination is concerned inasmuch as the bullet appeared to be in too good of a condition in that it was

ST 109

3 - Bureau
2 - Dallas
1 - Houston
JSW/sjm
(6)

C. C. Bishop

62-109060-6204

REC-2 dictated to HD 2/28/68

12 FEB 26 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

not weather worn or corroded. GRAY stated that upon finding the bullet they returned to the home of GRAY's parents and told his parents of their find. After discussing the matter with GRAY's parents they returned to the site where they located the bullet and at that time made measurements as to the location of their find of the bullet.

WILLIAM W. KOY was born 3/18/48, New Brunswick, N.J. His permanent residence is 427 Benner Street, Highland Park, N.J. He is a sophomore at the University of Houston, majoring in psychology. TEXAS

MELVIN L. GRAY, JR. was born 7/20/47 at Dallas, Texas and he too is a student at the University of Houston majoring in psychology in his junior year.

It was the observation of the interviewing agents that the apartment where GRAY and KOY reside contained several psychedelic posters and paintings. While neither GRAY or KOY could be considered to be of the beatnik type both appeared to be immature and possibly irresponsible. Also MELVIN GRAY stated that he was considering advising District Attorney GARRISON of New Orleans of their find of a bullet in the vicinity of the spot of the assassination of President KENNEDY.

By separate communication the bullet furnished by WILLIAM W. KOY is being transmitted to the Bureau by Railway Express.

GRAY also mentioned that he and KOY had taken photographs of the site where they found the bullet on 2/17/68. When asked if he had copies or prints of the pictures taken he advised that the film was left at his parents home at Dallas, Texas and that if the film had been developed and pictures are available they would be in the possession of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. MELVIN L. GRAY, 3756 Rockdale, Dallas.

LEAD:

DALLAS

AT DALLAS, TEXAS. Will at the home of Mr. MELVIN GRAY, determine if photographs of the location where the bullet was found are available.

2/28/68

Airtel

1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Laboratory

To: SACs, Houston (62-2115)
Dallas (89-43)

EX 110 REC-9

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) — 6204

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

ReHOairtel 2/23/68 and Dallas airtels 2/21/68 and 2/23/68.

Referenced airtels concern information furnished by Melvin L. Gray, Jr., relating to a .303 Savage bullet found at the assassination site in Dallas and results of an interview with Gray by the Houston Division.

Referenced Dallas airtel dated 2/21/68 indicated Mr. and Mrs. Melvin L. Gray and Melvin L. Gray, Jr., did not want their names divulged or that the information they furnished be disclosed outside the FBI. However, due to the nature of the information they furnished, this must be disseminated to other Government agencies.

Houston determine if Melvin L. Gray, Jr., still desires his identity be concealed. If he does, handle accordingly, and incorporate the results of his interview in an LHM. If he has no objection to revealing his identity, then it should be set forth in the LHM. Noting his apparent cooperation and the fact he considered furnishing this information to District Attorney James Garrison in New Orleans, it would appear that he would not object to having his identity revealed.

MAILED 4
FEB 28 1968
COMM-FBI

1 - New Orleans (89-69) (Enc. 2)

KMR:dcs
(8)

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE...

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

57 MAR 5 - 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Airtel to SACs, Houston and Dallas
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

Houston and Dallas insure that the New Orleans Division receives all information relating to this matter, noting that New Orleans did not receive copies of referenced Houston airtel 2/23/68 or Dallas airtel of the same date, copies of which are enclosed for the information of New Orleans.

Investigation in this phase should be handled expeditiously, and Dallas, if photographs of the location where the bullet was found are available, information concerning this should be incorporated into a letterhead memorandum, and the photographs are to be enclosures to this communication. Dallas determine from Mr. and Mrs. Melvin L. Gray, due to present circumstances, whether they have any objection to revealing their identity.

NOTE:

Melvin L. Gray, Jr., furnished information to a clerical employee of our Dallas Office that he found a .303 unfired rifle cartridge partially buried in the soil near a drainage opening at the assassination site which according to Gray, was "an ideal escape route." District Attorney Garrison has publicly stated that the assassins made their escape utilizing a sewer in Dealey Plaza. Gray was reported by Dallas to have more than an ordinary interest in the assassination, and there were indications he would turn the cartridge over to District Attorney Garrison.

Dallas was telephonically instructed to interview Gray thoroughly. It was determined Gray had returned to school in Houston, and he was interviewed by the Houston Office. He has made the bullet available which is being furnished to the Laboratory by separate communication for examination, and Houston is being instructed to submit results of Gray's interview in a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination.

HASTINGS KEITH, M.C.
12TH DISTRICT, MASSACHUSETTS

WASHINGTON TELEPHONE:
AREA CODE 202: 225-3111

DISTRICT OFFICE:
243 POST OFFICE BUILDING
NEW BEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS 02740
993-7393

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

COMMITTEE ON
INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN
COMMERCE

COMMITTEE ON
MERCHANT MARINE AND
FISHERIES

Ep 1 Ex. 1

February 16, 1968

The Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of
Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed is a letter which I have received from Miss Cynthia R. Ryder, raising some questions about documents concerning the assassination of President Kennedy.

Since she specifically refers to F.B.I. documents, I thought you might be able to furnish me with the information which Miss Ryder seeks. I realize, of course, that speculation about the real circumstances surrounding the tragic event may never end -- but I would appreciate hearing from you concerning the actual availability of existing information in government files.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

HASTINGS KEITH
Member of Congress

HK:JMG
Enc.

1 - ENCLOSURE

REC 18 62-109060-6205

1 FEB 28 1968

EXEC FEB 23 1968

TRUE COPY

Aucvot Road
Mattapoisett, Massachusetts
February 1, 1967

The Honorable Hastings Keith
The House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Congressman Keith,

Recently I have been lead to believe that certain files and data pertaining to the investigation of the assasination of John F. Kennedy will remain unavailable and secret to the citizens of the United States of America until the year 2039.

Files supposedly included are C.I.A. and F.B.I. reports on Lee Harvey Oswald, autopsy reports on John F. Kennedy, and a complete and unabridged film of the assassination.

I would like to know if these documents are being suppressed in entirity or in part from the public.

If the accusation is true, I would like to know why our Federal Government, under the direction of President Johnson, has suppressed this information.

Further, I would like to know on what lawful authority action of this sort can be taken.

Thank you for your consideration in looking into this matter.

Sincerely,

Cynthia R. Ryder

ack 2-22-67
2 - HLH/mcb

TTC:lmt
2-23-67

62-109060—

ENCLOSURE

81

Mr. [redacted]
Hubbell, Wisconsin
February 1, 1971

FEB 8 - 9

9 8

The Honorable Justice Clerk
The Dept of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir/Madam:

Recently I have had a letter that
claims files and data pertaining to the
investigation of the assassination of
John F. Kennedy will soon be available
and sent to the Archives of the
United States of Amer. not the year
2039.

I filed previously included are C.I.A.
and F.B.I. reports on Lee Harvey
Oswald, autopsy reports on John F.

Answered
Keith

[illegible] and a [illegible] entirely
false of the assault &c.

I would like to know if these
circumstances are being supposed are
entirely in the past from the
public

If the assailant is true, I would
like to know why an Indian
Servant, under the charge of
Prudent persons, has supposed the
assertions

Finally I would like to know on
what lawful authority arrest
the suit can be taken.





Thank you for your assistance
in helping with this matter.

Sincerely,

Lydia K. Fyles

REC 18 62-109060 - 6205

February 27, 1968

Honorable Hastings Keith
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

My dear Congressman:

Your letter which enclosed a communication sent to you from Miss Cynthia R. Ryder was received on February 23rd.

In reply to your constituent's inquiries, you may wish to advise her that the FBI, at the request of President Johnson, conducted a prompt, intensive, objective and thorough investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. All the material developed by this Bureau in connection with this investigation was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration, and the results of our inquiry were subsequently made available to the National Archives by the Warren Commission.

The FBI has no authority to independently release any information in these reports; however, since certain material is available for inspection, you may wish to suggest to Miss Ryder that she communicate with the Archivist, National Archives and Records Service, Eighth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20408, to resolve her inquiries as to what data is or is not available for public review.

I am returning the enclosure to your letter since you may wish to keep it in your files.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 18
FEB 27 1968
COMM-FBI

REC-C 81ZHO:
FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Enclosure

NOTE: Bufiles disclose prior limited correspondence with Congressman Keith. Bufiles contain no record of Miss Ryder.

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 2/26/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, JACKSONVILLE (89-10) (C)

SUBJ: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
November 22, 1963
Dallas, Texas
OO:Dallas

Re Bureau airtel to Jacksonville, 2/15/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 6 copies of LHM reflecting results of contact with Mrs. FRANCIS PATTI. Also enclosed are 2 copies of FD 376.

Enclosed for Dallas is two copies of above LHM and one copy enclosed for New Orleans.

One copy of this LHM has been disseminated for Secret Service, Jacksonville.

Mrs. FRANCIS PATTI, Route 1, Box 32, Century, Fla., has made repeated personal telephone calls to the Agents at the Pensacola, Fla., resident agency and has complained of hearing strange voices coming from her radio and she kept seeing flashing lights. On one visit to the office with her mother, the mother mentioned that her daughter had been confined to a mental institution and that she was not mentally well.

She was contacted on 2/21/68, and her telegram to the Attorney General was acknowledged. Approximately one week ago

ENCLOSURE

③ - Bureau (Enc. 8)
1 - New Orleans (Info) (Enc. 1)
2 - Dallas (Enc. 2)
1 - Jacksonville
RLC-lbb

REC 67 62-109060-6206

EX 101

3 FEB 28 1968

cc LHM to USSS + DEPT (RAO-CRIM)

C. D. Bishop

2/28/68

6-Fm

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

66 MAR 4 1968

Special Agent in Charge

stated she had written a letter to the Attorney General because no one was doing anything for her.

FD-376 (Rev. 8-1-66)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

February 26, 1968

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☐ Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.

2. ☐ Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.

3. ☐ Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.

4. ☐ U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.

5. ☒ Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:

   (a) ☐ Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
   (b) ☐ Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
   (c) ☒ Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.

6. ☐ Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph ☐ has been furnished ☐ enclosed ☐ is not available
☐ may be available through _____

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s)
U. S. Secret Service, Jacksonville

Enclosure(s)

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Mrs. Frances Patti, Route 1, Box 32, Century, Florida, was contacted on February 21, 1968, in responce to her telegram to the Attorney General of the United States which stated, "FBI, Agent Bonds, has been withholding information that he recd in April before JFK's assassination."

The receipt of this telegram was acknowledged and she was asked to furnish any information she might have concerning this matter. She stated she phoned an unrecalled Police agency in Mobile, Alabama, in 1963, and talked to someone there. She said that since she has been hearing strange voices coming from her radio and flashing lights but refused to furnish any information as to who Agent Bonds is or what agency she called in 1963. She became rambling and incoherent and finally said she did not care to discuss the matter further.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-109060-6206

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

REC 27

Date: 2/26/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY.

One copy of these newspaper articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 3)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 3)
1 - Miami (Encl. 3)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

REC 27 62-109060-6207

EX 106

22 FEB 28 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

57 MAR 7 1968

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

Oswald Buddy Lied, Says DA

Free-lance writer Kerry W. Thornley, once a Marine Corps buddy of Lee Harvey Oswald, was charged with perjury by District Attorney Jim Garrison today in connection with his testimony Feb. 8 before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury in its Kennedy assassination probe.

The 29-year-old Thornley was accused of lying before the jury when he testified that he had not been with Oswald in New Orleans in September of 1963.

OSWALD WAS THE MAN NAMED by the Warren Commission as the lone assassin of President Kennedy in November, 1963, at Dallas, Tex.

The charge details the testimony of Thornley and the questioning by Garrison, who has spearheaded the Kennedy investigation. New Orleans, La.

IN IT THORNLEY DENIED meeting with Oswald. In reply to Garrison's questions, the witness said he had been told by Barbara Reid, a French Quarter resident, that he had been seen with Oswald that September in the Bourbon House restaurant.

Thornley told the jury, the charge alleges, that he was sure he had not met with Oswald despite Miss Reid's statements.

THE CHARGE SAYS THAT Thornley knew this testimony was "false and untrue."

Thornley, who has written two novels concerning Oswald, "Idle Warriors" and "Oswald," has said repeatedly that he never saw the accused murderer after they went their separate way in the Marine Corps.

Now a resident of Tampa, Fla., Thornley had first fought extradition to New Orleans to testify before the jury, but later changed his mind.

In Tampa, Thornley said the perjury charge is false and said he had a "feeling of futility about going through the rest of my life bailing myself

He said he probably would not fight extradition and would ask for a public defender to represent him in court.

IN RESPONSE TO the charge, Thornley said there is either a conspiracy afoot to "frame me" by someone with a large amount of money, or the grand jury was misled by "an overwhelming amount of circumstantial coincidences."

Many witnesses, Thornley declared, apparently "deliberately lied" in testifying that they saw him with Oswald in restaurants and other places.

"I have neither the resources investigative-wise nor legal-wise to prove that these witnesses were lying," he said. "I feel a comprehensive investigation would clear me."

He has said that before he left New Orleans in September, 1967, he gave Garrison an affidavit concerning Oswald and his relationship with him at the Marine Corps base at El Toro, Calif.

Along with the charge, Garrison filed these quotations from the testimony of Thornley before the grand jury:

Q. You left the Sheraton Charles the second time on Sept. 20, 1963. Now going back, can you remember about a week afterward where you were?

A. I have been going through this whole September thing so much in my mind . . .

Q. HAVE YOU REACHED some result as to this last week in September?

A. No, the only thing referring to this time period, ever since the assassination Barbara Reid said, "Mark my words, when the truth of the

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, L

Date: 2-21-68
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

6-11

6307

assassination comes out,"—and this was within a week after Oswald was killed, and it was in her house one night and she said, "When the truth of the assassination comes out it will be a New Orleans-based conspiracy, it will have right-wing elements involved and it will have something to do with Latin elements."

Q. What do you recall thinking about this last week in September?

A. LET ME TELL you first how I got on to thinking about it to begin with. She said she had seen me sitting with Oswald in my little corner of the Bourbon House, where I sat whenever it was empty, and she had said to me a couple of times, "You have a nice voice" or something like that. I did not know her too well but I had seen her around and I had been introduced to her casually—we weren't friends or anything. She was sitting up at the bar and I was sitting down here and somebody was on my right and she said "I am sure you were sitting there with Oswald, I am positive it was Oswald, because I never forget a face; I have been a casting director and I never forget a face, he was very neat and he sitting there and talking to you and I made that comment to you about your voice"—and I remember the incident, I was sitting there one day, I was talking to somebody and Barbara did make a comment about my voice, and the reason I think it was not Oswald is because first of all that night she was talking to me and we decided after talking about two hours, that she was so sure of herself, and all of this travel pattern had emerged and I am saying Barbara is suggesting, she is saying, "Well, maybe you didn't recognize him, he came walking in," and of course there is always the other consideration that I was revising the book at that time and he could have come walking in, and she convinced me that this is what probably happened, he came walking in and sat next to me and we were talking to her and she made this comment on my voice and she went back to her conversation and I went back to mine . . .

Q. DID SHE SEE you with Oswald?

A. I don't think she did because the next day I started asking people . . .

Q. You don't think so?

A. I don't know whether it was Oswald, I can't remember who was sitting there with me, I don't think it was Oswald for two reasons, the first thing is if I could remember who it was then I could say definitely, in view of the fact that . . .

Q. I understand those facts, but in view of the fact that you were writing a novel about him, I should think you would recognize him.

A. YES, THIS was Barbara's theory.

Q. Was her theory right?

A. I don't know. First of all, the next day I started saying to people "Barbara is sure she saw me with Oswald in the Bourbon House." That is the first thing I kept asking people.

Q. Did you ask them if they saw you at the Bourbon House with Oswald?

A. No I did not ask them, how would they know? Barbara was there. I said Barbara is sure she saw me at the Bourbon House with Oswald, I don't know whether it is true or not but she is sure she saw me there and she has convinced me that she saw me. And everybody said, "Oh, Barbara Reid gets involved with everything that happens."

Q. IS IT POSSIBLE that you were with Oswald at the Bourbon House?

A. I don't think it possible. For here is the other reason. I remembered this thing that happened after she turned away and after she went back to conversing with this person at the bar and I felt obligated to explain to this person sitting with me, "That is Barbara Reid, she is a character around here," to somebody who did not know Barbara," She is a witch or something like this, and I felt that there was a barrier to my explaining this to this person and this could only have been one of the Cuban waiters at the Sheraton-Charles and the only barrier would have been a language barrier . . . why did I feel that this was a barrier, and on the basis of that—that is all I know. On the basis of that, I am sure I was not with Oswald, but Barbara is sure I was.



KERRY THORNLEY

Q. All right, have you finished giving me the basis for getting to what you were doing the last week in September?

A. That is the only thing I don't know what I was doing.

Q. . . . ARE YOU SURE that you never saw Lee Harvey Oswald in New Orleans in 1963? For a while you seemed to be on the fence.

A. No, the only time I ever thought I did was when Barbara Reid was so sure about it, and I became convinced, but I am sure I did not see Oswald and recognize him in New Orleans in 1963.

Q. You are telling me there was a point when she had convinced you that you were with Oswald?

A. Yes, she convinced me, certainly, there was the two hours or so she was talking to me and she said, "Kerry, what must have happened was this, you must have walked into the Bourbon House and he must have sat down next to you . . ." She was so certain, so positive . . .

Q. Did it seem to you that was possible?

A. It seemed to be possible, when she got all through, until the next day and people began to say Barbara Reid connects herself with everything that happens, then it seemed impossible . . .

Q. Does it seem possible now?

A. Well, no, it doesn't seem possible to me unless I was drugged or something.

(2)

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

GORDON NOVEL PLANS RETURN

'I'm Tired of Fighting,' He Says

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP) — Gordon Novel, long at odds with New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison over his return there to testify in Garrison's grand jury investigation of President Kennedy's assassination, has said here he will return to New Orleans and testify before the Grand Jury March 7 and 8.

The Grand Jury is probing Garrison's contention that Lee Harvey Oswald was part of a far-flung assassination plot to slay President Kennedy.

Novel, a former New Orleans night club owner, came to Columbus last summer to evade a summons to testify before the Grand Jury. He appeared at a news conference here Tuesday with his wife, former Playboy "Bunny" Abby Mulligan, and dispelled rumors of a marital rift.

Novel said he knows nothing about Garrison's alleged "conspiracy."

"I'm tired of fighting," Novel told newsmen. "I think it's time to bring this to a head. I want to have a home and raise a family."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 10

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, L

Date: 2-22-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX 11-22-63

Character:

or AFO

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060 — 6207 (3)

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

OSWALD-MARINE BUDDY CHARGED

Perjury Laid to Thornley in Garrison Probe

A Marine Corps buddy of accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald who denied knowing Oswald when both lived in New Orleans was charged with perjury by the district attorney's office Wednesday in connection with Kennedy death probe testimony.

Free lance writer Kerry W. Thornley, Tampa, Fla., was accused in a direct bill of information of lying in testimony before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury on Feb. 8.

The allegedly untruthful testimony was contained in the charge.

In it, Thornley in effect denied having seen Oswald in a French Quarter restaurant-bar in late September of 1963.

In response to questioning by District Attorney Jim Garrison, Thornley said an acquaintance, Barbara Reid, told him after the assassination that she had seen him and Oswald together in the Bourbon House Restaurant.

However, Thornley testified that he concluded that the meeting could not have been possible, according to the charge.

FALSE CLAIM

Thornley has written two novels dealing with Oswald. He has denied ever having seen Oswald again after their Marine Corps days in 1959.

In Tampa, Thornley said the perjury charge is false, and he had a "feeling of futility about going through the rest of my life bailing myself out of debt over this thing."

He said he probably would not fight extradition and would ask for a public defender to represent him in court.

Concerning the charge, Thornley said there is either a conspiracy afoot to "frame me" by someone with a large amount of money, or the Grand Jury was misled by "an overwhelming amount of circumstantial coincidentals."

'DELIBERATELY LIED'

Many witnesses apparently "deliberately lied" in testifying that they saw him with Oswald in restaurants and other places, he said.

"I have neither the resources investigative-wise nor legal-wise to prove that these witnesses were lying," he added.

"I feel a comprehensive investigation would clear me."

He has said that before he left New Orleans in September, 1967, he gave Garrison an affidavit concerning Oswald and his relationship with him at the Marine Corps base at El Toro, Calif.

In a press release following the charge Garrison said that "evidence indicates" that Thornley did meet Oswald in 1963, and that both were "part of the covert federal operation operating in New Orleans."

Garrison described Thornley as the Warren Commission's "star witness concerning Oswald's early 'left wing' orientation."

NEVER 'COMMUNIST'

Garrison said Oswald was never a "Communist," and added:

"Inasmuch as he was sent to Russia as an employe of the United States government, it was necessary to have a major witness testify in great detail to create an early image as a Marxist so that there would not be too much public curiosity about the real reasons for Oswald's abrupt departures from the Marine Corps to sail to Russia."

Since other Marine acquaintances did not describe Oswald as a "demented Marxist," their testimony was presented in brief affidavits, Garrison charged.

"It is thought provoking that the only one of Oswald's former Marine comrades who testified that he was a 'Marxist' . . . is also the only one who was in personal association with Oswald in New Orleans in 1963 just before he returned to Dallas before the assassination," Garrison said.

Thornley's "associates and pattern of activity," Garrison claimed, "plainly mark him as an employe, like Lee Oswald, of the Central Intelligence Agency."

1963 LINK CLAIMED

Thornley and Oswald had post office boxes in the Federal Building on Lafayette Square, Garrison said.

"Such post office boxes are customarily used by federal employes with clandestine assignments as 'message drops' as well as an acceptable excuse for regular visits into a federal building," Garrison said.

Garrison alleged that Thornley in 1963 was also in the company of "one of the men now charged in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy."

Clay L. Shaw, former managing director of the International Trade Mart, and Edgar Eugene Bradley, of California, are the only persons charged with conspiring in Kennedy's death.

Other persons drew charges including perjury, theft, and intimidation of public witnesses as a result of Garrison's investigation.

Concealment of CIA involvement in the assassination was successful because "the seven distinguished men on the Warren Commission literally adopted the scenario developed by the assassins," Garrison charged.

QUESTIONS, ANSWERS

Questions by Garrison and answers by Thornley cited in the perjury charge follow:

Q You left the Sheraton

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 2-22-68

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Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

4

Marked 6307

Charles the second time on September 20, 1963. Now going back, can you remember about a week afterward where you were?

A. I have been going through this whole September thing so much in my mind . . . .

Q. Have you reached some result as to this last week in September?

A. No, the only thing referring to this time period, ever since the assassination Barbara Reed (sic) said mark my words, when the truth of the assassination comes out, and this was within a week after Oswald was killed, and it was in her house one night, and she said when the truth of the assassination comes out it will be a New Orleans based conspiracy it will have right wing elements involved and it will have something to do with Latin elements.

THOUGHTS RECALLED

Q. What do you recall thinking about this last week in September?

A. Let me tell you first how I got on to thinking about it to begin with. She said she had seen me sitting with Oswald in my little corner of the Bourbon House, where I sat whenever it was empty, and she had said to me couple of times 'you have a nice voice,' or something like that. I did not know her too well but I had seen her around and I had been introduced to her casually, we weren't friends or anything. She was sitting up at the bar and I was sitting down here and somebody was on my right and she said I am sure you were sitting there with Oswald, I am positive it was Oswald, because I never forget a face, I have been a casting director and I never forget a face. He was very neat and he was sitting there and talking to you and I made that comment to you about your voice—and I remember the incident, I was sitting there one day, I was talking to somebody and Barbara did make a comment about my voice, and the reason I think it was not is because first of all that night she was talking to me and we decided after talking about two hours, that she was so sure of herself, and all of this travel pattern had emerged and I am saying Barbara is suggesting, she is saying, well maybe you didn't recognize him, he came walking in and of course there is always the other consideration that I was revising the book at that time and he could have come walking in, and she convinced me that this is what probably happened, he came walking in and sat next to me and we were talking to her and she made this comment on my voice and she went back to her conversation and I want back to mine . . .

'CAN'T REMEMBER'

Q. Did she see you with Oswald?

A. I don't think she did because the next day I started asking people. . . .

Q. You don't think so?

A. I don't know whether it was Oswald, I can't remember who was sitting there with me, I don't think it was Oswald for two reasons, the first thing is if I could remember who it was then I could say definitely, in view of the fact that. . . .

Q. I understand those facts, but in view of the fact that you were writing a novel about him, I should think you would recognize him.

A. Yes, this was Barbara's theory.

Q. Was her theory right?

A. I don't know. First of all, the next day I started saying to people Barbara is sure she saw me with Oswald in the Bourbon House. That is the first thing. I kept asking people.

'DID NOT ASK'

Q. Did you ask them if they saw you at the Bourbon House with Oswald?

A. No, I did not ask them, how would they know. Barbara was there. I said Barbara is sure she saw me at the Bourbon house with Oswald, I don't know whether it is true or not but she is sure she saw me there and she has convinced me that she saw me. And everybody said, "Oh, Barbara Reed gets involved with everything that happens."

Q. Is it possible that you were with Oswald at the Bourbon House?

A. I don't think it possible. For here is the other reason. I remembered this thing that happened after she turned away and after she went back to conversing with this person at the bar and I felt obligated to explain to this person sitting with me that is Barbara Reed, she is a character around here, to somebody who did not know Barbara she is a witch or something like this, and I felt that there was a barrier to my explaining this to this person and this could only have been one of the Cuban waiters at the Sheraton-Charles, and the only barrier would have been a language barrier, why did I feel that this was a barrier, and on the basis of that—that is all I know. On the basis of that I am sure I was not with Oswald, but Barbara is sure I was.

'BECAME CONVINCED'

Q. All right, have you finished giving me the basis for getting to what you were doing the last week in September?

A. That is the only thing I don't know what I was doing.

Q. . . . Are you sure that you never saw Lee Harvey Oswald in New Orleans in 1963, for a while you seemed to be on the fence.

A. No, the only time I ever thought I did was when Barbara Reed was so sure about it, and I became convinced, but I am sure I did not see Oswald and recognize him in New Orleans of 1963.

Q. You are telling me there was a point when she had convinced you that you were with Oswald?

A. Yes, she convinced me, certainly, there was the two hours or so she was talking to me and she said, Kerry, what must have happened was this, you must have walked into the Bourbon House and he must have walked in, you must have seen that his face was familiar, but not recognized him out of uniform and all this stuff, and he must have sat down next to you . . . she was so certain, so positive . . .

Q. Did it seem to you that was possible?

A. It seemed to be possible, when she got all through, until the next day and people began to say Barbara Reed connects herself with everything that happens, then it seemed impossible . . . .

Q. Does it seem possible now?

A. Well, no, it doesn't seem possible to me unless I was drugged or something . . .

D.A. Presents Views to Dutch Interviewer

AMSTERDAM, Netherlands (AP) — New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison, who seeks to prove a conspiracy in the assassination of President Kennedy, has told a Dutch interviewer that "The next U. S. president who tries to put the brakes on the war machine" will be slain.

The Netherlands Television Foundation quoted Garrison as telling the interviewer, Willem Oltsmans, that Kennedy was killed by "elements" of the U. S. Central Intelligence Agency — CIA—and that they tried to cast suspicion on others. "This manner of organizing a murder is standard procedure with the CIA," Garrison said.

Garrison, who has claimed several times previously that the CIA was involved in the assassination, was quoted as saying he had to speak out in Europe "because it is impossible in America."

"The U. S. press is controlled to such an extent by the CIA that we no longer can say the truth. They throttled us," he was quoted as telling the interviewer for broadcast on the program "Panorama."

The Television Foundation quoted Garrison as saying he assumed President Johnson knew of the CIA's alleged involvement because the Warren Commission, which investigated the assassination, was comprised of persons Garrison said were favorable to the CIA.

5

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. A. Rosen

DATE: February 23, 1968

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

The "Washington Post" for February 16, 1968, carried an article entitled "Witness Backs Up Garrison." This article reported that Max Gonzales, a court clerk, said that he witnessed meetings at New Orleans' Lakefront Airport in "either June or July" of 1963 between Edgar Eugene Bradley of North Hollywood, California, and the late David W. Ferrie. The article reports that Garrison is attempting to extradite Edgar Eugene Bradley on conspiracy charges. Garrison reportedly stated that the allegations of Gonzales coincide with those he made in an affidavit included among papers seeking Bradley's extradition to New Orleans.

A check of Bureau files revealed one reference to the name Max Gonzales which might be identical with the Max Gonzales mentioned in the above newspaper article. This file reference reveals that in February, 1965, former New Orleans criminal informant, [redacted] who had ties with hoodlum and vice personalities in New Orleans,

[redacted]

We have previously reported that Garrison may have had the wrong Bradley arrested and that instead of Edgar Eugene Bradley the individual Garrison is interested in is Leslie Norman Bradley. The latter individual is a former airline pilot who has described himself as a "soldier of fortune." In August, 1960, Leslie Norman Bradley was sentenced to a ten-year prison term in Cuba on a charge that he took part in a plot against the Castro regime. Leslie Norman Bradley was released from a Cuban prison

62-109060

REC-20 62-109060-6308

FEB 28 1968

- REL: as (7)

CONTINUED - OVER

1 ENCLOSURE

57 MAR 5 1968

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

April 22, 1963, among a group of Americans who were released by Castro in exchange for food and medical supplies. His background fits in with the type of individuals Garrison has been claiming are involved in the assassination of President Kennedy.

If Garrison actually has had the wrong Bradley arrested, he undoubtedly knows that such situation presents a real obstacle to him and that it could subject him to severe criticism from the American public and the American press. To overcome this possibility, it appears that Garrison may have "manufactured" a witness to claim he saw Edgar Eugene Bradley meet David Ferrie in New Orleans during the Summer of 1963. If this is true, it appears that Garrison has gone no further than his own staff to "manufacture" Max Gonzales as the witness he needs.

ACTION:

For information.

RLC

0-19 (Rev. 7-27-67)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Witness Backs Up Garrison

By Jerry Cohen
Los Angeles Times

A North Hollywood, Calif., man charged with conspiring to kill President Kennedy held airport conferences in New Orleans before the assassination with another principal in New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's investigation, a Louisiana court official said yesterday.

Max Gonzales, a court clerk, said he witnessed meetings at New Orleans' Lakefront Airport in "either June or July" of 1963 between Edgar Eugene Bradley of North Hollywood and the late David W. Ferrie.

Garrison is attempting to extradite Bradley on the conspiracy charges. Gonzales' allegations, he said, coincide with those he made in an affidavit included among papers seeking Bradley's extradition to New Orleans.

A New Orleans civic leader, Clay L. Shaw, awaits trial, probably next month, on a charge of plotting with Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald to kill President Kennedy.

Garrison had claimed in requesting Bradley's extradition that he could prove Bradley had met with co-conspirators in New Orleans both before and after the assassination and was in Dallas the day of the murder.

He offered as evidence of the latter charge an affidavit by a former Dallas deputy sheriff who claimed Bradley posed as a Secret Service agent in front of the Texas Book Depository after the shooting.

The Washington Post
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date FEB 16 1968

62-109060-6204

ENCLOSURE

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

The airmail communication is addressed to Mr. Lyndon B. Johnson, President of the United States of America, White House, Washington, D. C.

It bears the postmark of Brooklyn, New York, dated December 21, 1967, P.M.

The return address reads:

Damian Sanches Utina
714 Pennsylvania Avenue
Brooklyn 11218, New York

December 22, 1967
Brooklyn 11221, New York

President Lyndon B. Johnson Oassassination of

(Dear) Sir: President John F Kennedy

I am writing you these few lines for the following purpose: I ask and petition you to repeal the compulsory military service law for all our Puerto Rican brothers; a law which historically is not warranted. In fact, according to the Madrid agreement with the American Puppet Government, Madrid did not give up Puerto Rico so that the Puerto Ricans should be obliged to go into compulsory military service.

And you, as President of the U.S.A., are a leopard of the forest. We have come here to defend our brothers from the Yankee yoke, which keeps the people of Puerto Rico tied to the post as a result of the threats which are made by the American Congress. We wish to warn you as follows: If, beginning as of this date, you do not give an order to the

62-109060-
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 8 1968

TRANSLATED BY:
RAFFAELE A. VACCARI:cpk
January 23, 1968

62 FEB 19 1968

Congress, you and many more of your gang of garroters whom you have at your disposal to take advantage of defenseless nations, are going to pay for it with your life and that of all your family. The fact is that we are ready for anything and we are sure that nothing will happen to us because we have a well-prepared plan. There are many of us in this plan. We have people, money and airplanes to accomplish, if need be, our desire. We have people in many localities of the nation and they are carrying on certain investigations which will be for the purpose of bringing you to justice. Your kind of evil has to be eliminated like poison weed; and how is poison weed eliminated? By burning it.

The people we have in Dallas and (sic) Texas are a couple dozen. As of this date, we have all the data and information concerning the death of President Kennedy; in which death, you are the main culprit of the plan to kill him. Like many other people, we can give you the names of many of them: the Puppet Governor of Dallas, Mr. Connally, the policeman who died on the same day it all happened; your subordinate, the Vice-President and many of your gang of garroters. We will make this known in a few days from now because we want to show the puppet American people who (singular) and who (plural) bears the responsibility for the death of President Kennedy.

We already know all the places you and your gang of monsters frequent, not only in one locality, but in many more. We know every move you make; both in the White House and in other places, whose names I do not wish to state here, but which we have on record for when the time comes, which is in the plan. Those places will blow up like torpedoes.

Our body of conspirators is well organized. The fact is that we are not in a single place. We are in 30 places throughout the nation. In this plan, a single race is involved and we are Spaniards of pure descent, not like America, where there are no Americans, but only a rotten mixture of all kinds.

We wish to remind you that there is a deadline of 48 days on this and no more, since, if this should fail, it would be the most deplorable case the United States of America, the nation of Yankee Gringoes, will ever experience. We want this as soon as possible. Without hesitation. Awaiting your decision, we remain

Sincerely yours,

The following signatures are by the Coordinating Body:

Juan Antonio de la Torres
Jose Luis Patrino
Ambrocio De La Puente
Raul Acosta Pennon
Euripedes Tinado
Juan Tonado
Carmelo Di Prieto
Ruben Dario Pena
Saul De La Coruna
Luis Manuel Correjer
Agapito Cintron
Mauricio Andalis
Gregorio Patino
Jose Antonio Franco
Maria Luisa Renon
Adalberta De Leon
Aurora San Martin
Felicita Maurino

Pedro Fuente Quiros
Alejandro Arroyo
Raquel Murphy
Sandalio Sanchez Castano
Isabel Itia Molina
Margarita Becerra
Agustin Amadeo Ponce
Anselmo Zapata
Rodolfo Nunez Nunez
Josefina Montenegro
Luis Angel Mirabal
Agustin Fuentes Amaro
Antonio Pena Jiron
Samuel Del Arroyo
Petronila Salaman
Uripides Tecsidol

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

The communication is addressed to Mr. Lyndon B. Johnson, President of the United States of America, White House, Washington, D. C.

It bears the postmark of Brooklyn, New York, dated December 20, 1967, P.M.

The return address reads:

Alejandrina Albizu Campos
316 Wilson Avenue
Brooklyn 11221, New York

Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

December 22, 1967

Mr. Lyndon B. Johnson

Dear President of the (United) States of America:

The purpose of these few lines which we are writing to impose on your time is to call your attention, so that you may, in not too many days from now, take up the following matter:

This request is made by a group of Spaniards. We have come here from various Spanish territories to turn to you as the Chief of the Nation. The purpose is that you, as urgently as possible, authorize the American Congress to exempt our Puerto Ricans from compulsory military service because, according to the documents which we have in our hands, the sons of Puerto Rico are not covered by the compulsory service requirement.

We have sufficient evidence to prove it, if need be. We are submitting this request in behalf of the Spanish Empire. We have been conducting the necessary studies for some time now. The fact is that, if, beginning on this date, you fail to grant our request, we will take it as our right and possession.

62-109060-

TRANSLATED BY:
RAFFAELE A. VACCARI:cpl
January 24, 1968

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 8 1968

2 FEB 23 1968

All Presidents of your country have kept our brothers enslaved under the yoke of Yankee puppets. In this plan, we can depend on 50,000 men of heart. In your nation, we have about 50 locations where Puerto Ricans are being trained. The fact is that when the decisive hour strikes, not a single particle of dust will be left of us and of you, so-called American Puppet Gringoes.

We will let the American people know who bears the responsibility for so many tragedies which have occurred in your nation, such as the death of the late John F. Kennedy; because, according to the information that we have, the plan was prepared by you, the Governor of Dallas, the policeman who died, your Vice-President, the three H.H.H. and many more, like the gang of bodyguards you have; a gang hand-picked by you from skillful garroters of the underworld. For all of this, you paid good money; and it is no fiction on our part. The evidence is clear and dependable. Most of the evidence which we have has been gathered in your native territory and Dallas and in the vicinity of your big ranch where you spend the weekends and entertain yourself at your leisure. However, it will not last long for you, your family and your steel guard. It is just like Mr. Pedro Albizu Campos's case, who was put to death. And the mastermind of that death was a Puerto Rican who is cheating the Puerto Rican people, because he was bought by the American Congress just like a pig is bought. We can furnish proof that he was the founder of the Nationalist Party in Puerto Rico, that he got tired of swaddling in the American flag and of speaking to the people of Puerto Rico about the Nationalist Party. However, Mr. Munoz Marin sold the Puerto Ricans to the Government to bind them to the pillar of compulsory military service, to which they should not be bound. This gentleman has become one of the lowest dictators to be seen on Christian land because he is the enforcer(?) of the Government in Puerto Rico, and through his arbitrary rule and piracy, has turned into a Gringo Yankee Puppet.

However, as far as your share of the gift is concerned, we will give it to you when the right time comes; because the day comes for every pig and it is a bad one and he gets scalded with boiling water.

We have many cases like this in our files, and we will prove them when it becomes necessary. In closing this letter, we will tell you that we are (not) alone: We have enough nations(?) ready to fly to our defense.

Without further ado for now, we remain

Sincerely yours,

And, as a petition, we sign below:

Alejandrina Albizu Campos
Petra Playa Rinon
Aura Acosta Salsita
Juan Otero Cito
Juan Morales Prieto
Raul Castro Apontes
Maria Matos
Josue Riva Aveles
Ramon Ponce de Leon
Antonio Pena Osorio
Manuel Catano Rios
Manuel Sanches Perela
Asuncion Riveras
Carmen Montolla
Cerafin O'Niel
Gaspar Almodobar
Gregorio Otero Zin
Agustin de La Madrid
Esther Villafane Suor(?)
Sulo Bertram Sam
Caselde Miranda
Angel Luis Chiesa Portillo
Afrain Bensonet
Susanna Villalobo
Sandia Montenegro de Franco
Antonio Ortiz Batista
Fulgen(c)io Batista Piazza
Manuel Masoller
Agripino Soler Betances
Ipolito Nadal Medina

We want this as soon as possible.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 2/23/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

REC 27

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Fla La Calif

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies and for Dallas two copies of a letterhead memorandum containing a news release from DA JIM GARRISON's office dated 2/21/68 concerning the perjury charge filed against KERRY WENDELL THORNLEY. This press release was made available by [redacted]

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 6)
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 2)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

REC 27 62-109060-6209

cc - Bishop

XEROX

FEB 29 1968

1 xerox made of airtel & LHM returned

EX-108

FEB 26 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
February 23, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past made available on February 21, 1968, a copy of a press release from District Attorney James Garrison's Office concerning the charge of perjury filed against Kerry Wendell Thornley which is attached hereto.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-109060-6209

1 XEROX
FEB 29 1968

ENCLOSURE

DISTRICT ATTORNEY
PARISH OF ORLEANS
STATE OF LOUISIANA
2700 TULANE AVENUE
NEW ORLEANS 70119

JIM GARRISON
DISTRICT ATTORNEY

February 21, 1968

PRESS RELEASE

Kerry Wendell Thornley today was charged with committing perjury before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury during his testimony on February 8, 1968. The perjury charges were based on his sworn testimony before the Grand Jury to the effect that he did not think he had met Lee Oswald in New Orleans in 1963. Evidence indicates that he did.

When the Warren Commission hearings were held in 1964 Thornley testified that Oswald was a "Communist" when they were in the Marines together in California, prior to Oswald's 1959 departure for Russia. Thornley was the Commission's star witness concerning Oswald's early "left wing" orientation.[1] Inasmuch as Oswald really was never at any time a

---

1. Since this portrait of Oswald as a demented Marxist was not forthcoming from the other Marines, the testimony of most of them was presented simply in the form of brief affidavits. Thornley's image-creating testimony lasted for 33 pages, at the end of which little doubt was left about Lee Oswald's commitment to Communism and his qualifications as an assassin.

To see how starkly Thornley's florid portrait of Oswald contrasts with the recollection of the other Marines, see Addendum at the end of this press release.

Total a number of married servicemen & enlisted juniors similar in age to that of Thornley.

"Communist" nor even inclined in that direction -- and inasmuch as he was sent to Russia as an employee of the United States Government, it was necessary to have a major witness testify in great detail to create an early image as a Marxist so that there would not be too much public curiosity about the real reasons for Oswald's abrupt departure from the Marine Corps to sail to Russia.[2] Thornley's Warren Commission testimony concerned his observations of this "Marxist" personality during their service together at El Toro Marine Base in California in 1959. He testified that he had not seen Oswald since. Thornley's own long residence in New Orleans, after his discharge, from 1961 through 1963 was not examined in any depth.

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2. The Report of the Warren Commission infers that Oswald somehow must have learned Russian on his own, ostensibly in preparation for his forthcoming defection. Actually, Oswald was taught Russian by the United States government, as is indicated by Lieutenant Colonel Folsom's testimony during which he happened to refer to one of Oswald's grades in a U.S. Armed Forces Russian examination (Volume VIII, p. 307). The formal designation for this Russian examination was "Department of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, PRT-157. Oswald took the Russian examination on February 25, 1959, while stationed at El Toro Marine Base in California.

Nor was there any hint in Thornley's Warren Commission testimony that he had any connection in New Orleans with individuals or organizations engaged in anti-Castro activity. Least of all was there any hint that he was connected here with persons who were connected with Lee Oswald -- persons who played active roles in creating the picture of Oswald as still being a "Communist" in 1963 shortly before the assassination. Nor was there any indication of his having met, following his discharge from the Marines, one of the men presently under a charge related to the assassination.

Like a number of young men who have been identified as CIA employees, Thornley had a post office box in the federal building across from Banister's office. Such post office boxes are customarily used by federal employees with clandestine assignments as "message drops" as well as an acceptable excuse for regular visits into a federal building. Another of the young men having such a post office box was Lee Harvey Oswald. What this means is simply that Kerry Thornley and Lee Oswald were both part of the covert federal operation operating in New Orleans. The only difference between Oswald and the other young CIA employees was that, having performed a flamboyant Russian assignment for his country, he had a beautiful potential as a decoy in the assassination -- a potential which, as it happened, his employers did not waste. Thornley actually lived across Lafayette Square

from the old Post office building and from the Newman Building, in which Oswald later was seen, prior to his moving into the French Quarter. At the time of the assassination Thornley was living on Dauphine Street a block and a half downtown from Esplanade. Shortly after the assassination he departed abruptly for the Washington, D.C. area, where he remained until after his testimony before the Warren Commission.

By a curious stroke of luck Thornley, during his New Orleans residence, wrote a book based on Lee Oswald. He completed it about the time of the assassination. As luck would have it, the man he wrote about ended up being charged with assassinating the President. Apparently no one else had written a book about Oswald prior to the assassination and, in due course, it found its way to a publisher.

The Central Intelligence Agency elements which accomplished the execution of President Kennedy included, in addition to the ambush squad of professional assassins used in Dallas, individuals working on custodial assignments and on image-creating assignments. The techniques used in creating a Communist image for Oswald were: persuading him by means of a pretext to engage in certain activities (such as handing out "Fair Play for Cuba" pamphlets), having other employees play his part in more inculpatory tableaux (such as appearing at the Mexican Consul here and inquiring as to whether

he could "bri[illegible] a rifle into Mexico" or [illegible]ensibly receiving money being paid to him in the courtyard of the Cuban Consul in Mexico City) and testifying, after the assassination, that Oswald was indeed a deranged Communist.

Like all large bureaucratic federal agencies, however, the Central Intelligence Agency is capable of goofing. In spite of the carefully contrived insulation and the countless red herrings it planted along the way, it goofed with regard to Thornley -- apparently because by mid-December things appeared to be well under control. A few weeks after the assassination Thornley abruptly cleared out of his Dauphine Street apartment, leaving a note for his landlord that he had to go to a town just outside of Washington, D.C. Thornley remained on ice in Arlington, Virginia until it came time for him to testify that Oswald had been a Communist way back in their Marine days. Ordinarily, the connections to our one government agency specializing in assassination are more carefully concealed. However, by December 13, 1963, the Warren Commission had been selected, with the reassuring presence of Allen Dulles, the former head of the CIA, and the situation must have appeared to be well under control.

When Spring of 1964 arrived and the time came for his word picture of Oswald, Thornley testified not only that he had been a "Marxist" but that he "had a persecution complex", "was emotionally unstable" and "wanted a place in history".

Inasmuch as the defendant had already safely been executed -- the standard fate of the decoy in professional assassinations -- these words now became part of the official picture of Lee Oswald and his years as a CIA employee were buried with him.

In such a fashion, with key witnesses produced to attest to the needed fictions at crucial points, did the Warren Commission turn day into night, up into down -- and achieve a harmonious continuity of the tableau produced by the architects of President Kennedy's assassination. That is why the concealment of the involvement of elements of the CIA was so successful -- because the seven distinguished men on the Warren Commission literally adopted the scenario developed by the assassins.[3] Their giving official status to the fraudulent fairy tale made it extremely difficult

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3. With one notable exception: one of the main objectives of the assassination, in addition to removing a President who had reached a detente with Castro and was working toward new understandings with Russia, was to establish an excuse, acceptable to an apathetic public, to invade Cuba. Prior to the President's assassination careful scenes had been set up to connect Oswald with Cuba so as to create the inference that the assassination was a plot directed from Cuba, hence justifying invasion. The Warren Commission readily accepted the false picture of Oswald as a "Communist" but compromised the original plan by making him a "lone" assassin, as the result of which some of the men who initiated the assassination are unhappy still at not achieving their entire objective. That it made this "liberal compromise" does not alter the fact that the Warren Commission adopted the basic fiction created by the planners of the assassination to make the world believe that a "lonely Marxist" had killed President Kennedy.

to learn what really did happen to John Kennedy -- especially when the new President issued an executive order concealing much of the crucial evidence for 75 years.

With regard to Thornley, the total absence of any details in his Warren Commission testimony concerning his relationships in New Orleans with relevant individuals reveals his 33-page picture of "Oswald at El Toro" to be synthetic and representative of the fictional nature of the entire fraudulent "investigation". When the time comes that it is desired to determine when we ceased to live in a free society, it will be found that the change occurred on November 22, 1963 -- the day the credibility gap began.

JIM GARRISON

lcs

ADDENDUM

Following are some examples of the evaluations of the other Marine associates of Oswald as to his rabid "Communist" orientation:

Nelson Delgado: "He would discuss his ideas, but not anything against our Government or -- nothing Socialist, mind you" (Volume VIII, p. 246).

Donald Camarata: "I have no recollection...of any remarks on his part concerning Communism, Russia or Cuba" (Volume VIII, p. 317).

Peter Connor: "I never heard Oswald make any anti-American or pro-Communist statements. He claimed to be named after Robert E. Lee whom he characterized as the greatest man in history" (Volume VIII, p. 317).

Allen D. Graf: "Oswald never gave to me any indication of favoring Communism or opposing capitalism" (Volume VIII, p. 318).

John R. Heindel: "Although I generally regarded Oswald as an intelligent person, I did not observe him to be particularly interested in politics or international affairs" (Volume VIII, p. 318).

Henry J. Roussel, Jr.: "I recall no serious political remarks on the part of Oswald" (Volume VIII, p. 321).

Mack Osborne: "I do not recall any remarks on his part concerning Communism, Russia or Cuba" (Volume VIII, p. 322).

Richard D. Call: "I do not recall Oswald's making serious remarks with regard to the Soviet Union or Cuba" (Volume VIII, p. 323).

It is thought provoking that the only one of Oswald's former Marine comrades who testified that he was a "Marxist" -- one of the star witnesses for the Warren Commission -- is also the only one who was in personal association with Oswald in New Orleans in 1963 just before he returned to Dallas before the assassination. It is equally thought provoking that this former Marine comrade, whose testimony is so curiously different from all of the others, was also in the company, in 1963, of one of the men now charged in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy. And it is particularly thought provoking that this man's associates and pattern of activity in 1963 plainly mark him as an employee, like Lee Oswald, of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The Attorney General

February 26, 1968

Director, FBI 62-109060-6210

EX-105 REC-4

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

In my letter of February 2, 1968, I reported that Mr. Andrew J. Sciambra and James Alcock, who are attached to the Orleans Parish District Attorney's Office, New Orleans, Louisiana, were attempting to contact Special Agent Elmer Litchfield of our New Orleans Office.

For your additional information in this matter, I am enclosing a copy of a letter dated February 19, 1968, together with its two enclosures, which was sent to me by Mr. Sciambra. Mr. Sciambra's letter is not being acknowledged by this Bureau.

I am furnishing two copies of Mr. Sciambra's letter and its enclosures to our New Orleans Office for its information. I have instructed our New Orleans Office to furnish a copy of Mr. Sciambra's letter, together with its enclosures, to Mr. Louis LaCour, United States Attorney in New Orleans, Louisiana. No additional action is being taken in this matter by this Bureau.

MAILED 4
FEB 26 1968
COMM-FBI

Enclosures - 3

62-109060

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosures - 3)

1 - Mr. Edwin L. Weisl, Jr. (Enclosures - 3)
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr. (Enclosures - 3)
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley (Enclosures - 3)
Assistant Attorney General

REL: (13)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

The Attorney General

NOTE:

We have previously received information that New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison and his staff are interested in contacting Special Agent Litchfield who is Senior Resident Agent of the Baton Rouge Resident Agency. We have been informed by Garrison's office that a Mr. Reeves Morgan, a resident of Jackson, Louisiana, claims he talked with Lee Harvey Oswald during the late Summer of 1963 and furnished such information to the Baton Rouge FBI Resident Agency. A check of our files disclosed no contact with Morgan regarding this matter and our investigation of the assassination disclosed no information Oswald ever met Morgan or ever was in Jackson, Louisiana, where Morgan allegedly claims he met Oswald. We have previously informed the Department and United States Attorney LaCour of this situation. Current letter to the Attorney General will keep the Department up to date on developments in this particular situation. By separate communication we have furnished our New Orleans Office this information and have instructed that the data be brought to the immediate attention of United States Attorney LaCour in New Orleans.

REC-0 81SHOb
F B I
[illegible]

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

PARISH OF ORLEANS
STATE OF LOUISIANA
2700 TULANE AVENUE
NEW ORLEANS 70119

JIM GARRISON
DISTRICT ATTORNEY

February 19

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

FBI

On January 22, 1968, our office wrote a letter to Mr. Elmer Litchfield, Resident Agent in Charge, Federal Bureau of Investigation, in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, requesting information relative to Lee Harvey Oswald's presence in the Jackson and Clinton, Louisiana, area in the late Summer of 1963. On February 14, 1968, we received a reply to this letter from Mr. Gene S. Palmisano, First Assistant U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana. Copies of these two letters are enclosed.

As noted in our letter to Mr. Litchfield, our office has information indicating that Lee Harvey Oswald was in the Jackson and Clinton, Louisiana, area sometime in the late Summer of 1963. Therefore, would you please send us any information you have relative to Oswald's presence in that area at that time.

If you have no information relative to Oswald's presence there at that time, we would also appreciate a reply from you indicating this.

Sincerely,

ANDREW J. SCIAMBRA
Assistant District Attorney

REC-1 62-109060-6210
EX-105
4 FEB 21 1968

2-ENCLOSURE

AJS:s
AIR MAIL

CORRESPONDENCE

EXPEDITE

2/16/68 Ltr to AG (Encls-3) 1-Deputy AG (Encls-3) 1-AAG Wirin (Encls-3) 1-AAG Vinson (Encls-3) 1-AAG Yeagley (Encls-3)

United States Department of Justice

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70130

February 14, 1968

Mr. Andrew J. Sciambra
Assistant District Attorney
Parish of Orleans
2700 Tulane Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana 70119

Dear Mr. Sciambra:

Your letter of January 22, 1968, directed to Mr. Elmer Litchfield, Resident Agent in Charge, Federal Bureau of Investigation in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, relative to information alleged to have been brought to the attention of the FBI by one Mr. Reeves Morgan, of Jackson, Louisiana, subsequent to the assassination of President Kennedy in November of 1963, has been brought to the attention of this office.

This is to advise you that this matter has been forwarded to the Department of Justice and that the only information imparted by Mr. Morgan to the FBI was in August of 1963, which was prior to the assassination, and the information imparted was on a totally unrelated matter.

As to the information referred to in your letter of January 22, 1968, the FBI has no record of any such contact by Mr. Morgan.

Yours very truly,

Gene S. Palmisano

GENE S. PALMISANO
First Assistant U. S. Attorney

GSP:eef

New Orleans

12

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

PARISH OF ORLEANS
STATE OF LOUISIANA
2700 TULANE AVENUE
NEW ORLEANS 70119

JIM GARRISON
DISTRICT ATTORNEY

January 22, 1968

Mr. Elmer Litchfield
Post Office Box 2150
212 Post Office Building
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Litchfield:

Our office has learned from former State legislator, Mr. Reeves Morgan, of Jackson, Louisiana, that Lee Harvey Oswald was in the Jackson and Clinton, Louisiana, area sometime in the late Summer of 1963. Mr. Morgan personally spoke to Lee Oswald at that time in that area.

After the assassination of President Kennedy, Mr. Morgan called your office to inform you of Oswald's presence in the area. He spoke to an agent, whose name he cannot now recall, who told him that your office was aware of Oswald's activity and presence in the area.

Our office is very interested in Oswald's activity in this area. We would like an opportunity to talk with you and see whatever statements you may have relative to this incident. Therefore, we request an interview with you as soon as possible at your convenience. I may be contacted at 2700 Tulane Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, and my phone number is 822-2414.

Very truly yours,

6210

2/26/68

Airtel

To: SAC, New Orleans (89-69) (Enclosures - 6)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) — 6210

EX-105 REC

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

PERSONAL ATTENTION

Enclosed are two copies of a letter dated 2/19/68, together with its two enclosures, which was sent to me by Andrew J. Sciambra, Assistant District Attorney, Parish of Orleans, New Orleans, Louisiana.

For your information, I have furnished a copy of Mr. Sciambra's letter, together with its enclosures, to the Attorney General and have informed the Attorney General that Mr. Sciambra's letter is not being acknowledged by this Bureau.

You should immediately furnish one copy of Mr. Sciambra's letter, together with its enclosures, to the United States Attorney Louis LaCour for his information. You should inform Mr. LaCour that this data has been brought to the attention of the Attorney General by this Bureau and that this Bureau has also informed the Attorney General that we are not acknowledging Mr. Sciambra's letter and that we are taking no additional action concerning Mr. Sciambra's request.

You should follow this matter very closely with United States Attorney LaCour and keep the Bureau promptly informed of developments in this particular matter.

MAILED 8
FEB 26 1968
COMM-FBI

REL: as (4)

NOTE: By separate communication dated 2/26/68 we have furnished a copy of Sciambra's letter, together with its enclosures, to the Attorney General. We have previously received information that New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison and his staff are interested in contacting SA Litchfield who is Senior Resident Agent of the Baton Rouge Resident Agency. We have been informed by Garrison's office that Mr. Reeves Morgan, a resident of

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Walters
Soyars

5 MAR 7 - 1968

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

Airtel to SAC, New Orleans
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

NOTE CONTINUED:

Jackson, Louisiana, claims he talked with Lee Harvey Oswald during the late Summer of 1963 and furnished such information to the Baton Rouge FBI Resident Agency. A check of our files disclosed no contact with Morgan regarding this matter and our investigation of the assassination disclosed no information Oswald ever met Morgan or ever was in Jackson, Louisiana, where Morgan allegedly claims he met Oswald. We have previously informed the Department and United States Attorney LaCour of this situation.

FBI

Date: 2/26/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, TAMPA (62-455-323)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
(OO:DL)

ReTPairtel to the Bureau, 1/24/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and one copy of an article which appeared in the 2/22/68 issue of the "Tampa Times", a daily newspaper at Tampa, Fla.

This article concerns the arrest of KERRY WENDELL THORNLEY by Hillsborough County, Fla. SO on a fugitive warrant issued at New Orleans on the basis of THORNLEY's appearance before a Grand Jury convened by New Orleans District Attorney JAMES GARRISON.

One Xerox copy of the article is enclosed for Dallas and for New Orleans for information.

No inquiry is being made by Tampa in this matter, UACB.

REC-9
EX-108
62-109060-6211
FEB 28 1968

2 - Bureau (Encls. 2)
1 - Dallas (89-43)(Encl. 1)(Info)
1 - New Orleans (89-69) (Encl. 1)(RM)
1 - Tampa
LEB:cj
(6)

54 MAR 15 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Deputies Arrest Thornley on Fugitive Warrant

By TOM RAUM, Times Staff Writer

Free lance magazine writer Kerry Wendell Thornley, who has been charged by New Orleans Dist. Atty Jim Garrison with perjury before a grand jury, was arrested at his Tampa home this morning by local authorities.

Hillsborough sheriff's deputies took the blond, 29-year-old writer, who served in the same Marine Corps unit with Lee Harvey Oswald, into custody at 9:15 a.m. on a fugitive warrant. The arrest followed a teletype message from New Orleans that Thornley, of 726 S. 51st St., was wanted on a felony charge, according to Sheriff Malcolm Beard.

AT NOON Thornley was lodged in the Hillsborough County Jail in lieu of $3,000 bond awaiting extradition proceedings.

In charging Thornley with perjury, the New Orleans district attorney is contending the Tampan refused to admit an alleged association with Oswald in New Orleans in 1963 when testifying before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury Feb. 8.

Thornley today said, "I really have no statement to make except that I'm innocent of perjury."

"Apparently Garrison has a great number of witnesses who said they saw me with Oswald, and he's absolutely sure I was with Oswald, and that I'm lying," Thornley said.

THE TAMPAN denies having seen the accused presidential assassin since they served together in the Marine Corps for three months at El Toro, Calif., in 1959.

Garrison contends that Oswald and Thornley were both CIA agents.

"I can tell you this flatly: I'm not a CIA agent," Thornley said

"Why does he think I am? One of the reasons is that I went to Arlington, Va., after leaving New Orleans. Another is that I have the education to hold white collar jobs, but don't."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PG 2 TAMPA TIMES
TAMPA, FLORIDA

Date: 2/22/68
Edition: City
Author: TOM RAUM
Editor: C. W. JOHNSON
Title:

Character:
or
Classification: 62-
Submitting Office: Tampa

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-61

ENCLOSURE

"HE HAS THIS thing about briar pipes and vodka martinis. . . . We're just in two different worlds," said Thornley.

The Tampan said he believes a woman who "practices witchcraft," — Barbara Reid, began the rumors that he knew Oswald in New Orleans.

"She thinks she saw us sitting together in the Bourbon House restaurant, and she's been very active in spreading incriminating information."

Thornley said he first heard about Garrison's warrant "yesterday afternoon — when the newspapers in New Orleans called me."

TAMPA ATTORNEY Arnold Levine said he will represent Thornley when he is brought before a circuit judge here to waive extradition or show cause why he shouldn't be turned over to Louisiana authorities.

Levine, who was asked to advise Thornley of his rights "as a personal favor" by Justice of the Peace Marion Hendry, said he would fight extradition.

Thornley, clad in a blue nylon windbreaker and tan slacks, was brought before Hendry this morning before being taken to the county jail. Hendry issued a fugitive warrant which will hold Thornley until the New Orleans warrant arrives.

THE TAMPAN wrote two books about Oswald, one unpublished, and the other, "Oswald," published in 1965 by New Classics House, Chicago.

Thornley has lived in Tampa since November, 1967.

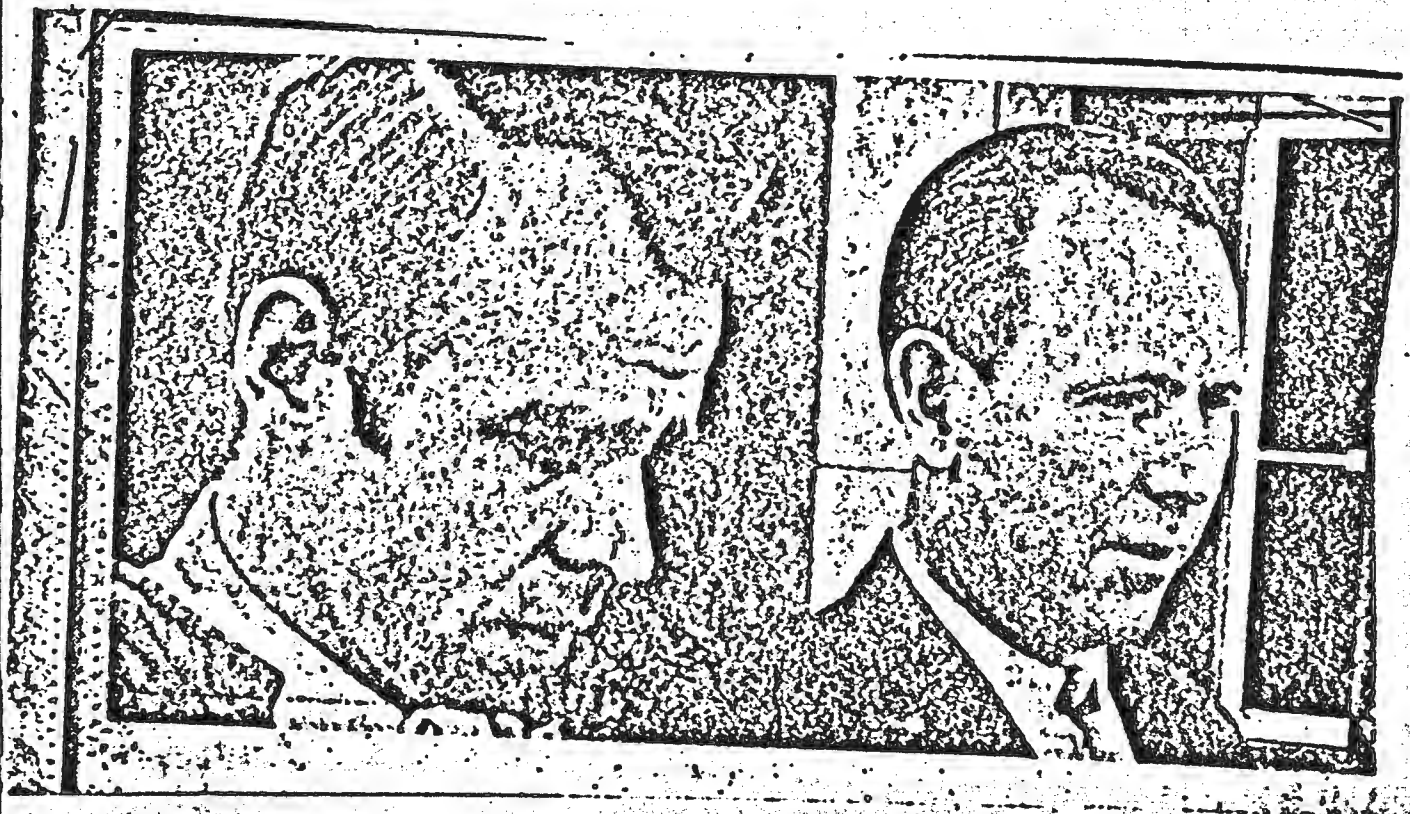
Garrison signed Thornley's warrant just four days before the trial of Clay Shaw is scheduled to begin in New Orleans.

The district attorney has charged that Oswald, David Ferrie, Shaw, and Jack Ruby planned the conspiracy to assassinate Kennedy while they were all in New Orleans in September, 1963.

Probe

Tampa Free Lance Writer Arrested In New Orleans JFK Assassination

Kerry Thornley is taken into custody by Sheriff's Lt. Dick Frazier and appears before Peace Justice Marion Her



62-109060-6211

ENCLOSURE



ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 2/22/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ALBANY (100-18341)

SUBJECT: MARY LANE
SM - C

(CC: NEW YORK)

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five copies of LHM with newspaper account of LANE'S 2/8/68 address at Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.

One copy of instant LHM being furnished to New York for information.

The above information is set forth in LHM form in view of LANE'S references to CIA and FBI as described herein.

2-Bureau (Encs. 5) ENCLOSURE
1-New York (100-117844) (Enc. 1)
1-Albany
ELK/jmh
(5)

REC 26 100-62102
EX-110

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1 ENCLOSURE

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

57 MAR 5 - 1968

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Albany, New York

February 12, 1968

MARK LANE

An article appearing in the February 9, 1968 issue of the "Utica Daily Press", a Utica, New York, daily newspaper, page 17, entitled, "Lane Says CIA Had Part In Plotting JFK's Death", reads as follows:

"Hamilton--Facts in a pending New Orleans trial will 'startle and shock' Americans over FBI-CIA and other government collusion in President Kennedy's assassination, controversial Warren report critic Mark Lane said last night.

"Speaking to more than 425 in the Colgate University Chapel, Lane lashed at coverups and lies, calling them 'hallmarks' of a total-state. He was interrupted repeatedly by prolonged applause and encouraging laughter.

"He said the facts would come out in the conspiracy trial, likely before April, of Clay Belshaw, a prominent New Orleans executive.

"Lane praised efforts of New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison. Lane, a former New York City assemblyman, is now on Garrison's staff as special counsel investigator.

"He wound up a lecture tour with his Colgate address and was to head back to the southern city.

"'I predict Americans will be startled and shocked to learn the CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) participated in planning the assassination of the President and that the FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation) knew about it five days in advance and no one told the President,' he said.

62-12

ENCLOSURE

re: MARK LANE

"He pictured Lee Harvey Oswald, whom the Warren Commission called the only assassin, as an FBI pawn who informed that agency about the plot November, 1963, five days before it happened.

"Lane said the FBI sent telegrams to its southern offices the night of Nov. 17, saying that an attempt would be made on Kennedy's life in Dallas, Texas--where in fact Kennedy was slain on Nov. 22.

"'Yet, President Kennedy', he said, 'was told, in October that the same group was planning to assassinate him in Chicago and he cancelled that trip.'

"The death motive, he said, could be traced to Kennedy's withdrawals of 1,500 men from Vietnam two months before his death and another 1,500 men shortly before he was killed. 'That left a total of 15,500. It is now over a half million men.'

"He said he didn't know why the Kennedy family had remained silent. He said the voters should ask this of New York Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, the late President's brother.

"He said Jack Ruby, Oswald's killer, was afraid to talk in Texas and that Chief Justice Earl Warren refused Ruby's plea to 'tell you everything I know', in Washington D. C.

re: MARK LANE

"He said Oswald's widow, Marina Porter, testified yesterday before a New Orleans grand jury. He said her answers would be 'very illuminating'.

"Lane said the government and news media have tried hard to stop the New Orleans trial. He said the FBI tried to prevent publication of his 1966 best selling book 'Rush to Judgement'.

"He said FBI assistant director John Roche asked the eventual publishers to suppress it.

"Lane refused to say if Communists were behind the assassination. Somewhat cryptically, he said, 'philosophically the shots came from the right, not the left.'

"Nearing 41 and coughing from a cold, Lane dwelt at length with assassination details in his hour and 20 minutes talk and 20 minute question period.

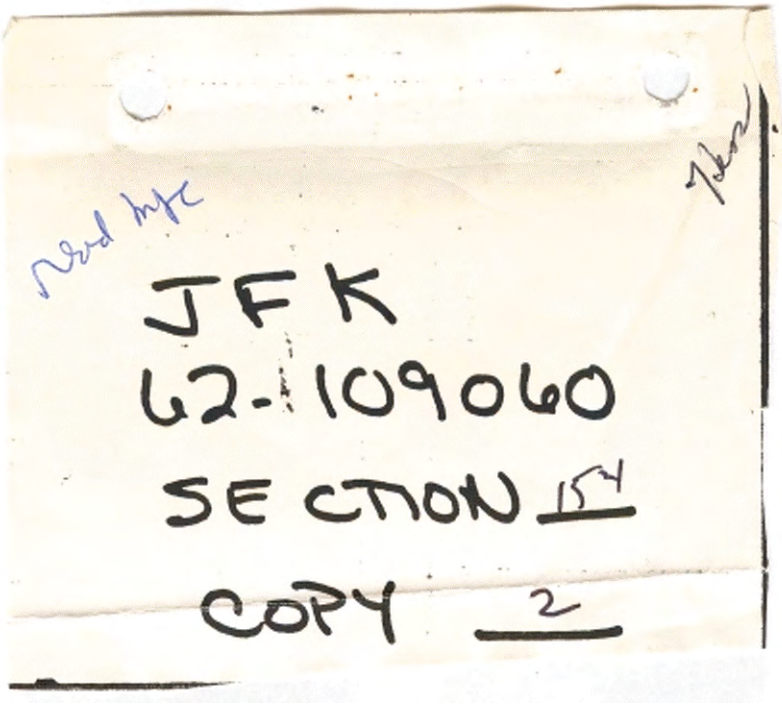
"He said five shots were fired, two from in front of the President's slow moving car, and two from behind and another that missed but ricocheted into a spectator's face.

"Lane said a photo showed Oswald standing in the doorway of the Texas School Depository Building as Kennedy's car passed, and not on the sixth floor from where the fatal shots allegedly were fired. He said the Warren group cut out this evidence.

Re: MARK LANE

"Lane ridiculed Warren Commission members, the government and news media. He scorned former Utican Walter Sheridan, NBC investigator for a recent TV show about the Garrison-Belshaw case, for 'false statements, statements out of context, and bits and pieces. NBC is much aware that it has much to hide.'

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.


JFK
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SECTION 154
COPY 2

DO-6

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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THE HOUSTON

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OL. 35, NO. 6 TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1968

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DID BOB KENNEDY OFFER $500,000 FOR ASSASSINATION OF CASTRO?

BY JACK MARTIN

(Copyrighted 1968, THE HOUSTONIAN)

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long to the same "lodge" (union) with a guy whose last name was Ruby. In fact, he might even be in the C.I.A. trick-sack too.

...Don't Goof it, cause I really should send you a bill on this one.

— J. S. M. —

"Damn it . . . Bobby Kennedy

(continued on page 5)

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JACK MARTIN

(Copyrighted 1968, THE HOUSTONIAN)

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After the arrest of David William Ferrie on Friday, August 25, 1961, he was suspended by his employers, Eastern Airlines.

The account of his arrest in the August 26th edition of the New Orleans Time-Picayune said, "The 43-year-old airline pilot apparently used alcohol, hypnotism, and the adventure of flying to lure the juveniles-mostly 15-and 16-year-olds-into commiting indecent acts.

"Officers said Ferrie, as well as being an airline pilot, was a former Civil Air Patrol squadron commander.

"After he was 'quietly dismissed from the New Orleans C. A. P Wing about a year ago, he formed his own unit, the Metairie Falcon Squadron.

"Ferrie is listed in the telephone book as 'Dr.' and officers said they understand he is a doctor of philosophy.

"New Orleans Police Officers working with Jefferson Parish Sheriff's authorities obtained a search warrant and went through Ferrie"s home earlier this week.

"They discovered seven or eight World War I type rifles with a quantity of ammunition. Many maps of Cuba were also found in Ferrie's home, police added."

According to the above article given-in-part, Eastern Airlines had good cause to discharge Capt. Ferrie. However, Ferrie maintained his innocence regarding these charges, and contested this suspension through the Airline Pilots Association, his union. He also retained New Orleans attorney G. Wray Gill, Investigator W. Guy Banister, a former special agent of the F. B. I., who operated the firm of Guy Banister & Associates, together several other groups said to

However, since the Garrison-J.F.K. Probe, it has been found that these Southren Research Reports may have been perjured and false testimony which was accepted without question, and through their media the Ferrie case was lost.

We have interviewed one Catholic Priest who said, "These are not the statements I gave those people. Moreover, I thought it peculiar at that time because they offered me a lot of money if I'd give them an affidavit saying other than what I did say. They seemed to want other information; that is, for me to say something else."

In short, the Priest told this reporter that these people attempted to bribe him in an effort to slander Ferrie and others associated with his defense. The statements of others involved in these Southren Research Reports bear out this same procedure.

When the Probe story first broke in December of 1966, the Southren Research company through its owners A. Harry Roberts and Joseph A. Oster, sent out hundreds of photocopies of these confidential reports to the news agencies. This in effect parallels an attorney selling the secret records of a client. We understand that this was done without the knowledge of their client, Eastern Airlines.

Therefore, it is easy to see the reason for much of the misinformation picked up by the newspaper people during those early days of the investigation. Furthermore, Southren Research quickly picked these copies up from most newsmen when the word got out to Garrison about the matter. However, he was able to get a copy of it, and we obtained the privilege of reading it, and to launch an investigation relative to its contents.

The Robert-Oster combine is very interesting. It seems that each owns 49% of the other, like two peas in the same pod.

Oster has a very colorful background. After resigning from the New Orleans Police Department for reasons "unknown", he went into practice as a private investigator with the late Guy Banister for a time. This was short lived according to Banister, for several obvious reasons.

After opening his branch of Southren Research in New Orleans, he and a New Orleans Police Officer then on leave of absence, Ronnie Hubner, were arrested and charged with simple kidnaping and aggravated burg

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Eastern Airlines secured the investigative services of one A. Harry Roberts of Shreveport, Louisiana, and Joseph A. Oster of New Orleans, the owners and operators of an incorporation called Southren Research, having branch offices located in several cities.

Upon hearing this, Banister told Ferrie and several other people that "I know Roberts. He had to resign from the F.B.I. after 12 years of service because of several things he was into. He's (Roberts) going to be up to his old tricks again with Joe (Oster), so it appears that I'll have to sever my relations with those two."

According to Banister, he had some financial interest in either Oster's branch of the business, or in Roberts . . . Perhaps even in both, because he (Banister) became very angry about this matter at the time.

Later Ferrie faced his N.R.L.B. hearing in Miami, and Eastern Airlines won their case against his reinstatement as a pilot, as well as his back wages, predicated solely upon the information ...rson for much of the misinfor...tion picked up by the newspaper people d... those early days of the i... gation. Furthermore, Southren Research quickly picked these copies up from most newsmen when the word got out to Garrison about the matter. However, he was able to get a copy of it, and we obtained the privilege of reading it, and to launch an investigation relative to its contents.

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Because of Hubner's innocent naivete in the matter he was fired from the police department. In addition to this, because of Oster's glib tongue, and his involvement with Hubner he succeeded in being cleared by the Grand Jury.

Not long afterward, perhaps a year or so, Oster again went before the grand jury. He got off the hook because he had ingenuously wormed his way in with several high ranking officers connected with the police and District Attorney in another phony operation. This case was cleared by the F.B.I. itself, and the people Oster had attempted to frame were released in three days.

But Oster got off again because he used his connections in high places which were tied in with innocent police officers. This case in question is laughingly refered to as the 'P... Sylvia Dalia Case' by the ...

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k we went to Ba- this undercover sat with several tate police head- this man and red by the inves- understand they still are. Furthermore, we've sat with them in Garrison's office and elsewhere upon numerous occasions to say nothing of the fact we've all worked together several times hence, we know their story well

Roberts and Oster are always in close contact with Garrison's office, so are the aforementioned undercover men, and upon examination of the Labor Rackets Investigative staff we can't help but notice another name upon their payroll records.

This man is the personal investigator for Clay Shaw. Not only did this man interview us at one time, but others as well, conducting the Clay Shaw defense investigation, for yet another firm formerly owned by the Roberts-Oster clique.

During all of this chicanery, a prominent New Orleans businessman who had been innocently involved in the "Polka-Case" frame-up by Robert-Oster and company a few years ago, was suddenly arrested on what he claims to be a false charge of possession of stolen property.

We know this man well, and we know the case. By the principals involved in the original action, and being aware of what's been going on, it seems very likely that after trading, pooling, and swooping, amongst themselves no one has a chance to survive . . . After all, who works for who, or do they? And above all, who knows what about who? Who gets it next to cover up the muddy past, so someone can make a fast buck. It sure seems to us that Louisiana's Governor, Jim Garrison, the people of their State and Clay Shaw have been taken by these "gravy-train-riders".

Warren-Report Lies, Ferrie's Plane Flew When Kennedy Died

BY JACK MARTIN

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Either the police sergeant inspected the wrong plane because he was tricked, was just outright stupid, paid, or perhaps he just wanted to be popular with those in the "big-know" around Washington.

THE HOUSTONIAN

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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NAT TERENCE

Editor and Publisher

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THE HOUSTONIAN, dedicated to the people of Houston, is published in the interest of a bigger and better Houston, to aid all worthy movements and to condemn those who would benefit by plundering either the public treasury or the private purse of the individual. Just a modest medium to get the truth to all the people, and to speak fearlessly the public mind as nearly as it can be discerned.

J. C. Scott owns and operates J & L Bonding Co., 4604 Wayne. The firm handles traffic, misdemeanor and felony matters with 24 hour service. Scott also owns L & W Realty Co. at the same address.

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Warren Report Lies,. Ferrie's Plane Flew When Kennedy Died

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"Yes, I flew David Ferrie's airplane a little less than a week before the assassination. In fact, David logged my flight time on that occasion. I can prove this by my pilot's log-book.

"The reason this happened, David was trying to borrow some money on the plane at that time, so as a pilot, I checked it out for about an hour or so. The craft was in flyable condition and airworthy."

So said a prominent New Orleans executive in the finance business, and a close friend of Ferrie for many years standing, in a recent interview.

Continuing he told us, "I knew all about David's work with the C.I.A. I often loaned both he and Sergio Acacha money when they were short of funds."

The Warren Commission would have us think Ferrie's plane was not airworthy. Their testimony in a reported interview with a New Orleans police sergeant, would have us believe a flight in this aircraft was impossible. They state the officer's testimony as fact without any verification whatsoever, by the F.B.I., or any other law enforcement agency.

Either the police sergeant inspected the wrong plane because he was tricked, was just outright stupid, paid, or perhaps he just wanted to be popular with those in the "big-know" around Washington.

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Andrew Vassiliades operates Pat's Sandwich Shop at 1031 Preston which features breakfast, sandwiches and steaks.

Alex Bartlingck, retired head of the police juvenile division, observes his birthday Feb. 27.

Shirley Ann Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth E. Wilson observes her birthday Feb. 27.

Mr. and Mrs. Travis Helpenstell observe their wedding anniversary Feb. 28.

J. C. Goldston, oil operator, observes his birthday Feb. 28.

Our niece, Mrs. Barbara Riccio of Mesa, Arizona, observes her birthday Feb. 28.

Mrs. Julia Beard is the long time operator of the Aunt Ju Ju Florist at 1301 Heights. Her brother was the late B. E. (Ug) Williams, long time chief deputy sheriff.

Advertise in THE HOUSTONIAN.

treasury or the private purse of the individual. Just a modest medium to get the truth to all the people, and to speak fearlessly the public mind as nearly as it can be discerned.

OVERTHREW CENTRAL AMERICAN PRES.

BY N[illegible]RENCE

(Copyright 1968, The Houstonian)

In a secret interview with a close friend and colleague of New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison, THE HOUSTONIAN learned the reasons behind the subpoenaes calling Allen Dulles, former C.I.A. chief, Gordan Novel, and Eugene Bradley.

Garrison desires to bring out the truth about Dulles' former associate who sat in on top-level C.I.A. planning sessions, Kim Philby.

Philby, left the United States in early November, 1963, slipped behind the Iron Curtain, his home and gave all of our secrets, and those of British Intelligence, to his fellow Russians.

Harold Adrain Russell Philby known to "we" of the inner circle as "KIM", was born in India 56 years ago, the son of a minor British government official. He went to the right schools. Cambridge, worked for the right newspaper, the London Times, and traveled with the right social set. During WW II he was employed by M. I. - 5, British Intelligence.

After this he was made chief of a special department operating against the U.S.S.R. and the international communist activities of the M.V.D., etc. For all of this he was made a Knight, Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. for his outstanding services.

From 1949 to 1951, Philby headed a special British M.I.-5 Intelligence Mission in Washington with the C.I.A., where he sat as second in command (off-the-open record) to Allen Dulles, C.I.A. director. His function at that time was organizer of the most secret anti-Communist operations taking place within and outside the Communist world. Of course, Philby's most intimate friends at this time were L.B.J., Robert Kennedy, Frank Wisner, and Allen Dulles.

Last month Philby "SURFACED" behind the Iron Curtain. The Moscow newspaper Izvestia published a long interview with him. Philby was elated over the fact at that time that, "Control, had decided to summon me back home to the Soviet Union with the aim of guaranteeing my safety." He reported with pride that he had been a Communist Spy the entire period he had served as a career British Intelligence

ticipate in the Homma M[illegible]ons Dump haul in 1961, and [illegible]arious operations of this kind. The munitions seizure involved the stealing of arms placed in a bunker which were in effect the property of the Direction General Service Specialiux (D.G.S.S.), the French counterpart of our American C.I.A. and British M.I.-5.

This theft was approved by Robert Kennedy of the Justice Department at that time, and certain letters of Marque were issued to various participants in this robbery.

Furthermore, certain factions leading from this move could have been the contributing factor of the deaths of Chep Morrison, Ambassador to the O.A.S. and United Nations, and his pilot Hugh Ward, a former N.A.S.A. agent, and associate of the late Guy Banister.

Eugene Bradley is being called because several witnesses can prove that he was a close contact and friend of the late David William Ferrie. In fact one witness, a former minor employee (agent) of Banister saw them eating together and joined them for coffee on one occasion. This witness' name appears many times in early news releases of the Frobe, but not in the Warren Report.

(Editor's Note: This stolen ammunition was supposed to have been given by the C. I. A. to the Cubans trying to overthrow Castro. They were double crossed. Instead, the C. I. A. gave this ammunition to a group in a Central American republic to overthrow its president, at whom the C. I. A. became mad. The Cubans failed in the Bay of Pigs fiasco. This Central American president was overthrown with this stolen ammunition and the help of the C. I. A. The C. I. A. has also contributed money in Louisiana political compaigns. Have they also contributed money in presidential elections?)

Secret Federal Report
(continued from page 1)

had a 'contract' out on Fidel Castro, and the wheels were in motion to execute Castro just at the time President Kennedy was assassinated, and I can prove it."

The impact of these words

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Lewis, former
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We both know
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BAILEY LAUDS

Attorney J. S
wrote:

"Dear Nat:

"Enclosed is
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"Some people
hear the truth,
the truth if the
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"Others who
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"With every
life's journey,
Josh."

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for his outstanding services.

From [illegible]9 to 1951, Philby headed a [illegible]al British M.I.-5 Intelligence Mission in Washington with the C.I.A., where he sat as second in command (off-the-open record) to Allen Dulles, C.I.A. director. His function at that time was organizer of the most secret anti-Communist operations taking place within and outside the Communist world. Of course, Philby's most intimate friends at this time were L.B.J., Robert Kennedy, Frank Wisner, and Allen Dulles.

Last month Philby "SURFACED" behind the Iron Curtain. The Moscow newspaper Izvestia published a long interview with him. Philby was elated over the fact at that time that, "Control, had decided to summon me back home to the Soviet Union with the aim of guaranteeing my safety." He reported with pride that he had been a Communist Spy the entire period he had served as a career British Intelligence Agent, and during his tenure with the American Central Intelligence Agency in the United States.

Philby proudly boasted that he had systematically destroyed every anti-Communist operation and organization instituted by combined efforts of our C.I.A. and British Intelligence. He continued saying, "Moreover, among the Western Countries' Intelligence Services, I know more than anyone else. I have devoted my entire life to this struggle . . . that is, to see Communism rule over all."

As to Gordon Novel, he was active with C.I.A. as Steven Robert Plotkin, his bewhiskered and bearded New Orleans attorney, has often admitted. Novel was active with the C.I.A. front organizations of the late Guy Banister, and is still on the payroll of a certain Television Network which often acts as a "cover" for C.I.A. operations. All of these items have been openly admitted by both Novel and his lawyers upon several occasions to our source of information.

Novel, through Banister and others connected with these aforementioned groups, did var-

(Editor's Note: This stolen ammunition was supposed to have been given by the C. I. A. to the Cubans trying to [illegible]throw Castro. They were double crossed. Instead, the C. I. A. gave this ammunition to a group in a Central American republic to overthrow its president, at whom the C. I. A. became mad. Tho Cubans failed in the Bay of Pigs fiasco. This Central American president was overthrown with this stolen ammunition and the help of the C. I. A. The C. I. A. has also contributed money in Louisiana political campaigns. Have they also contributed money in presidential elections?)

Secret Federal Report

(continued from page 1)

had a 'contract' out on Fidel Castro, and the wheels were in motion to execute Castro just at the time President Kennedy was assassinated, and I can prove it."

The impact of these words shocked us in disbelief.

However, his manner was more than in earnest, as he continued, his clipped speech reminded us of the staccato pitch of machine-gun fire we've heard so often in the field, and we knew full well he was giving us good information . . . After all, look who this man was, and we had known him for years.

"Here it is, look at it, It's the 'Homme Report', a secret document of the U. S. Senate, which could flat cinch Garrison's case."

The speeker was the Honorable Guy P. Johnson, former Commander of the Office of Naval Intelligence in the Gulf Coast area, a lawyer, and one time close associate of our dear friend and colleague, the late Guy Banister.

Moreover, another interesting facet in Johnson's past stems from the fact that he was once allied with the Clay Shaw legal defense team.

Both David Lewis and I sat there looking at this folder as Johnson lowered his voice to a confidential tone, saying, "I can't volunteer to go before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury, for

County, but th[illegible]
Walter Ranki[illegible]
the peace of P[illegible]
constable of th[illegible]
Your politi[illegible]
know better [illegible]
city desk whi[illegible]
also know be[illegible]
Best regard[illegible]

(Readers a[illegible]
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Editor)



HOOEY

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iam M. Dickson
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y Johnson, wife
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HOUSTONIAN.



GEORGE J. POLK

George Polk, long time civic and political leader in conservative circles, is a candidate for state representative Dist. 22 Pos. 6.

His opponent in the democratic primary is Attorney George Gordon.

The republican candidate is Jim Earthman of Earthman Funeral Home.

o

PAT'S SANDWICH SHOP

Pat's Sandwich Shop, 1031 Preston near the Courthouse, is operated by Andrew Vassiliades, a long time veteran in the restaurant business.

Featured are breakfast, kosher sandwiches, steaks, hickory barbecue, big quarter pound hamburgers and home baked pies.

o

Attorney C. D. Jessup Jr. with Brown and Root, wrote:

"Dear Nat:

"Congratulations on another birthday issue."

o

WON'T YOU GET IN OUR BIRTHDAY ISSUE?

o

CYCLONE ANAYA'S INN

Cyclone [redacted] former well known wre[redacted]here, operates Cyclone Anaya's Inn at N. Shepherd and 12th. The beer he serves is the coldest in town, including Lone Star.

o

Advertise in THE HOUSTONIAN.

ATTENTION ATTORNEYS:

Now Leasing Prestige Offices,. 7700. Fulton Bldg, Facing Northline Shopping City. Also Doctors & Secretarial Service, Etc.

DAWSON & WHITE REAL ESTATE CO.

Specializing in North Side Property

7812 Fulton

OX 2-6071

Acreage — Commercial — Residential Properties

Appraisal Service Member A. S. A.

BRUNO REALTY CO.

1226 Jackson Blvd. JA 8-2770

PAT'S SANDWICH SHOP

Featuring Breakfast, Sandwiches, Steaks

Andrew Vassiliades, Owner

1031 PRESTON CA 4-0333

(5)

...gratulations



BILL SWANSON

Congratulations to State Rep. Bill T. Swanson who is unopposed for re-election in the democratic primary in Dist. 24 Pos. 5.

His republican opponent is W. S. (Will) Reaves.

IS CANDIDATE



GEORGE J. POLK

George Polk, long time civic and political leader in conservative circles, is a candidate for state representative Dist. 22 Pos. 6.

His opponent in the democratic primary is Attorney George Gordon.

The republican candidate is Jim Earthman of Earthman Fu-

Congratulations



DeWITT WOLFE

Attorney De Witt Wolfe is a candidate for state representative Dist. 24 Pos. 3 in the democratic primary.

His opponent is Arthur Vance.

BATTLESHIP TEXAS

Visit the Battleship Texas at the San Jacinto Battleground.

Open every day from May 1 through Aug. 31 from noon to 6 p.m.

The rest of the year open from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. and closed on Monday.

Admission is 50 cents for adults, children 12 years and over 50 cents, children six years to eleven 25 cents, and children under six years free.

CYCLONE ANAYA'S INN

Cyclone Anaya, former well known wrestler here, operates Cyclone Anaya's Inn at N. Shepherd and 12th. The beer he serves is the coldest in town, including Lone Star.

Advertise in THE HOUSTONIAN.

ATTENTION ATTORNEYS:

Now Leasing Prestige Offices,. 7700. Fulton

to 14,047.

1956 Kern was unopposed for first time and received votes.

1960 Marvin Lake, the vulture, again ran against and was defeated 126,547 to 21,592.

Charlie Nix again ran Kern and was defeated votes to 24,292.

eight elections Kern re- a total of 663,861 votes, or ge of 82,983 votes each n.

ose elections the 10 op- Kern had received a to- 193,315 votes, an average votes.

total was 470,546 votes han the total of all his op- or a majority of 63,651 campaign.

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Lake again tried to run Kern. This vulture and just didn't collect oney to file for sheriff. did have enough money his filing fee for con- inst George Larkin, he's Larkin's opponent

---

ditioning, heating and ion is the specialized f Atomic Air Inc., 115 which gives 24 hour commercial and resi- stomers. It is managed Paul Lyles, son of Dorothy Lyles.

Star Beer Co. oper- ill Masterson at 1817 best seller in its Lone Star Draft Beer. a 12 ounce can with which is easy to han- delicious taste makes nature's best.

---

owner of the C. F. p Co., the oldest in recently moved his new building at 416 The firm specializes stamps, corporation seals, and gives one free city delivery.

Fay, republican na- mitteeman, observes



J. W. LAMBERT



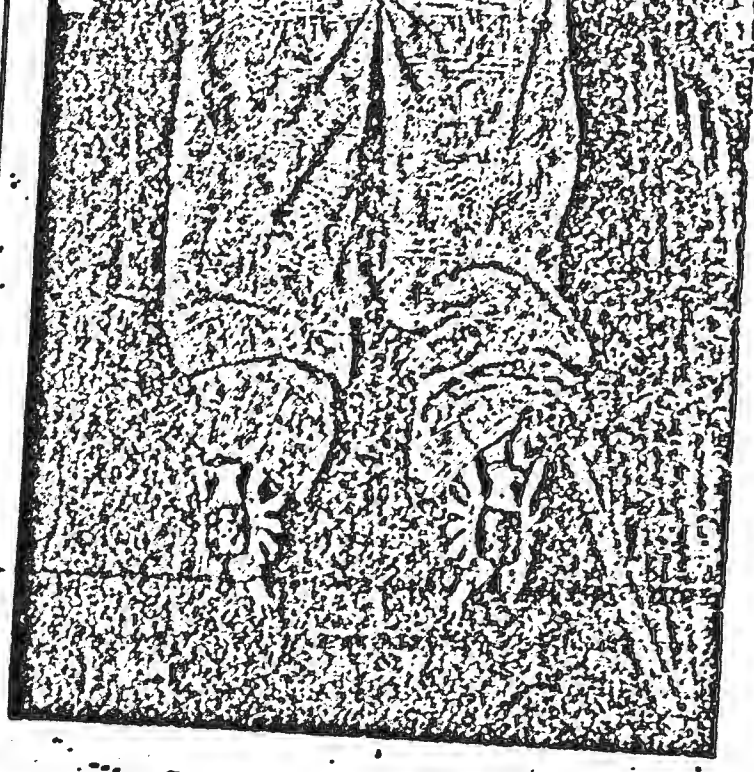
CHARLIE NIX



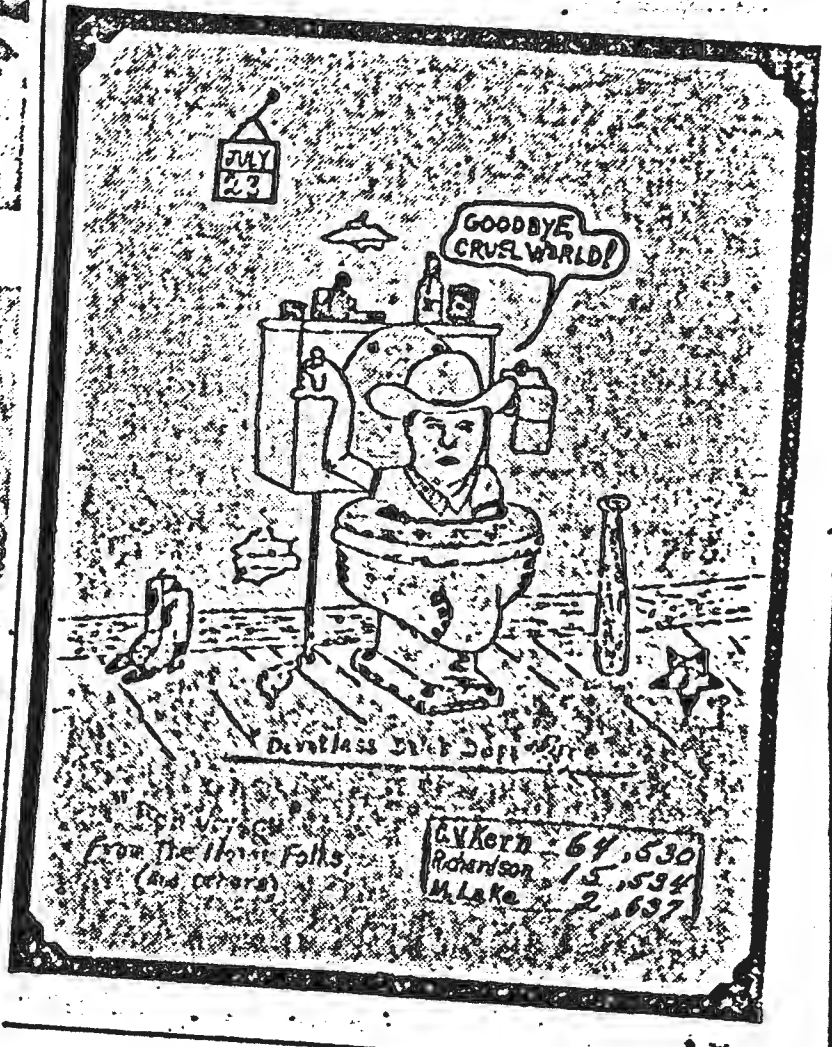
G. CLINTON GREENWOOD

Mr. and Mrs. Hollis Jacobs observe their wedding anniversary Feb. 27. He's the well known insurance executive and former politician.

James H. Mitchum, 1415 Federal Road, operates the Diamond Detective Agency, Inc. He handles civil, criminal and domestic investigations and gives 24 hour



DALE RICHARDSON



THIS SPACE FOR RENT
$2.20 Per Week on A 10 Week

qualified officer but didn't have a chance.

So the voting public decided vote for the best qualified man who didn't have a chance, and enough people decided to vote for the man who didn't have a chance that Kern missed having a clear majority by 2730 votes over the two supposedly strong candidates.

In the runoff election Kern defeated Woolley 64,299 votes to 25,589.

Kern's second campaign was in 1950. That was the era of Dale Richardson, the bat swinging constable of LaPorte.

Richardson had a large following and was backed by practically all the preachers. He was looked upon as a honest and honorable peace officer and the Nemesis of gamblers.

THE HOUSTONIAN exposed him as a crook who was only shaking the gamblers down and breaking up the places of those who wouldn't pay him his excessive prices.

THE HOUSTONIAN started a grand jury investigation on Richardson. The mayor of La Porte stopped it. THE HOUSTONIAN started another grand jury investigation which reprimanded Richardson. Nat Terence, editor of THE HOUSTONIAN had Richardson indicted by a federal grand jury and the trial which followed was a most sensational one.

When we started our expose on Dale Richardson, most people didn't believe us and thought we were persecuting a knight in white armor. The windup was that we proved 100 per cent everything we ever said about that crook who later did time in the penitentiary.

The results of that campaign: Kern 64,530; Richardson 15,534, and a character named Marvin Lake 2,637. Kern's majority over his two opponents was 46,128 votes.

In 1952 another constable wanted to be sheriff. This time it was Constable Bill Lambert of Precinct 2. Another candidate was Charles Nix who resigned as a captain in the sheriff's dept.

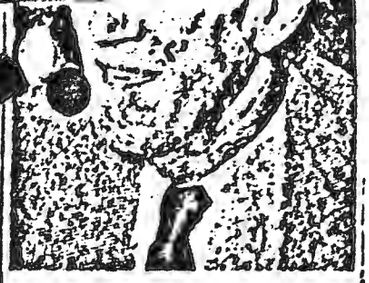
The results: Kern 82,646; Lambert 27,246, and Nix 10,069. Kern's majority over his two opponents was 45,331 votes.

After Lambert was so badly defeated he still wanted to be sheriff. He was crazy enough to think that if he had Kern bumped off he would be appointed sheriff by commissioner's court. He also wanted Terence bumped off so he wouldn't be an obstacle to Lambert getting the appointment.

An attempt was made to kill Kern by putting a bomb in his car. Young, who was chief deputy under Lambert, was killed trying to commit a holdup. Before Young was killed he made arrangements with G. Clinton Greenwood to kill Terence.

Kern again had opposition in 1954 in Marvin Lake. Like a vulture, Lake was going around collecting campaign contributions on a long shot. He was telling people that if anything happened to Kern after the deadline for candidates, he'd be the sole candidate and get the office by default.

A lot of people didn't mind



C. V. KERN

playing a long shot. By contributing $100 they'd get back $10,000 if Kern had a fatal accident. So here was a vulture, Marvin Lake, who was hoping the sheriff would die so he could get the office.

Kern defeated Lake 73,439 votes to 14,047.

In 1956 Kern was unopposed for the first time and received 87,499 votes.

In 1960 Marvin Lake, the human vulture, again ran against Kern and was defeated 126,547 votes to 21,592.

In 1964 Charlie Nix again ran against Kern and was defeated 115,321 votes to 24,292.

So in eight elections Kern received a total of 663,861 votes, or an average of 82,983 votes each election.

In those elections the 10 opponents Kern had received a total of 193,315 votes, an average of 19,332 votes.

Kern's total was 470,546 votes more than the total of all his opponents or a majority of 63,651 in each campaign.

Kern again has an opponent this year. He's a who's supposed to be a retired FBI agent. So far we haven't met anyone who even knows him. So what chance would he have running against Kern? To do so would be throwing money down a rat hole and wasting his time.

Marvin Lake again tried to run against Kern. This vulture and parasite just didn't collect enough money to file for sheriff. But he did have enough money to pay his filing fee for constable against George Larkin, and so he's Larkin's opponent this year.

Air conditioning, heating and refrigeration is the specialized service of Atomic Air Inc., 115 W. 13th, which gives 24 hour service to commercial and residential customers. It is managed by Vernon Paul Lyles, son of Vernon and Dorothy Lyles.

The Lone Star Beer Co., operated by Neill Masterson at 1817 Ruiz, has a best seller in its Handy Keg Lone Star Draft Beer. It comes in a 12 ounce can with a ring tap, which is easy to handle, and its delicious taste makes the most of nature's best.

Sam Mauro, owner of the C. F. Meyer Stamp Co., the oldest in Houston, has recently moved his firm to its new building at 416 Studewood. The firm specializes in rubber stamps, corporation seals, notary seals, and gives one day service and free city delivery.

Albert Bel Fay, republican national committeeman, observes



M. L. P



J. W. L



CHARLI



G. CLINTON GRE

Mr. and Mrs. Holli
serve their wedding
Feb. 27. He's the wel
surance executive;
politician.

James H. Mitchum
eral Road, operates t
Detective Agency, (In
dles civil, criminal an
investigations and

2/21/68

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (62-3091)(RUC)

STEPHEN TYLER
PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT

Re telephone call from SA JOHN FOARDE, Legal Attache's Office, Mexico City, Mexico, to SAC KARL L. STEFANSSON, San Antonio, Texas, on 2/20/68.

Reference is also made to Legat, Mexico, LHM to Bureau, 9/21/67, captioned, "STEPHEN TYLER".

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 4 copies of an LHM suitable for dissemination. A copy of LHM is being furnished to Secret Service, San Antonio; and one copy to Secret Service, Austin, under cover of FD 376.

The confidential source abroad mentioned in LHM is SA JOHN FOARDE, Legal Attache's Office, Mexico City, who advised that an LHM had been prepared by Legat, Mexico, for the Bureau, 9/21/67, regarding subject.

Indices of the San Antonio Division are negative regarding STEPHEN TYLER.

SA FOARDE advised in view of the fact that subject had written the letter mentioned in the LHM and because of his unstable condition, subject may be of interest to the Secret Service.

No further action being taken by San Antonio.

1 ENCLOSURE

3-Bureau (Enc-4)(RAM)
2-SA (1-62-2919)
(1-66-1620)
BED:lat

62-104160-6214
NOT RECORDED
190 MAR 4 1968

ST. 109
REC. 30

MAILED FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Antonio, Texas
February 21, 1968

CONFIDENTIAL

On February 20, 1968, a confidential source abroad advised as follows:

Stephen Tyler, who was born February 24, 1934, in New York City, N. Y., was being deported from Mexico to San Antonio, Texas, via Braniff Airways, Flight No. 50, arriving in San Antonio, Texas, Wednesday at 5:30 p.m., February 21, 1968.

According to source, Tyler while in Mexico City, Mexico, on September 13, 1967, addressed a letter to the President of the United States and requested that it be mailed to the White House in Washington, D. C. The letter was a rambling letter which indicated that Tyler was a newspaperman and allegedly had some information regarding the assassination of John Fitzgerald Kennedy and the investigation being conducted by District Attorney James Garrison in New Orleans, La. President

Source indicated that Tyler appeared to be unbalanced.

At 6:00 p.m. on February 20, 1968, Special Agent Ernest Aragon, U. S. Secret Service, San Antonio, Texas, was furnished the above information by Special Agent B. E. Daffenbaugh, Jr.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-109060-6214

ENCLOSURE

Dear Mr Hoover: 9-22.1968

Please excuse the liberty I have taken in writing to you.

I know I can prove to Mr Mark Lane and Mr Harold Weisberg Author of "Whitewash" and "Rush to Judgement", that there was no Conspiracy in the Murder of President Kennedy. ...

What is meant by 'prove' is the facts I gleaned from these Authors own writings

I do need your Dept's help to advise me about the groups of people standing in the open doorway of the T.S.B.D. I refer to the Altgens Photo that questions if it is "Lovelady or Oswald" standing in the doorway.

Your Dept can advise

one of the man standing wearing
a emblem on the left side of his
open shirt? -- too, there seem to
be letters printed also in a half-
circle on this shirt!

I could, just as well wrote
in my story, that there is a emblem
on this shirt, but I am writing the
truth as I see it, and it isn't nothing
taken out of context.

I also would like your Dept's
opinion of the colored man sitting in
front of "Lorlady or Owned" is moving
with his right arm? -- he may be also
wearing a wristwatch.

The man is not watching the
Parade. He is facing East, and may have
moved in knowledge to a call, or a
wave from a friend. If this is so, then
his raised right arm would seem to -

blindness with the left side of the man standing behind him.

In my letters to some of these Authors, I wrote that in my opinion this is the right aim of the man sitting down, too, & gave the reason of that because no one sitting down would dislocate an another persons arm across his chest and under his chin -- unless when in Parade as in right in front of his position.

I never did receive answers from these Authors.

I pointed out to the Authors that when a rifle is fired, the bullet causes a suction that draws from the barrel only a slight wisp of smoke -- it is not strong enought to draw out a Puff of Smoke! too. If people were out to frame Oswald, -- why hid the rifle?

Also Oswald was right in the building

at the time of the shooting; but, there is no quotes, questions, or statements from him, of he asked of what happen, who was that, who did it, etc.

When on being search'd in the Morris House, Oswald never gave the Police a chance to find his Pistol, he pulled it out from his clothes -- that is not an act of a innocent man.

these Authors metion so many Gunmen that I wonder if the Authors ever heard of "dry runs" -- one behind the Fence, another in the T.S.B.D.B. and again in the Records Building --- these strangers to these positions would have to make at least 3 dry-runs each.

too I doubt it very much if these Authors carried their lunch in bags 27 inches high - or brought curtains rods, or fired a rifle! My conclusion is -

the only thing Oswald carried that morning was the rifle barrel!

It is beyond reasoning to think a man would wrap and cover up Curtain rods that early in the morning - what was he ashamed of -- a man carrying Curtain rods? Carrying Curtain Rods under your arm is harder than most people think. Because they are so light, in time your fingers will cramp because of the tightness of holding them up that way --- a rifle barrel because of its weight would sit more snugly in your hand.

I will point out to these Authors, the difference of the two groups of FBI men guarding the President. One group is riding on the running board of an open car. The others are in an enclosed Auto. These FBI men are more alert because of being inside of this Auto. the

men riding on the running board of the open car, may be more relax in body, but in mind.

I will never believe that Lee Oswald use the boxes on the easternmost window as a gun-rest. I do believe he used these boxes as a shield to hid from the searching eyes of the FBI men coming toward him from Houston St.

Mr. Hoover, I am very sorry I wrote so much, and hope I didn't take up too much of your time

Sincerely Yours
Don De Jug
33 Hillside Ave
Ansonia, Conn.

1-10
2-27-68
Act: 10X
2-27-68
NRII:

TRUE COPY

Feb 22, 1968

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Please excuse this liberty I have taken in writing to you.

I know I can prove to Mr Mark Lane and Mr Harold Weisbery, Authors of "Whitewash" and "Rush to Judgement," that there was no Conspiracy in the Murder of President Kennedy.

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Your Dept can advise--me if the man standing is wearing a emblem on the left side of his open shirt?--too, there seem to be letters printed also in a half--circle on this shirt!

I could, just as well wrote in my story, that there is a emblem on this shirt, but, I am writing the truth as I see it, and I want nothing taken out of context.

I also would like your Depts' opinion if the colored men sitting in front of "Lovelady or Oswald" is waving with his right arm? - - he may be also wearing a wristwatch.

The man is not watching the Parade. He is facing East, and may have moved in knowledge to a call, or a wave from a friend. If this is so, then his raised right arm would seem to--blend-in with the left side of the man standing behind him.

62-109060 - 6215

mcr 111

16 MAR 1 1968

2-27-68

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Mr. Hoover, I am very sorry I wrote so much, and hope I didnt take up too much of your time

Sincerely Yours

Don DeGreg--.
33 Hillside Ave
Ansonia, Conn. Original

February 28, 1968

REC 111 62-109060-6215

Mr. Don DeGreg
33 Hillside Avenue
Ansonia, Connecticut 06401

Dear Mr. DeGreg:

In response to your letter of February 22nd, the FBI, at the request of President Johnson, conducted a prompt, intensive, objective and thorough investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. All the material developed by this Bureau in connection with this investigation was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration, and the results of our inquiry were subsequently made available to the National Archives by the Warren Commission. The FBI has no authority to independently release any information in these reports.

With respect to your comments regarding the individuals who were protecting President Kennedy, such matters are within the province of the United States Secret Service and not the FBI. There were no FBI representatives in President Kennedy's limousine or in the car following it, and the persons to whom you referred were personnel of the United States Secret Service.

MAILED 19
FEB 23 1968
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of DeGreg. He requested information from FBI files concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. He also alludes to "FBI" personnel as guarding the President's limousine and in the car following it.

HRH:gky (3)

Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

55MAR 11 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

United States Senate

Washington, D. C., Feb. 26 *19*68

Respectfully referred to

Federal Bureau of Investigation

ack
2-28-68

REC-111

6216

12 FEB 27 1968

Robert F. Kennedy

U.S.S.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—45109-8

CORRESPONDENCE

TRUE COPY

Mr. Robert Kennedy Senator
New York
N. York

Dear Sir

I must tell you a little if you under stand a litle how your brother got killed. I was in the next room. tope floor. Hayward, Tex. The commies had the meeting tope floor Hotel, where no other people where sapose to be up there. There was to be 3 men who shot, at your brother. The Jew was there also Mr. Oswal stated he was working for the C.I.A.

I told Vic. Pres. Johnson in San Antonio Tex. your brother would be killed

At the Fiesta Parade in San Antonio Tex. I hollered at the Gov. of Tex. he would be shote at and The President. he tryed to get off his horse. at Handy Andy Super Market I told a Priest that Pres Kennedy would be killed, the C.I.A. - came in ran the priest out of there and stated thats what they will do. and Vic. Pres. Johnson wanted him killed. I was run out of San Antonio, Tex

I went to Tulso, Okla. I told 75 People who worked at the (W;) Plant that I could not save the Pres Life. also here in St. Petersburg Flo. They ran through a Building with a Auto be cause I tryed to save Pres Kennedy Life but missed me.

In a Trailway Buss, Bloomington, Ill. The Buss was helded 35 Minuted, There where over 20 Policeman. and I beg them, I wanted to save Pres. Kennedy life, and they wanted to kill me. I hollered this for 30 minuts. There where 4 C.I.A. People and they would not let the police get me.

Pres Johnsen. wanted Pres Kenned so he could get his Job. because he was a Roman Cat. and a yankee--

I told you a little

Fred Voelke
309 7th St South
St Petersburg--Flo
33701

ITC
2-27-68

ROBT

Hon. Robert Kennedy Senator
New York
N. York.

FEB 15

Dear Sir

I must tell you a little of you understand a little how your brother killed. I was in the next room. Top floor. Hayward, Tex. The communist had meeting Top floor Hotel. when we other people we have supose to be up Then was to be 3 men who shots at your brother. The Jew was there Mr Oswal stated he was working for The C. I. A. ... ...

I told Vic. Pres. Johnson in San Antonio Tex. your brother is to be killed at the Fiesta Parade in San Antonio Tex. I hollerd at the Gov of Tex. he would be shots at and the President. he tryed to get off horse. at Handy Andy Super Market I told a Priest that Pres. Ker would be killed, the C. I. A- came in ran the priest out There and stated Thats what they is to do. and Vic. Pres Johnson wanted him killed. I was run out of San Antonio, Tex

I went to Tulsa. Okla. I told 75 People to who worked the (W.) Plant that I could not save the Pres Life. also here in St. Peters burg Flo. they ran Through a Building a Auto. be cause I tryed to save Pres Kennedy life. but missed - In a Trailway Buss. Bloomington Ill. The Buss was holded 35 Minutes, There where over 20 Policeman. and I beg them. I wanted to save Pres. Kennedy life. and they wanted to kill me. I hollerd this for 30 Minuts. There where 4 C. I. A. People and they Wored Suits

ENCLOSURE 62-109060 - 1

let the police get me.

Pres Johnson wanted Pres Kennedy so he could get his job. because he was a Roman Cat. and a Yankee

I told Jew a little

Fred Vorlicky
309 - 7th St South
St Petersburg - Flo
33701

February 28, 1968

6216

Miss Naomi F. Weinstein
Office of Senator Robert F. Kennedy
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Miss Weinstein:

I have received the communication of February 26th, which enclosed a letter sent to Senator Kennedy from Mr. Fred Voelke of St. Petersburg, Florida, and wanted you to know I appreciate having this information brought to my attention.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE:
Bufiles contain no record of Fred Voelke. The General Investigative Division is checking with the field concerning Voelke's background and upon receipt of information, consideration will be given to interviewing him.

HRH:cae (4)

MAILED 19
FEB 29 1968
COMM-FBI

MAR 4 1968

APR 8 1968

5-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 2/26/68

The attached relates to a change of venue motion submitted by the defense in the trial of Clay Shaw, who is being charged by District Attorney Garrison, New Orleans, with conspiracy in connection with assassination of President Kennedy.

Since the attached was obtained from new media, no . . dissemination being made of same.

JFM:chs

wiss

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
FEB 26 1968

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

718PM URGENT 2/26/68 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) 3P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES ITEM, FINAL EDITION, FEB. TWENTYSIX INSTANT, REPORTED THAT ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEYS JAMES L. ALCOCK AND RICHARD V. BURNES FILED AN ANSWER TO SHAW'S CHANGE OF VENUE MOTION IN CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT BEFORE JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY, JR. ALLEGING SHAW CAN GET A FAIR TRIAL IN NEW ORLEANS. IN THE MOTION FILED TODAY, ASSISTANT DA'S HELD THE ALLEGATION CITED BY DEFENSE COUNSEL IN SEEKING A CHANGE OF VENUE ARE " TOTALLY IRRELEVENT AND UNRELATED TO ANY VALID REASON FOR A CHANGE OF VENUE. THE DA'S AIDES SAID SOME PARTS OF THE MOTION, WHICH CONTENDS SHAW CANNOT GET A FAIR TRIAL BECAUSE OF PUBLICITY ABOUT THE CASE, ARE "PATENTLY FALSE".

REC 3 62-109060-6217

1 1968

END PAGE ONE

87 MAR 8 1968

XEROX

FEB 1...

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

PAGE TWO

THE DA'S ANSWER DENIED THAT ANY OF THE GROUNDS FOR A CHANGE OF VENUE SET UP IN THE LA. CRIMINAL CODE EXISTS IN THIS CASE. THE ARTICLE QUOTED THE MOTION AS STATING "...TO HOLD OTHERWISE WOULD BE TO RULE THAT THERE ARE NOT TWELVE FAIR AND IMPARTIAL JURORS IN THE THOUSANDS THAT MAKE UP THE VENIRE."

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT JUDGE HAGGERTY SET MARCH FIVE FOR A HEARING ON THE CHANGE OF VENUE MOTION AND IN THE DISCUSSION THE SHAPE THE HEARING WILL TAKE WAS OUTLINED. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, SHAW'S ATTORNEYS WILL CALL A LIST OF WITNESSES, SOME FROM OUT OF TOWN, WHICH WILL PROBABLY BE FILED ON WEDNESDAY OF THIS WEEK. THE STATE WILL THEN HAVE A CHANCE TO CALL WITNESSES IN REBUTTAL.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT HAGGERTY INDICATED HE WILL THEN PUT SEVERAL PERSONS FROM THE MARCH JURY VENIRE ON THE STAND TO DETERMINE WHETHER THEY COULD BE IMPARTIAL. THE JUDGE SAID HE WOULD TAKE THREE OR FOUR PERSONS FROM EACH SECTION OF THE COURT'S PANEL.

END PAGE TWO

(2)

PAGE THREEE

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY WILL MEET ON THURSDAY OF THIS WEEK TO RESUME ITS PART IN DA JIM GARRISON'S PROBE OF THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT LAWRENCE HOWARD, JR. OF EL MONTE, CALIF. LEFT LOS ANGELES SATURDAY FOR NEW ORLEANS, BUT THERE WAS NO WORD ON WHETHER HE WOULD SHOW UP AT THE DA'S OFFICE TODAY. THE ARTICLE STATED THAT HOWARD HAD SAID OVER THE WEEKEND THAT HE WOULD VOLUNTARILY COME TO NEW ORLEANS TO TESTIFY EVEN THOUGH HE SUCCESSFULLY FOUGHT EXTRADITION FOROM CALIF.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

CORR-PAGE-FOUR-LINE-ELEVEN-AND-TWELVE ARE THEY-OVERLAPPED-- WHAT PAGE WAS THAT ---TWO - NO OK

BGM

FBI WASH DC

TU CLR

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

3

5-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 3/1/68

The attached relates to the pending trial of Clay L. Shaw, charged by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison, with conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy.

Since the attached has been received from news media, no dissemination being made of same.

JFM:chs

WCS/M

1

Ucs

FBI WASH DC

COMMUNICATION SECTION

MAR 1 1968

TELETYPE

FBI NEW ORLS

639PM 3-1-68 URGENT LWH

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS -
INFO CONCERNING, OO DALLAS

REMYTEL MARCH ONE INSTANT.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, MARCH ONE INSTANT, REPORTED THAT CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY, JR. TODAY APPROVED SIX OF SEVEN SUBPOENAES FOR DOCUMENTS SOUGHT BY ATTORNEYS FOR CLAY L. SHAW IN CONNECTION WITH THE HEARING ON THE MOTION FOR A CHANGE OF VENUE. THE ARTICLE STATED THAT THE ONLY SUBPOENA DENIED BY THE JUDGE ASKED FOR THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION FROM THE DA'S OFFICE. District Attorney's COPY OF ALL PRESS RELEASES, PUBLIC STATEMENTS AND SPEECHES MADE BY GARRISON OR MEMBERS OF HIS STAFF CONCERNING SHAW OR THE PROBE, COPY OF A LETTER IN WHICH GARRISON ALLEGEDLY COMMENTED ON THE FILM "RUSH TO JUDGMENT", COPY OF ALL

END PAGE ONE

62-109060-6218

REC-14 MAR 6 1969

MAR 1968

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

SUBPOENAES USSUED BY THE DA'S OFFICE FOR THE GRAND JURY IN THE INVESTIGATION, COPY OF AN INVESTIGATIVE REPORT DEALING WITH ALLEGED BATTERY ON JIM HICKS, AN OUT-OF-STATE WITNESS AND COPY OF ALL CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GARRISON AND JERRY FOOTLICKE, AUTHOR OF A STORY IN THE NATIONAL OBSERVER.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THREE NEW WITNESSES WERE SUBPOENAED AT THE REQUEST OF THE DEFENSE AND IDENTIFIED THESE WITNESSES AS LINDSEY RIDDLE, WDSU, FRANCIS JACOB, WWL AND ALLAN SENDERSON, WVUE.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE JUDGE HAGGERTY SAID ALL OF THE PERSONS AFFECTED BY THE SUBPOENAES CAN COME INTO COURT TUESDAY AND CONTEST THEM IF THEY FEEL THEY ARE OPRESSIVE OR UNREASONABLE.

NO MEMO BEING SUBMITTED.

END

BAP

FBI WASH DC

P

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

FBI

Date: 3/1/63

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-88336)

FROM: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (105-1513) (P)

SUBJECT: LESLIE NORMAN BRADLEY
IS - CUBA

OO: MINNEAPOLIS

Copies for information purposes are being furnished New York, Kansas City and New Haven, as these offices have or are presently conducting investigation to locate and interview BRADLEY. Copies for information are being furnished Omaha in the event that office is requested to conduct investigation in this matter in the future.

For the information of the Omaha office, BRADLEY's name has been interjected into the investigation of President KENNEDY's assassination by New Orlean's District Attorney JAMES GARRISON.

Attempts are being made to locate and interview BRADLEY in accordance with instructions from the Bureau and the Department; specifically, to account for BRADLEY's whereabouts on 11/22/63, the day of President KENNEDY's assassination. Should the Omaha

(3) Bureau (105-88336) (RM)
2 - Miami (105-7078) (RM)
2 - Omaha (Info) (RM)
2 - New York (105-42145) (Info) (RM)
2 - Kansas City (105-1827) (Info) (RM)
2 - New Haven (105-5814) (RM)
2 - Minneapolis
KJF:emh
(15)

C. C. - Bishop

NOT RECORDED
195 MAR 13 1963

MAR 12 1963

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

63 MAR 13 1963

Office possess information that BRADLEY is presently residing within that field division, no attempts should be made to proceed with an interview of BRADLEY because that office does not possess the necessary background information concerning this matter.

The following is highlighted at this time and should be noted in the event BRADLEY is located and interviewed pursuant to the Bureau and Department's request:

A review of Kansas City report of SA RICHARD L. ECKBERG dated 3/31/64 entitled "UNSUB; 1968 Beech Bonanza Airplane, VIN D5584, Registration # N724SB; ITSA" reveals as follows:

LESLIE NORMAN BRADLEY [redacted] mentioned in Kansas City report dated 3/31/64. On 1/13/64 Mr. JACK FLOURNOY, owner, Flournoy Flying Service, Municipal Airport, Wichita, Kansas, advised that BRADLEY came to work for him in October, 1963 as an instructor, pilot and worked for about one month when BRADLEY said he had to leave to go to see an attorney by the name of DONOVAN in New York City. FLOURNOY said that BRADLEY hitched a ride by airplane to Florida following his departure from Wichita, Kansas. The exact date of BRADLEY's departure from Wichita was not known or was not mentioned by FLOURNOY.

During an interview with BRADLEY in connection with [redacted] BRADLEY stated he was employed as a pilot instructor for FLOURNOY Flying Service sometime in October, 1963 and remained with this job until 11/23/63, at which time he stated he went on a six-week trip throughout the U.S., hitchhiking rides in airplanes as well as automobiles.

Further, in connection with investigation conducted relative to [redacted] a VINCENT DE SCOISE, JR. manager, Bay Harbor Air Service, Eppley Air Field, Omaha, Nebraska, advised as follows on 1/23/64:

He said that BRADLEY applied for a job with him around 11/20/63 and at that time BRADLEY indicated to him that he had lost his pilot's license and planned on going to Washington, D.C. in order to get it renewed. No other pertinent information is known at this time concerning BRADLEY's application for employment with DE SCOISE on 11/20/63, as this period of time was not relevant to the investigation concerning [redacted]

Also for the benefit of the recipient offices, DE SCOISE advised that in early January, 1964 BRADLEY could be contacted in care of JEFFREY BLYTHE, London Daily Mail, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, New York. It is noted that the New York office is presently attempting to contact BLYTHE concerning BRADLEY's whereabouts.

The contents of this airtel are furnished for informational purposes.

Request of the Bureau

By letter to Minneapolis dated 2/7/63 marked "Personal Attention SAC, Minneapolis" the Bureau designated Minneapolis as office of origin in this matter and mentioned on page 2 that LESLIE NORMAN BRADLEY's name has been interjected into the investigation of President KENNEDY's assassination by New Orlean's District Attorney JAMES GARRISON.

LL

MP 105-1513

The Bureau is requested to furnish Minneapolis any positive information it may have in its possession concerning BRADLEY's name being interjected into the investigation of President KENNEDY's assassination by New Orlean's District Attorney JAMES GARRISON. Minneapolis is not in possession of such information.

Assassination 'First Shot' Of Revolution In U.S.

By JOAN TREADWAY
Advertiser Staff Reporter

There is an attempt to bring about a revolution in the U.S., and the first shot of this proposed revolution was the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, a witness for the Warren Commission, also a Cuban exile, stated in Lafayette yesterday.

Dr. Carlos Bringuier, now a resident of New Orleans and formerly a Havana attorney, addressed local Rotarians on the Garrison probe of the assassination and events pertinent to it.

"I believe that Oswald definitely killed Kennedy, possibly as part of a Communist plot," Bringuier said. "The Warren Commission's one mistake," he added, "was in assuming immediately that Oswald alone killed Kennedy."

Bringuier further specified that, if the assassination was a plot, it was a Cuban Communist one. "Between the U.S. under Kennedy and Russia there was a 'cool off' situation," he said. "However, Kennedy had said he would return a free flag to Cuba, which Castro knew, so who had the most to gain by Kennedy's death?"

Knew Oswald

The speaker said he met Oswald in New Orleans prior to the assassination and knew him to be a pro-Castroite. At this time Baringuier debated Oswald on a television program there and Oswald admitted to being a Marxist. Bringuier said Oswald later stated, "I would like to kill Kennedy because he exploited the colored people of the United States."

Bringuier then asked the press and residents of New Orleans to call for a full investigation of Oswald, three months before the assassination, but he went unheard.

Though he believes it was a group plot behind the assassination, a Communist one, "without proof, you can't make accusations," he said.

Likes Hoover

Concerning Garrison's charge that U.S. high officials were involved in the assassination, Bringuier said, "I have full confidence in the FBI and in J. Edgar Hoover, and I believe that anyone who calls him a liar is himself a liar."

He added, "The worst thing

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

that the people of the U.S. could do now is to lose confidence in their government and officials. This is the only way the Communists could effect a revolution here."

Also, he cautioned against further riots in this country, saying, "If Communists are allowed to continue causing riots, people here will eventually suffer the same thing we in Cuba suffered, with this difference—you will have no other country to go to."

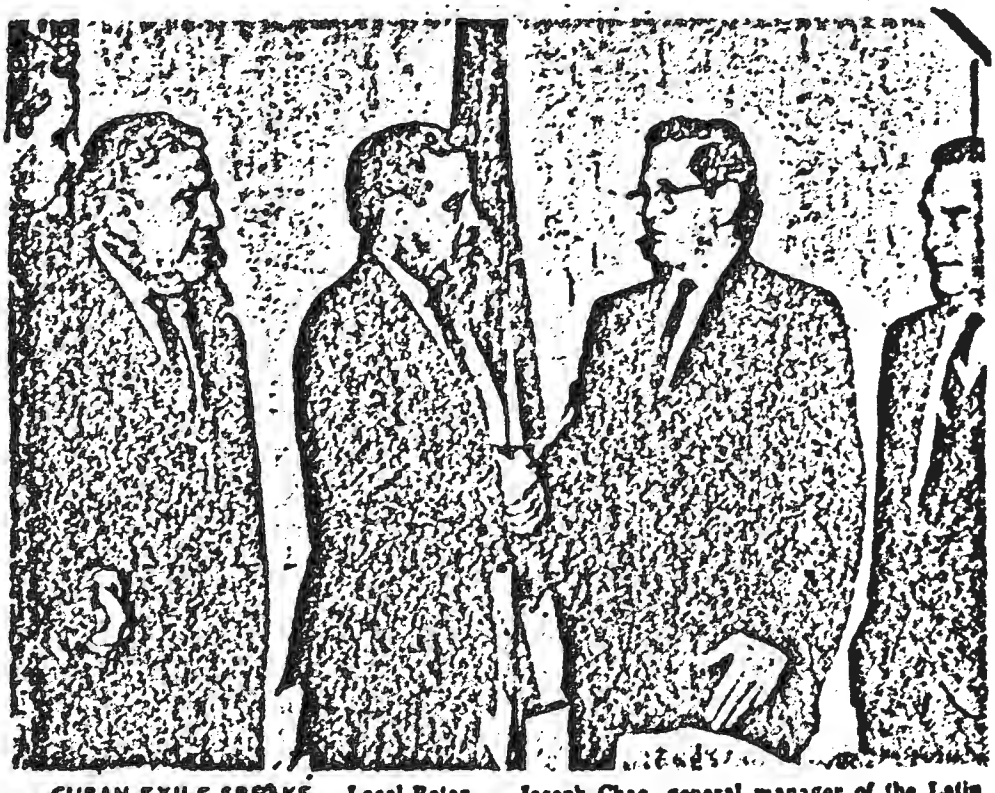
"Bringuier said Garrison asked him to work for him, but had explained politely that Oswald was an anti - Communist, not a Communist. "I told him he was crazy," he said.

Logic Debated

"Garrison tired to build up his point to me by saying 'anything's possible,' but with this logic," you could say Oswald was from Mars."

Others hit in Bringuier's speech were: Jack S. Martin, a star witness of Garrison, whom he said, had threatened a Cuban friend of his in New Orleans; Mark Lane, author of the anti - Warren Commission, "Rush to Judgement," whose pieces, he said were published in Communists newspapers; Harold Wiesberg, author of three books, one of whom Bringuier contested in a libel suit; and Ben Smith, head of Eugene McCarthy's campaign, who, he said, is registered as a pro-Castroite.

Bringuier stated, "When I say these things, I may lose many things, but I would prefer to die fighting than to become a coward in the U.S. If I have to fight Communism in this country too, I will; I love this land."



CUBAN EXILE SPEAKS — Local Rotarians heard Dr. Carlos Bringuier, a Cuban exile now living in New Orleans and a witness before the Warren Commission yesterday as he discussed the Garrison probe of the Kennedy assassination. Talking after the meeting were (from left): Louis Dez Valle, another Cuban exile now living in Lafayette; Joseph Chao, general manager of the Latin American Report published in New Orleans; Gerry Hamm, president of the Rotarians; Dr. Carlos Bringuier; and America Rosenberg, of San Juan, Puerto Rico. The Latin Americans were guests of Rotarian Bob Angers.

March 1, 1968

REC-20
X-105

6219

Mr. Bob Angers, Jr.
Box 52247-OCS
Lafayette, Louisiana 70501

Dear Mr. Angers:

I have received the clipping you sent me from "The Advertiser" of February 23rd. I was very much interested in Dr. Bringuier's remarks and appreciate your sending this article to me.

Sincerely yours,

MAILED 19
MAR 1 1968
COMM-FBI

1 - New Orleans

NOTE: Bufiles reflect limited cordial correspondence with Mr. Angers. The last being 6-67 when he wrote a favorable editorial regarding the Director's 50th anniversary. Bringuier, who fled Cuba in 1960, testified before Warren Commission 4-8-64 regarding activities of Lee Harvey Oswald as reported to him by various sources. He is a Cuban exile leader in Louisiana and has furnished his views on the assassination to various newspapers and groups before which he has spoken.
SAW:bjr (5)

54 MAR 14 1968
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

United States Senate

Feb. 27 68

Washington, D. C., _____, 19___

Respectfully referred to

Federal Bureau of Investigation

for attention and consideration.

Tolson
Delo[illegible]
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

EX-102

FEB 28 1968

Attn: Miss Busselle

Robert F. Kennedy

X-110

U.S.S.

2 ENCLOSURE

62-6220

3-5

FEB 28 1968

5 Feb

CORRESPONDENCE

February 25, 19
Manistique, Mich

Dear Sir:

The reply of LIFE magazine to my letter asking information abo
pictures which it publisned of your brother's motorcade in Dallas i
its November 24,1967 issue is enclosed.

Although the magazine states it published the pictures to give it
readers different views, it chose to comment in the cutlines about a
partially visible figure behind a wall, which it had studies made of
it didn't comment about the figure nearer the car, apparently with a
outstretched in a manner similar to that of a person using a handgu

The publication ,it would seem, would add to tendencies to be c
ical of J.Edgar Hoover and the FBI.

A stamped, self-addressed envelope is with the letter for its re
turn to me ,if you will.

Sincerely

Rose LaChapelle

Rose LaChapelle
Manistique, Mich.

62-109060-6220

ENCLOSURE

LIFE
LIFE BUILDING
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
NEW YORK 10020

EDITORIAL OFFICES
(212) JU 6-1212

Febr 20, 1968

Dear Miss La Chappelle:

We can well appreciate your interest stemming from LIFE's November 24 publication of views of several bystanders of the Kennedy motorcade in Dallas and the assassination. As we indicated in our report, the F.B.I. has seen many of these films and found in them no new clues about the tragedy itself. LIFE published them to give our readers several different views of how the President's motorcade looked along the route which ended so harshly. We're unable to provide you with any further information about the events or people recorded in these films, beyond the assurance that they contain no new evidence.

Sincerely yours,

Mary Cecile Ward

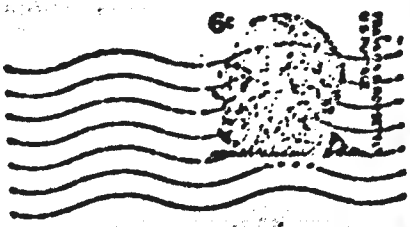
MCW:lp

Mary-Cecile Ward
for the Editors

62-109060)-6220

ENCLOSURE





Sen. Robert Kennedy
U.S. Congress
Washington, D.C.



Rose LaChapelle
Manistique, Mich
49854

CA-110
REC. 28

62-109060-6220

February 29, 1968

Miss Polly Busselle
Office of Senator Robert F. Kennedy
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Miss Busselle:

I have received your communication of February 27th, together with the letter from Rose LaChapelle of Manistique, Michigan, which she addressed to Senator Kennedy, the letter she received from "Life" magazine, and her self-addressed, stamped envelope.

In response to her comments, the FBI, at the direction of President Johnson, conducted a prompt, intensive, objective and thorough investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. The results of this investigation were accurately reported to the Warren Commission, and not one shred of evidence has been developed to link any other person in a conspiracy with Lee Harvey Oswald to assassinate President Kennedy. All available evidence and facts point to one conclusion--that Oswald acted alone in his crime.

Her letter and its enclosures are being returned.

MAILED 12
MAR 1 1968
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (3)

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of Rose LaChapelle. Answer above correlated with the General Investigative Division.

JBT:lkm (5)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 3/1/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY.

One copy of these newspaper articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

3 ENCLOSURE B

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 4)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 4)
1 - Miami (Encl. 4)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

REC 22

62-109060-6221

MAR 4 1968

C. C. Bishop
CC Rose

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

66 APR 1 1968

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Testimony Is Praised By Garrison

District Attorney Jim Garrison says that testimony given him by Lawrence Howard Jr. of El Monte, Calif., early this week was "honest and complete."

Garrison said the 32-year-old unemployed welder is not implicated in any way in his probe of the Kennedy assassination but that Howard had useful background information of interest to his office.

Howard was successful at preventing his extradition from California as a witness by Garrison, then volunteered to come here and testify.

Garrison said the importance of Howard's testimony grew primarily out of his experience as an anti-Castro leader in Florida in 1963.

The DA said his office has had many difficulties in getting witnesses to come here for questioning and that Howard's cooperation was unusual enough to warrant public acknowledgement by his office.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 14
STATES-ITEM
NEW ORLEANS, I

Date: 2-29-68
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION O PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-1

ENCLOSURE

FD-350 (Rev. 7-10-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SHAW LAWYERS SEEK SUBPENAS

30 Witnesses Wanted for Motion Hearing

Attorneys for Clay L. Shaw Wednesday singled out some 30 witnesses they want to testify in a court hearing that will determine whether or not Shaw's conspiracy trial will be moved out of New Orleans.

Attorney Salvatore Panzeca presented the list of names to the office of the clerk of criminal district court and requested that subpenas be issued for appearances Tuesday at the hearing on Shaw's change-of-venue motion.

Shaw, former managing director of the International Trade Mart, is charged by District Attorney Jim Garrison with conspiring to murder President John F. Kennedy in a case that will be one year old Friday. Shaw was arrested in Garrison's office March 1 last year.

The change-of-venue motion in turn accuses Garrison of a "well planned conspiracy" to prejudice prospective jurors. Defense attorneys claim a fair trial is impossible in New Orleans. They want the trial moved at least 100 miles away.

Subpenaes will probably be issued Thursday, stated Dan Haggerty of the clerk of court's office. Haggerty said names of witnesses cannot be released until they are made a part of the official record, and that will not take place until Judge Edward A. Haggerty sees them Thursday.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 17

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEWORLEANS, LA

Date: 2-29-68
Edition:
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-1811

ENCLOSURE

FD-350 (Rev. 7-15-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

TESTIMONY OK, SAYS GARRISON

Howard's Talk Called 'Honest, Complete'

Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison said Wednesday that testimony given him by Lawrence Howard Jr. of El Monte, Calif., during his visit here early this week was honest and complete.

Garrison said although the 32-year-old unemployed welder is not connected in any way with his probe into the assassination of President Kennedy, Howard had a useful background of knowledge concerning areas of interest to his office.

The importance of Howard's testimony, Garrison added, grew largely out of his experience as an anti-Castro leader in Florida in 1963.

It was apparent, the DA said, that Howard was interested in helping as much as possible with regard to the probe.

After successfully fighting extradition from California to Louisiana in January, Howard last week volunteered to come anyway.

Garrison said his office has had a difficult problem in getting many witnesses back into Louisiana so they can be questioned.

He said Howard's cooperation was unusual enough to warrant public acknowledgment by his office.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 25

SECTION-1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, I

Date: 2-29-68
Edition:
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-1031

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC 22

1 - Mr. Roach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Rosen
DATE: 2/29/68
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Putnam

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : D. J. Brennan, Jr.

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

This is to advise of allegation obtained by an Army representative from a reporter for the "Toronto Star" newspaper, Toronto, Canada, that President Kennedy's assassination was triggered by an offer by Senator Ted Kennedy (Democrat-Massachusetts) to pay $500,000 for the assassination of Fidel Castro.

On 2/23/68 Mr. Reis Kash (NA), Office of the Provost Marshal General, Department of the Army, volunteered that he had recently received a phone call from one Earl McRae of the "Toronto Star" and that, according to McRae, he and his newspaper are conducting an investigation of the President Kennedy assassination. In this connection, McRae stated that he was following through on an allegation that Senator Ted Kennedy had made an offer to pay $500,000 for the assassination of Fidel Castro and that this is what triggered the assassination of President Kennedy. According to McRae, Mr. Homme, Assistant Counsel for the Senate Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure had knowledge concerning this offer. McRae explained that the reason he had called Kash was because he understood that Kash had "a means of access" to Homme. When Kash informed McRae that he did not know Homme, McRae said he would not pursue this allegation any further. Kash said he could furnish no additional details. 62-109060-6222

REC 22 62-109060-105

Bureau files show that in 1965, we investigated Herbert Gordon Homme for Senator James O. Eastland, Democrat-Mississippi of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary. Homme was employed at the time as an assistant counsel for the Senate Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure of the Committee on the Judiciary. Investigation of Homme was favorable with the exception of information received concerning a [redacted] problem" [redacted]

PDP:mlm
(10)

CONTINUED - OVER

62-109060
55MAR 131968

6 - FBI

Memo D. J. Brennan to Mr. Sullivan
Re: Assassination of President
John F. Kennedy
11/22/63, Dallas, Texas

This matter has been discussed with the General Investigative Division. Allegations involving anti-Castro elements as being connected with the assassination of President Kennedy have come to our attention before. This has been a favorite ploy of New Orleans District Attorney James Garrison. It is felt we should not get involved in this latest allegation.

ACTION:

For information,

SUZIE D.
FRYE HALL #316
FRYEBURG ACADEMY
FRYEBURG MAINE 04037

February 1968

DEAR SIRS

I OVER HEARD A CONVERSATION ABOUT two years ago. Some one mentioned of A MAN NAMED THRESHOVAKA HELMANSKY Some KIND of A RUSSIAN Agent trying to ESCAPE to CUBA + he WAS supposedly linked with the KILLING of President KENNEDY ALSO of AN AMERICAN F.B.I Agent. NAMED FRANK MARTIN supposedly CHASING him. Nothing WAS ever mentioned About this in the NEWSPAPERS or on RADIO. Until Recently I met someone who ALSO KNEW About it threw their cousin who WAS AN Agent of yours. they told me that I WAS not suppose to KNOW Anything About this. Well it's pretty Absoutely I do. what I would like to KNOW is is this ALL true or is every thing I have heard

ITC: 2/28-68 mlw
ACC: DCL 2-25-68 mlw

CORRESPONDENCE 5

TRUE COPY

Suzie Sherman
Frye Hall #216
Fryeburg Academy
Fryeburg Maine

February 1968

Dear Sirs

I over heard a conversation about two years ago. Some one mentioned of a man named Treshovaka Helmansky some kind of a Russian Agent trying to escape to Cuba the was supposetly linked with the killing of President Kennedy also of an American FBI Agent named Frank Martin supposetly chasing him. Nothing was ever mentioned about this in the newspapers or on radio. Until recently I meet someone who also knew about it threw their cousin who was an Agent of yours. they told me that I was not suppose to know anything about this. Well it's pretty absoutely I do. What I would like to know is is this all true or is everything I have heard all a pack of lies?

Sincerely

/s/ Suzie Sherman

Waiting for your soonest reply.

REC 26 1-6223

3 MAR 5 1968

BOSTON, MASS. PM 21 FEB 1968

The F.B.I
WASHington D.C.

ITC: 2-28-68
mlb
ak: 2-27-68
DCL: mlb
mlb

March 1, 1968

REC 2 16223

Miss Suzie Sherman
Room 216
Frye Hall
Fryeburg Academy
Fryeburg, Maine 04037

Dear Miss Sherman:

Your letter of February 24th has been received.

In response to your communication, information in FBI files is confidential due to regulations of the Department of Justice. Enclosed is a booklet about our organization which I hope you find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 19
MAR 1 1968
COMM-FBI

Enclosure

98 Facts

NOTE: Neither the correspondent nor Treshovaka Helmansky is identifiable in Bufiles. Since correspondent is a young student seeking verification of an alleged comment made by an unidentified person several years ago and there are no references to whom she refers in the President Kennedy assassination, above reply is deemed appropriate. This matter has been coordinated with the Domestic Intelligence Division and the Assassination Desk in the General Investigative Division.

DCL:mlh(3)

62 MAR 4 1968

SPECIAL DELIVERY TELETYPE UNIT

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 2/29/68

The attached states twenty witnesses have been subpoenaed by the defense attorneys for Clay L. Shaw in forthcoming hearing, 3/5/68, on question of change of venue. District Attorney, New Orleans, attempting to bring Shaw to trial on charge of conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy.

Since attached has been received from news media, no dissemination being made of same.

JFM:chs

WCS/M

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 2 1968

TELETYPE

REC 22

Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

5-15 PM 2-29-68 URGENT DAO

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69 3P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS INFOR CONCERNING, OO:DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, FEB. TWENTYNINE INSTANT, REPORTED THAT ATTORNEYS FOR CLAY L. SHAW HAVE FILED SUBPOENAES FOR TWENTY PERSONS INCLUDING DISTRICT ATTORNEY DA JIM GARRISON IN THEIR EFFORT TO HAVE SHAW'S TRIAL TRANSFERRED OUT OF NEW ORLEANS. JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY, JR. IN ISSUING THE SUBPOENAES SERVED NOTICE THAT ANY OF THE WITNESSES GRANTING INTERVIEWS TO NEWSMEN WILL BE HELD IN CONTEMPT OF COURT. THE TWENTY PERSONS SUBPOENAED FOR A HEARING BEFORE JUDGE HAGGERTY ON TUESDAY OF NEXT WEEK ARE DA GARRISON, WILLIAM GURVICH, SIX ONE ZERO POYDRAS, FORMER AIDE TO GARRISON, PERRY RAYMOND RUSSO, FOUR ONE TWO TWO PRYTANIA ST., NEW ORLEANS, LA. THE STATE'S STAR WITNESS AT A PRELIMINARY HEARING FOR SHAW, MARK LANE, SIX ONE SEVEN DAUPHINE, NEW ORLEANS, LA. MORT SAHL, WHOSE ADDRESS WAS LISTED AS THE DA'S OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

END PAGE ONE

62-109060-6234

EX-105 REC 22

MAR 6 1968

(1)

79 MAR 14 1968

MR DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

HARRY KELLIHER, NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDING, AN ATTORNEY WHO HAS HAD NO PREVIOUS ASSOCIATION WITH THE CASE, W. FORD REESE, FIVE EIGHT THREE ZERO PITT, AN ATTORNEY WHO HAS HAD NO PREVIOUS ASSOCIATION WITH THE CASE, ED DEVENPORT, WWL RADIO, A NEWSMAN, ED PLANER, WDSU TELEVISION, A NEWS EXECUTIVE, GEORGE W. HEALY, JR., EXECUTIVE EDITOR OF THE STATES-ITEM AND THE TIMES-PICAYUNE, ROSS YOCKEY, WVUE-TV, A NEWSMAN, HOKE S. MAY, A STATES-ITEM NEWSMAN, JAMES L. ALCOCK, AN ASSISTANT DA, RICHARD BURNES, AN ASSISTANT DA, WILLIAM REED, WWL-TV, NEWS DIRECTOR, MAURICE I. ROUGA, NINE NINE THREE ZERO CHEF MENTEUR HIGHWAY, LOUISIANA NEWS INC., ALEC GIFFORD, WVUE-TV, A NEWSMAN, HAROLD LIDIN, TWO NINE FOUR FIVE BECK, FORMERLY WITH WVUE-TV, LOUIS IVON, AN INVESTIGATOR FOR GARRISON AND ROBERT JONES, WWL-TV, A NEWSMAN.

JUDGE HAGGERTY'S COURT ORDER TO THE WITNESSES SAID:

"THE LIST OF WITNESSES SUBPOENAED BY THE DEFENSE IN THE FORTHCOMING HEARING SET FOR MARCH FIVE NEXT ON THE QUESTION OF A CHANGE-OF VENUE HAS BEEN SUBMITTED TO THE CLERK OF COURT AND IS A PUBLIC RECORD AND IS, THEREFORE, OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

END PAGE 2

"I SPECIFICALLY AM CALLING ATTENTION TO THE PREVIOUS ORDERS OF THE COURT WHERE I HAVE ORDERED THAT WITNESSES AND ALL LAWYERS ARE FORBIDDEN FROM MAKING ANY EXTRA-JUDICIAL STATEMENTS OF ANY KIND ABOUT THE CASE. THESE TWENTY PERSONS HAVE BEEN OFFICIALLY LISTED AND SUBPOENAED, AND I EXPRESSLY FORBID THEM GIVING ANY INTERVIEWS CONCERNING THEIR FORTHCOMING TESTIMONY TO ANY NEWS MEDIA WHATSOEVER.

"I FURHTER FORBID ALL ATTORNEYS FOR BOTH SIDES FROM GIVING ANY RESUME OR SYNOPSIS OF WHAT THEY HOPE OR EXPECT TO PROVE WITH ANY OR ALL WITNESSES.

"THE PROPER FORUM FOR DETERMINATION OF THE LEGAL QUESTIONS OF WHETHER A CHANGE OF VENUE SHOULD OR SHOULD NOT BE GRANTED IS IN OPEN COURT, AND NOWHERE ELSE."

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE STATE WILL HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO CALL REBUTTAL WITNESSES AT NEXT WEEK'S HEARING.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT JUDGE HAGGERTY HAS SAID HE PLANS TO CALL PERSONS FROM THE JURY VENIRE TO QUESTION THEM AS TO WHETHER PUBLICITY ABOUT THE CASE HAD RENDERED THEM INCAPABLE OF MAKING AN IMPARTIAL DECISION.

NO MEMO BEING SUBMITTED.

~~E CORR 2ND LINE LAST WORD SHLD BE WITNESSES~~

END

WALLD

FBI WASH DC.

(3)

CC MR. SULLIVAN

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RED

MR. TOLSON
MR. DELOACH
MR. MOHR
MR. BISHOP
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. FELT
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. TROTTER
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MRS. KINOY

February 12, 1968

The attached copy of "Trial" contains an article by Professor Arthur L. Goodhart, "The Alleged Conspiracy to Assassinate President Kennedy," which makes reference to the FBI. The article appears on pages 49-52. Reference is made to the FBI on page 51.

nm

1 ENCLOSURE

ENC. BEHIND FILE

6225

REC-2

6 MAR 7 1963

70 MAR 14 1963

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 3/1/68

The attached relates to the pending trial of Clay L. Shaw, charged by New Orleans, District Attorney Garrison, with conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy.

Since the attached has been received from news media, no dissemination being made of same.

JFM:chs

P

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 1 1968

TELETYPE

REC 18

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW ORLS

3:40PM URGENT 3-1-68 MMW

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69 4PGS

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTOW, SIXTY THREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

THE NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE, FRIDAY, MARCH ONE INSTANT, REPORTED THAT ATTORNEYS FOR CLAY L. SHAW THURSDAY REQUESTED A SUBPOENA ORDERING ~~DA~~ District Attorney JIM GARRISON TO PRODUCE CERTAIN DOCUMENTS TO SUPPORT THE CONTENTION THAT SHAW CANNOT GET A FAIR TRIAL IN NEW ORLEANS. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE REQUEST WAS CONTAINED IN ONE OF SEVEN MOTIONS FOR MATERIAL WHICH DEFENSE ATTORNEYS HOPED TO USE IN A CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT HEARING ON A MOTION FOR A CHANGE OF VENUE.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, ALSO REQUESTED WERE SUBPOENAES FOR ALL STORIES BY THE TIMES-PICAYUNE AND NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM ON SHAW AND GARRISON'S KENNEDY DEATH PROBE SINCE SHAW'S ARREST ONE YEAR AGO.

END PAGE ONE

REC 18 62-109060-6226
EX-110
MAR 6 1968

62 MAR 14 1968

XEROX
1968.

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE DEFENSE ALSO REQUESTED TAPES OF ALL MATERIAL BROADCAST ABOUT SHAW AND THE INVESTIGATION BY THREE LOCAL TELEVISION STATIONS AND A LOCAL RADIO STATION. THE DEFENSE ALSO SOUGHT COPIES OF INTERVIEWS AND SPEECHES BY PERRY RAYMOND RUSSO, A KEY STATE WITNESS.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT ATTORNEY SALVATORE PANZELA FILED THE SEVEN MOTIONS WITH JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY, JR. ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON AND HAGGERTY SAID HE WOULD DECLINE ON THE REQUEST FRIDAY.

THE ARTICE REPORTED THAT SOME OF THE MATERIAL THE DEFENSE WANTS GARRISON TO PRODUCE IN COURT CONCERNS A MAGAZINE ARTICLE WHICH QUOTED GARRISON AS SAYING "THERE IS NO WAY THAT CLAY SHAW CAN GET AN ACQUITTAL." THE DEFENSE WANTS COPIES OF ALL CORRESPONDENCE WITH GERALD FOOTLICKE, THE AUTHOR OF THE ARTICLE WHICH ACCORDING TO THE DEFENSE APPEARED IN THE NATIONAL OBSERVER IN JANUARY.

END PAGE TWO

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT ALSO REQUESTED WAS THE ORIGINAL OR COPIES OF A LETTER IN WHICH GARRISON SUPPOSEDLY COMMENTED ON THE FILM "RUSH TO JUDGEMENT."

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT THE DEFENSE ALSO REQUESTED OF GARRISON COPIES OF ALL PRESS RELEASES AND PUBLIC STATEMENTS AND SPEECHES MADE BY HIM OR MEMBERS OF HIS STAFF CONCERNING SHAW OR THE ASSASSINATION PROBE; COPIES OF ALL SUBPOENAES ISSUED BY THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE FOR THE GRAND JURY IN CONNECTION WITH THE ASSASSINATION INVESTIGATION AND A COPY OF THE INVESTIGATIVE REPORT DEALING WITH AN ALLEGED ATTEMPTED BATTERY OF JIM HICKS.

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT THE SUBPOENA FOR RUSSO WOULD ORDER HIM TO PRODUCE COPIES OF ALL SPEECHES AND INTERVIEWS MADE BY HIM SINCE FEB. TWENTYFOUR, SIXTYSEVEN AND MORE PARTICULARLY, SPEECHES MADE AT TULANE UNIVERSITY AND AT A YMBC MEETING IN BATON ROUGE.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE OTHER MOTIONS REQUESTED MATERIAL FROM THE TIMES-PICAYUNE AND NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM

PAGE FOUR

NO 89-69

WVUE-TV, WVL-TV, WWL RADIO AND WDSU-TV

NO ~~LHM~~ MEMO BEING SUBMITTED.

END

BAP

FBI WASH DC

CC MR SULLIVAN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 28 1968

REC 18

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

4:46PM URGENT 2-28-68 MMW

TO DIRECTOR A62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69 1P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS -
INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE WEDNESDAY, FEB. TWENTYEIGHT INSTANT REPORTED THAT LAWRENCE HOWARD, JR., KENNEDY ASSASSINATION PROBE WITNESS, SAID IN LOS ANGELES AFTER RETURNING FROM NEW ORLEANS WHERE HE CONFERRED WITH ~~DA~~ District Attorney JIM GARRISON THAT GARRISON IS A "VERY FINE PERSON AND SINCERE IN HIS INVESTIGATION." HOWARD WAS QUOTED AS SAYING "I NOW FEEL HE IS DEFINITELY ON TO SOMETHING AND THE DIRECTION OF HIS INVESTIGATION IS THE RIGHT ONE."

HOWARD STATED HE SPENT FOUR AND ONE HALF HOURS TALKING WITH GARRISON "CLEARING UP A NUMBER OF THINGS" BUT DECLINED TO GIVE DETAILS.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

SL 102
REC 18
62-109060-6227

END

BJP

FBI WASH DC

MR. SULLIVAN

MAR 1968

MR DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

ENCLOSURE

62 MAR 14 1968

6-20 (Rev. 7-27-67)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

300A
HOWARD 2/27.HC
(DA-NE)
LOS ANGELES (UPI)--A WITNESS WHO CHANGED HIS MIND ABOUT DISCUSSING THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY WITH NEW ORLEANS DIST. ATTY. JIM GARRISON TUESDAY SAID HE'S GLAD HE DID.

"I NOW FEEL HE IS DEFINITELY ON TO SOMETHING AND HIS DIRECTION OF THE INVESTIGATION IS THE RIGHT ONE," SAID LAWRENCE HOWARD JR. OF EL MONTE, CALIF., AFTER HIS RETURN FROM NEW ORLEANS.

"I'D LIKE TO GO ON RECORD BY SAYING THAT MR. GARRISON IS A VERY FINE PERSON AND IS SINCERE IN HIS INVESTIGATION OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY," HOWARD TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE.

~~"I HAD AN ENTIRELY DIFFERENT PICTURE OF MM~~

"I HAD AN ENTIRELY DIFFERENT PICTURE OF MR. GARRISON AND HIS STAFF," ADDED HOWARD, WHO RETURNED FROM THE SOUTHERN CITY MONDAY, FOLLOWING A 4 1/2-HOUR CONFERENCE WITH GARRISON "CLEARING UP A NUMBER OF THINGS."

HOWARD, 32, A FORMER ANTI-CASTRO PARTISAN, DECLINED TO SAY EXACTLY WHAT HE TOLD GARRISON, BUT INDICATED HE CONVINCED THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF HIS NON-INVOLVEMENT IN THE ASSASSINATION NOV. 22, 1963.

THE WITNESS ORIGINALLY BALKED AT GOING TO NEW ORLEANS TO TALK TO GARRISON AND WON A SUPERIOR COURT ORDER THAT THERE WASN'T SUFFICIENT CAUSE FOR HIM TO BE FORCED TO TESTIFY BEFORE THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY AS A MATERIAL WITNESS.

THEN HOWARD CHANGED HIS MIND. HE USED A $395.40 CHECK FROM GARRISON'S OFFICE FOR EXPENSES FOR THE TRIP.

ASKED WHY HE CHANGED HIS MIND, HOWARD EXPLAINED:

"WELL, THERE WAS VARIOUS REASONS. FIRST, I WANTED TO CLEAR MY NAME AND I THINK I DID. TWO, IF I COULD HELP MR. GARRISON, I THOUGHT I SHOULD."

HOWARD SAID "I EXPECT THAT MR. GARRISON WILL RELEASE A STATEMENT WITHIN A SHORT TIME CLEARING MY NAME COMPLETELY."

EM-VR659PPS

62-109060-6017

ENCLOSURE
WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

7 MAR 1 1967

FBI

Date: 3/2/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

REC 23

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (89-75)

ASSASSINATION OF JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and four copies, and for Dallas Division two copies of a self-explanatory LHM re captioned matter.

In accordance with Bureau instructions, WFO is taking no further action at this time.

5 ENCLOSURE
(3) Bureau (Enc. 5)
2-Dallas (Enc. 2) (89-43)
1-WFO

RHS:llw
(6)

1 cc of LHM to USSS + CAO, Dept
3-5-68
JCG: dcs

REC 23 62-109060-6228

EX-105

1 MAR 6 1968

C. C. - Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

MAR 12 1968

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D. C. 20535
March 2, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Professor Paul S. Bauer, Adjunct Professor of Earth Sciences, The American University, Washington, D. C. (WDC), who resides at 4816 Tilden Street, N. W., WDC, telephone number 244-4166, mailed two letters, copies of which are attached to this communication, to the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on March 1, 1968. One letter is dated January 28, 1968 and is addressed to "Mr. Sigurdur Thorarinsson, The Viking Press, Inc., 625 Madison Avenue, New York, 10022," and signed "A. P. Kimbrough." The other letter is addressed to "Professor Paul S. Bauer, 4816 Tilden Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., 16, U.S.A.," and signed "Sigurdur Thorarinsson."

Professor Bauer advised that Sigurdur Thorarinsson, an Iceland geologist, is a personal friend of his who wrote an article in the February, 1968 issue of "Reader's Digest" magazine about the island "Surtsey," which formed as a result of a volcanic eruption off the Iceland coast on November 14, 1963. Professor Bauer was one of the first scientists to visit this island.

The letter from A. P. Kimbrough to Sigurdur Thorarinsson is self-explanatory and requests the date on which the first scientists from the United States appeared at Surtsey. Professor Bauer advised that he does not intend

(1)

62-109060-1228

COPIES DESTROYED
21 JAN 16 1973

ENCLOSURE

to respond to Kimbrough's request. Rather, he decided to turn information about this matter over to the FBI.

Professor Bauer stated that should any questions arise about this matter he would be most willing to furnish any information in his possession.

Professor Bauer also advised that he is a consultant to the National Council of Marine Science which is headed by Vice President of the United States Hubert H. Humphrey.

4008 Shannon Lane
Dallas, Texas 75205
January 28,1968

Mr. Sigurdur Thorarinsson
The Viking Press, Inc.
625 Madison Avenue
New York 10022

Dear Mr. Thorarinsson:

I was fascinated by your article in the Readers' Digest about the new island Surtsey and intend to read your book now.

This next is rather hard to explain but perhaps a brief outline will help. I have done a great deal of research on the assassination of President Kennedy, who was murdered in this city on November 22,1963. One of the interesting 'characters' interrogated in the subsequent Warren Report is a man named Albert Osborne and one of his family relates the statement that Osborne appeared unexpectedly for a visit at their English home. Mr. Osborne told this relative that he had flown from the United States to Prestwick, Scotland, with a group of scientists going to see Surtsey. As Mr. Osborne's story indicates that he departed New York on November 13,1963, and your article states that the island did not start appearing until the night of November 14,1963, one can see a discrepancy. This conflict in dates may signify nothing, but if coupled with the fact that the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the U. S. have no record of Mr. Osborne's departure from the United States and also with the fact that Mr. Osborne told his English relatives upon leaving that he was going to Spain where the authorities say that there is no record of Osborne entering (although some American correspondents of Mr. Osborne received mail from him apparently in Madrid), perhaps this date discrepancy will be important. My question is on what date are you aware that the first scientists from the U. S. appeared at Surtsey ?

Yours very truly,

A. P. Kimbrough

NÁTTÚRUGRIPASAFNIÐ
(Museum of Natural History)
P.O. BOX 532 – REYKJAVÍK
ICELAND

SÞ/GJ

Reykjavík, February 27, 1968.

Professor Paul S. Bauer
4816 Tilden Street NW.
Washington D.C. 16
U. S. A.

Dear Paul,

Surtsey has been mentioned in many connections during the previous years but the letter, a copy of which I enclose, is one of the more extraordinary. I wrote back and told the man that the first American scientist arrived a few days after the beginning of the eruption. I did not mention any name as I don't know whether you would like to be mixed up in this, but in case you want to give this man the exact date of the arrival of the first American scientist, you have here his name and address on the copy.

Best wishes

Sigurdur Thorarinsson

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 6229

PAGE NO. Entire Document

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

154

CIA

REFERRAL

2/29/68

AIRTEL

1 - Mr. Raupach

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for receiving offices is a true copy of a letter bearing the name "Fred Voelke" which was referred to the Bureau from the Office of Senator Robert F. Kennedy.

Receiving offices are to search the name "Fred Voelke" through indices to determine whether there is any background information for him which would reflect upon his mental stability. In addition, a similar check should also be made with local police agencies in the cities in which Voelke stated he has been. It is noted the current United States Directory of Post Offices does not list a "Hayward, Texas."

Results of inquiries concerning Voelke are to be furnished to the Dallas Office for coordination. Any pertinent information developed will be incorporated into a letterhead memorandum including Voelke's letter by the Dallas Office suitable for dissemination. In addition, copies of this letterhead memorandum should be furnished to the local office of the U. S. Secret Service. Handle promptly.

MAILED 24
FEB 29 1968
COMM-FBI

Enclosure

62-109060-6230

2 - Houston (Enclosure)
2 - Oklahoma City (Enclosure)
2 - San Antonio (Enclosure)
2 - Springfield (Enclosure)
2 - Tampa (Enclosure)

22 MAR 7 1968

KMR:dcs
(14)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO....

14 MAR 14 1968 TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE:

The Office of Senator Kennedy referred to the Bureau an incoherent letter written by Fred Voelke in which he stated he knows how President Kennedy was killed. He claims there were three men who shot at the President, and he also claims that he told President Johnson in San Antonio, Texas, that President Kennedy would be killed.

Bureau indices contain no reference to Voelke, and a communication has been directed to the Office of Senator Kennedy acknowledging the receipt of his letter. Receiving offices are being instructed to search subject Voelke through indices or any pertinent information, and upon receipt, consideration will be given to any further action.

TRUE COPY

Mr. Robert Kennedy Senator
New York
N. York

Dear Sir

I must tell you a little if you under staind a litle how your brother got killed. I was in the next room. tope floor. Hayward, Tex. The commies had the meeting.tope floor Hotel, where no other people where sapose to be up there. There was to be 3 men who shot, at your brother. The Jew was there also Mr. Oswal stated he was working for the C.I.A.

I told Vic. Pres. Johnson in San Antonio Tex. your brother would be killed

At the Fiesta Parade in San Antonio Tex. I hollered at the Gov. of Tex. he would be shote at and The President. he tryed to get off his horse. at Handy Andy Super Market I told a Priest that Pres Kennedy would be killed, the C.I.A. - came in ran the priest out of there and stated thats what they will do. and Vic. Pres. Johnson wanted him killed. I was run out of San Antonio, Tex

I went to Tulso, Okla. I told 75 People who worked at the (W;) Plant that I could not save the Pres Life. also here in St. Petersburg Flo. They ran through a Building with a Auto be cause I tryed to save Pres Kennedy Life but missed me.

In a Trailway Buss, Bloomington, Ill. The Buss was helded 35 Minuted, There where over 20 Policeman. and I beg them, I wanted to save Pres. Kennedy life, and they wanted to kill me. I hollered this for 30 minuts. There where 4 C.I.A. People and they would not let the police get me.

Pres Johnsen. wanted Pres Kenned so he could get his Job. because he was a Roman Cat. and a yankee--

I told you a little

Fred Voelke
309 7th St South
St Petersburg--Flor. 33701

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-6230

February 26, 1968

Miss Naomi R. Weinstein
Office of Senator Robert F. Kennedy
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Miss Weinstein:

I have received the communication of February 26th, which enclosed a letter sent to Senator Kennedy from Mr. Fred Voelke of St. Petersburg, Florida, and wanted you to know I appreciate having this information brought to my attention.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE: Our relations with Senator Robert F. Kennedy are well known. Bufiles contain no record of Fred Voelke. The General Investigative Division is checking with the field concerning Voelke's background and upon receipt of information, consideration will be given to interviewing him.

HRH:cae (4)

Tolson
DeLoach
Wolf
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

62-109060-6230

FBI

Date: 3/5/68

REC-42

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY.

One copy of these newspaper articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 3)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 3)
1 - Miami (Encl. 3)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

REC-42 62-109060-6231

NOT RECORDED
3 MAR 7 1968

EX-105

FILED

Sent _____ M Per _____

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shaw Granted Six Subpenas For Documents

Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. today approved six of seven subpenas for documents sought by attorneys for Clay L. Shaw in their effort to have the latter's trial shifted outside New Orleans.

The only one denied by Haggerty affected District Attorney Jim Garrison and his office. Approved were six relating to local news media and a state witness, Perry Raymond Russo.

SHAW, 54, is charged with conspiracy in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. A hearing starting Tuesday before Judge Haggerty will decide whether his trial will be held in New Orleans.

Besides the subpenas for records, three new witnesses were ordered subpenad for Tuesday at the defense's request. Twenty persons were subpenaed earlier.

THE NEW WITNESSES, all affiliated with local TV stations, are Lindsey Riddle, WDSU; Francis Jacob, WWL, and Allan Genderson, WVUE.

The subpenas approved by Haggerty today involve news stories appearing in the States-Item and The Times-Picayune and tapes of broadcasts on local TV and radio stations.

One applies to copies of interviews and speeches by Russo, who has testified he heard Shaw plot the assassination with Lee Harvey Oswald and David William Ferrie.

THE JUDGE SAID all parties affected by the subpenas can come into court Tuesday and contest them if they feel they are oppressive or unreasonable.

The one denied by the judge asked the following information from the DA's office:

—Copies of all press releases, public statements and speeches made by Garrison or members of his staff concerning Shaw or the probe. Assistant DA James L. Alcock argued that these are already public.

—Copies of a letter in which Garrison allegedly commented on the film, "Rush to Judgment." Alcock said this letter was printed in the New York Times and the defense submitted a clipping of this with its request.

—Copies of all subpenas issued by the DA's office for the grand jury in the investigation. Alcock said the criminal clerk's office is the proper source for these records, not the DA's office.

—A copy of an investigative report dealing with alleged attempted battery on Jim Hicks, an out-of-state witness who claimed he was beaten while staying at a motor hotel. Alcock said this was part of the state's file, and would not be made public.

—Copies of all correspondence between Garrison and Jerry Footlick, author of a story in the National Observer quoting Garrison as saying, "There is no way that Clay Shaw can get an acquittal." Alcock said the defense has a copy of the article, and the correspondence is irrelevent because Footlick is not eligible to be a juror.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS

Date: 3-1-68
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-6231

ENCLOSURE

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SHAW CAN'T GET DA DOCUMENTS

But Six Other Defense Subpenas Approved

Criminal District Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. Friday denied a move by attorneys for Clay L. Shaw to subpena material from District Attorney Jim Garrison, but approved six other defense subpenas.

The defense wanted the documents from Garrison to help prove that Shaw cannot get a fair trial in New Orleans. Shaw is charged with criminal conspiracy in the death of President John F. Kennedy.

A hearing to decide whether or not the trial should be moved from New Orleans will begin Tuesday before Judge Haggerty. The approved subpenas, which will apply to the hearing, affect local news media and state witness Perry Raymond Russo.

NEW WITNESSES

Judge Haggerty also approved subpenas for three new defense witnesses. They are Lindsey Riddle, WDSU-TV; Francis Jacob, WWL-TV, and Allan Gendorson, WVUE-TV.

Twenty defense witnesses previously were subpenaed to appear at the hearing.

Material sought from the news media consists of The Times-Picayune and New Orleans States-Item news stories, and tapes of broadcasts from three television stations and one radio station.

Also wanted are copies of speeches and interviews made by Russo, who testified he overheard Shaw plotting Kennedy's death.

MATERIAL DENIED

Among material denied to the defense were copies of all press releases and speeches made by Garrison or his staff members concerning Shaw or the Kennedy death probe.

Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock argued that these already are public.

Also wanted was the original or a copy of a letter in which Garrison allegedly 'commented' on the film "Rush to Judgment."

Alcock said the letter was printed in the New York Times and that the defense submitted a clipping with its request.

COPIES OF SUBPENAS

Copies of all Grand Jury subpenas issued in the Kennedy probe at the behest of Garrison were also wanted from Garrison. Alcock said the clerk's office is the proper source for such records, not the DA's office.

Also included in the defense request was a copy of an investigative report dealing with an alleged attempted battery on Jim Hicks, an out-of-state witness who claimed he was beaten while staying at a motel.

Alcock said this was part of the state's file and would not be made public.

The defense also wanted copies of all correspondence between Garrison and Jerry Footlick, author of a National Observer story quoting Garrison as saying, "There is no way that Clay Shaw can get an acquittal."

Alcock said the defense has a copy of the article, and that the correspondence is irrelevant because Footlick is not eligible to be a juror.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 6

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, L

Date: 3-2-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060 — 6231

EX-[illegible]

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shaw Bids for Evidence to Prove Fair Trial Risk

Asks DA Be Ordered to Produce Documents

Attorneys for Clay L. Shaw Thursday requested a subpena ordering District Attorney Jim Garrison to produce certain documents to support the contention that Shaw cannot get a fair trial in New Orleans.

The request was contained in one of seven motions for material which defense attorneys hope to use in a Criminal District Court hearing on a motion for a change of venue.

Also requested were subpenas for all stories by The Times-Picayune and New Orleans States-Item on Shaw and Garrison's Kennedy death probe since Shaw's arrest one year ago.

Similarly, the defense requested tapes of all material broadcast about Shaw and the investigation by three local television stations and a local radio station.

The defense also sought copies of interviews and speeches by Perry Raymond Russo, a key state witness in having Shaw held over for trial and indicted last year.

DECISION FRIDAY

Attorney Salvatore Panzeca filed the seven motions with Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr., Thursday afternoon. Judge Haggerty said he would decide on the requests Friday.

They followed closely the filing of subpenas for personal appearances by 20 persons, including Garrison, to testify at the hearing on the change of venue motion.

The hearing is scheduled for Tuesday in Judge Haggerty's courtroom.

Some of the material the defense wants Garrison to produce in court concerns a magazine article which quoted Garrison as saying, "There is no way that Clay Shaw can get an acquittal."

The defense wants copies of "all correspondence" with Gerald Footlicke, the author of the article, which the defense says appeared in the National Observer in January.

Also requested was the original or copies of a letter in which Garrison supposedly commented on the film "Rush to Judgement."

The defense claimed that the letter was reproduced in the New York Times as an advertisement for the film.

'LARGE PART'

An attached copy of the advertisement shows a letter signed by Jim Garrison. The letter says that Rush to Judgement "played a large part in convincing me to begin the investigation of the conspiracy which led to the assassination of President Kennedy."

The defense also requests of Garrison:

—Copies of all press releases and public statements and speeches made by him or members of his staff concerning Shaw or the assassination probe.

—Copies of all subpenas issued by the DA's office for the Grand Jury in connection with the assassination investigation.

—A copy of the investigative report dealing with an alleged attempted battery of Jim Hicks.

Hicks, an out-of-state witness who testified before the Grand Jury, claimed he was beaten while staying at the Fontainebleau Motor Hotel here.

The subpena for Russo would order him to produce copies of all speeches and interviews made by him since Feb. 24, 1967.

"More particularly," requested, the defense motion states, are speeches made at Tulane University and at a YMBC meeting in Baton Rouge.

The other motions requested material from:

—The Times-Picayune and New Orleans States-Item, 3800 Howard ave., through George W. Healy Jr., executive editor.

—WVUE TV, 1418 Cleveland ave., through Alec Gifford, news director.

—WWL-TV, 1024 N. Rampart, through Michael Early.

—WWL-Radio, Roosevelt Hotel, through Bill Dean.

—WDSU-TV, 520 Royal, through A. Louis Read.

LISTS 20 NAMES

Also Thursday the names of the 20 witnesses subpenaed by the defense for Tuesday's hearing were released.

They are:

District Attorney Jim Garrison.

William Gurvich, 610 Poydras, a former aide to Garrison who broke with him claiming the charges against Shaw were false.

Perry Raymond Russo, 4122 Prytania, who testified he heard Shaw plot the assassination with Lee Harvey Oswald and David William Ferrie, both now dead.

Mark Lane, 617 Dauphine, attorney and author of a book critical of the Warren Commission Report. He has been associated with Garrison in the assassination probe.

Mort Sahl, whose address was listed as the DA's office. A night club entertainer, he has been associated with the case in recent months.

Harry Kelleher, National Bank of Commerce Building, an attorney who had no previous association with the case.

W. Ford Reese, 5830 Pitt, an attorney with no previous association with the case.

Ed Devenport, WWL-Radio, a newsman.

Ed Planer, WDSU-Television, a news executive.

George W. Healy Jr., executive editor of The Times-Picayune and the New Orleans States-Item.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, I

Date: 3-1-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION O PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-6231

Ross Yockey, WVUE-TV, a newsman.

Hoke S. May, a States-Item newsman.

James L. Alcock, an assistant district attorney.

Richard V. Burnes, an assistant district attorney.

William Reed, WWL-TV, news director.

Maurice I. Rouga, 9930 Chef Menteur hwy., Louisiana News Inc.

Alec Gifford, WVUE-TV, a newsman.

Harold Lidin, 2945 Beck, formerly with WVUE-TV.

Louis Ivon, an investigator for Garrison.

Robert Jones, WWL-TV, a newsman.

FORBIDS WITNESSES

After the names were released Judge Haggerty issued a statement in which he forbade the witnesses from giving any interviews about forthcoming testimony.

The statement follows:

"The list of witnesses subpenaed by the defense in the forthcoming hearing set for March 3, 1968, on the question of a change of venue has been submitted to the clerk of court and is a public record and is therefore, open to the public.

"I specifically am calling attention to the previous orders of the court where I have ordered that witnesses and all lawyers are forbidden from making any extra-judicial statements of any kind about the case. These 20 persons have been officially listed and subpenaed, and I expressly forbid them giving any interviews concerning their forthcoming testimony to any news media, whatsoever.

"I further forbid all attorneys for both sides from giving any resume or synopsis of what they hope or expect to prove with any or all witnesses.

"The proper forum for determination of the legal questions of whether a change of venue should or should not be granted is in open court, and nowhere else."

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 3/4/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via - AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is a newspaper article appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY.

One copy of this article is enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

3 - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 1)
1 - Miami (Encl. 1)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

REC-74
62-109060-6232

ENCLOSURE

9 MAR 8 1968

E. C. Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

62 MAR 14 1968

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Trial Shift Hearing Tuesday

Attorneys for Clay L. Shaw have filed subpenas for 20 persons, including District Attorney Jim Garrison, in their effort to have Shaw's trial transferred out of New Orleans.

Garrison has charged Shaw, 54, with criminal conspiracy in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Most of those subpenaed are affiliated with local news media. Shaw's attorneys contend that he cannot get a fair trial within 100 miles of New Orleans because of widespread publicity about the case.

CRIMINAL District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr., in issuing the subpenas, served notice that any of the witnesses granting interviews to newsmen will be held in contempt of court.

All 20 were subpenaed for a hearing before Judge Haggerty starting Tuesday which will determine whether the trial will be moved.

The 20 subpenaed are:

District Attorney Garrison.

William Gurvich, 610 Poydras. Gurvich was an aide to Garrison at the time Shaw was indicted, but later broke with the DA and said the charges against Shaw are false.

Perry Raymond Russo, 4122 Prytania. Russo was the state's star witness at a preliminary hearing for Shaw. He testified he heard Shaw plot the assassination with Lee Harvey Oswald and David William Ferrie, both now dead.

MARK LANE, 617 Dauphine. Lane, an attorney and author of a book critical of the Warren Commission Report, has been associated with Garrison in his assassination probe.

Mort Sahl, whose address was listed as the DA's office. A night club entertainer, Sahl has been associated with Garrison in his investigation in recent months.

Harry Kelleher, National Bank of Commerce Building. Kelleher, an attorney, has had no previous association with the case.

W. Ford Reese, 5830 Pitt. Reese, an attorney, has had no previous association with the case.

Ed Devenport, WWL radio, a newsman.

Ed Planer, WDSU television, a news executive.

GEORGE W. HEALY JR., executive editor of the States-Item and The Times-Picayune.

Ross Yockey, WVUE-TV, a newsman.

Hoke S. May, a States-Item newsman.

James L. Alcock, an assistant DA.

Richard Burnes, an assistant DA.

William Reed, WWL-TV, news director.

Maurice L. Rouga, 9930 Chef Menteur hwy., Louisiana News Inc.

ALEC GIFFORD, WVUE-TV, a newsman.

Harold Lidin, 2945 Beck, formerly with WVUE-TV.

Louis Ivon, an investigator for Garrison.

Robert Jones, WWL-TV, a newsman.

Judge Haggerty's court order to the witnesses said:

"The list of witnesses subpenaed by the defense in the forthcoming hearing set for March 5, 1968, on the question of a change of venue has been submitted to the clerk of court and is a public record and is, therefore, open to the public.

"I specifically am calling attention to the previous orders of the court where I have ordered that witnesses and all lawyers are forbidden from making any extra-judicial statements of any kind about the case. These 20 persons have been officially listed and subpenaed, and I expressly forbid them giving any interviews concerning their forthcoming testimony to any news media whatsoever.

"I FURTHER forbid all attorneys for both sides from giving any resume or synopsis of what they hope or expect to prove with any or all witnesses.

"The proper forum for determination of the legal questions of whether a change of venue should or should not be granted is in open court, and nowhere else."

At next week's hearing the state will have an opportunity to call rebuttal witnesses of its own.

Also, Judge Haggerty has said he plans to call persons from the jury venire to question them as to whether publicity about the case had rendered them incapable of making an impartial decision.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS,

Date: 2-29-68
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-69
Submitting Office: N.O. 89-69

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-1233

ENCLOSURE

FD-36 (Rev. 3-22-61)

FBI

Date: 3/5/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY (89-41)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed for the Bureau are four copies of a letterhead memorandum pertaining to JERRY DON SUELTON, inmate, Oklahoma State Penitentiary, McAlester, Oklahoma, should it be determined that this matter should be disseminated.

Enclosed for Dallas and New Orleans is one copy each of the above letterhead memorandum.

Secret Service, Oklahoma City, has been advised of this matter.

12 ENCLOSURES

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 4)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 1) (Info)
1 - New Orleans (89-69) (Enc. 1) (Info)
2 - Oklahoma City
(1 - 89-41)
(1 - 66-2252)
HHB:vtm
(7)

EX-114 REC 55 62-109060 6233

4 MAR 6 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
March 5, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On February 23, 1968, the Warden of the Oklahoma State Penitentiary, McAlester, Oklahoma, advised the Federal Bureau of Investigation that Jerry Bon Shelton, an inmate of the Oklahoma State Penitentiary, presently serving time at the Vocational Training School, Stringtown, Oklahoma, had been found to be in possession of a considerable amount of papers, news clippings and other similar data relating to the Kennedy assassination. The warden advised that Shelton was being returned to the Oklahoma State Penitentiary, McAlester, along with the material in his possession.

On February 26, 1968, during an examination of the material found in Shelton's possession, a letter dated December 16, 1967, in an unstamped envelope was located. The envelope was addressed to Life Magazine, Incorporated, Rockefeller Center, New York City, New York, 10020. This letter is listed as follows:

"Dear Sir:

"I am writing in regard to information I have concerning the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. I was involved in the assassination plot and participating in carrying it out.

"I am about to make public for the first time ever the true facts surrounding this act.

This document is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-109060-6225

ENCLOSURE

"As I have already stated, I was involved and now I'm ready to face up to the consequences regardless of what punishment I may receive.

"Please contact me as soon as possible if you are interested in the story. I have written to District Attorney Jim Garrison, as well as the Secret Service but haven't as yet mailed them.

"I am no crackpot, nor am I an insane person. Please believe me.

"Thanking you in advance

"Jerry Don Shelton"

A second letter dated December 15, 1967, was found in an unstamped envelope addressed to Mr. Jim Garrison, District Attorney, County Courthouse, New Orleans, Louisiana. This letter is listed as follows:

"Dear Mr. Garrison:

"I have been thinking of writing you now for several weeks as Your the only one I know who really seems intorested in solving the Kennedy assassination.

"Mr. Garrison I know all you are seeking and please get in touch with me soon before it's to late.

"I am involved and will tell you and only you everything I know.

"This is no joke and I am by no means a crackpot or an insane person. Everything I will tell you is actual fact.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

The following description of Shelton was obtained from records of the Oklahoma State Penitentiary:

Name	Jerry Don Shelton
Race	White
Sex	Male
Height	5' 7"
Weight	144 pounds
Build	Medium
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Blue
Complexion	Ruddy
Date of Birth	April 10, 1944
Place of Birth	Chickasha, Oklahoma
FBI No.	759 523 D
Occupation	Laborer
Education	Ninth grade
Tattoos	"MOM" upper left arm; heart on left forearm; woman upper right arm; dagger right arm.
Marital Status	Divorced from Elaine Gilliam - Oklahoma City, address unknown
Children	None
Mother	Minola Shelton, 3158 Stonewall, Ada, Oklahoma
Brothers	Clell Shelton (41) Ada, Oklahoma, address unknown; Ted Shelton (29), 1420 Southwest 17th Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Bob Shelton (27), Ada, Oklahoma, address unknown; Bill Shelton (25) 1420 Southwest 17th Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Sisters	Bernadine O'Brien (38), Ada, Oklahoma, address unknown; Sue Johnson (35), Route 4, Ada, Oklahoma; Violet Slinger, (32) Route 4, Ada, Oklahoma

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

The records of the Oklahoma State Penitentiary further revealed that Shelton [redacted]

During an interview with Shelton on February 26, 1968, at the Oklahoma State Penitentiary with the Deputy Warden present, Shelton readily admitted writing the two letters to Jim Garrison and Life Magazine, which were found in Shelton's possession, on February 23, 1968. He said that at the time he wrote the letters he fully intended to mail them in order to get publicity from Life Magazine and further, to show Garrison how wrong he could be. Shelton said that he has observed that Garrison seems to be the gullible type who believes everything that anyone tells him. He said that from the volume of information he had been able to obtain from newspaper clippings concerning the Kennedy assassination, he thought that he would be able to convince Garrison that he was involved in the plot. According to Shelton, after writing the letters he had reconsidered and decided not to mail them. The letters had been in Shelton's locker at the Oklahoma State Penitentiary Vocational Training School at Stringtown, Oklahoma, since December 16, 1967, when he wrote them.

Shelton advised that he had absolutely no personal knowledge or information concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. He said that he had never been in New Orleans, Louisiana, or Dallas, Texas. He claimed that he did not know anyone whose names have been mentioned in connection with the Kennedy assassination.

Shelton advised that he enjoyed reading and simply saved news clippings as a hobby to break the regular prison routine and boredom.

FBI

Date: 3/4/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, HOUSTON (62-2115) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING
(OO: Dallas)

ReBuairtel, 2/28/68 and HOairtel, 2/23/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above, two copies for Dallas and one copy for New Orleans.

On March 1, 1968, MELVIN GRAY, JR. advised that he was going to Dallas for the weekend and at that time would discuss with his parents whether or not he desired to conceal his identity. On 3/4/68, GRAY advised he had no objection to being reported openly.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc-10)
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc-2)
1 - New Orleans (89-69) (Enc-1)
1 - Houston
JSW/sjm
(7)

C. C. Bishop

REC-78 62-109060-6234

12 MAR 6 1968

cc LHM to USSS
+ Dyer RAO (Cain)
3/24/68

54 APR2 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Houston, Texas
March 4, 1968

Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy,
Dallas, Texas, November 22, 1963
Miscellaneous - Information
Concerning

On February 23, 1968, Melvin L. Gray, Jr. and William W. Koye, 4009 Drake, Houston, Texas, furnished the following information:

On February 17, 1968, Gray and Koye were visiting the parents of Gray at Dallas, Texas. Gray and Koye are both University of Houston students majoring in psychology. Gray advised that his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Melvin L.Gray reside at 3756 Rockdale, Dallas. Since William Koye had never seen the assassination site at Dallas, Texas, Gray took Koye to the site. After surveying the immediate area of the assassination of President Kennedy and also in looking at the shrine that has been constructed near the site of the assassination Gray and Koye walked in the immediate vicinity of the shrine. Below the shrine on the same side of the highway and towards the overpass there is a picket fence. Behind the picket fence approximately 16 feet from the end of the fence and in a direction towards the shrine, Koye claims that he found a 303 Savage bullet which he accidently came upon by scuffing the soil. He pin-pointed the spot as being 16 feet 6 inches from the end of the fence and 7 inches away from the fence at that point. The bullet has been made available to the FBI. Both Gray and Koye stated that they doubted that the bullet had any significance as far as the actual assassination is concerned inasmuch as the bullet appeared to be in too good of a condition in that it was not weather worn or corroded. Gray stated that upon finding the bullet they returned to the home of Gray's parents and told his parents of their find. After discussing the matter with Gray's parents they returned to the site where they located the bullet and at that time made measurements as to the location of their find of the bullet.

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21 JAN 1993

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62-109060-6234

ENCLOSURE

Re: Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy

William W. Koye was born March 18, 1948, New Brunswick, New Jersey. His permanent residence is 427 Benner Street, Highland Park, New Jersy. He is a sophomore at the University of Houston, majoring in psychology.

Melvin L.Gray, Jr. was born July 20, 1947 at Dallas, Texas and he too is a student at the University of Houston majoring in psychology in his junior year.

Melvin Gray stated that he was considering advising District Attorney Garrison of New Orleans of their find of a bullet in the vicinity of the spot of the assassination of President Kennedy.

Gray also mentioned that he and Koya had taken photographs of the site where they found the bullet on February 17, 1968. He advised that the film was left at his parents home at Dallas, Texas and that if the film had been developed and pictures are available they would be in the possession of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Melvin L. Gray, 3756 Rockdale, Dallas, Texas.

FBI

Date: 3/7/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)(P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

Re Dallas airtels to Bureau, 2/21 and 23/68; Houston airtel to Bureau, 2/23/68, and Bureau airtel to Dallas and Houston, 2/28/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies of an LHM, and one copy each of four photographs described in LHM. One copy of LHM has been furnished to each of the Houston and New Orleans Offices for their information in view of their interest in this matter.

The information received on 2/17/68 was by RMT JOE C. HAYS, JR., who is a neighbor of the GRAY family, who at that time requested their identity not be revealed. The information obtained on 2/23/68 and 3/1/68 was by SA WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN at which time both Mr. and Mrs. MELVIN L. GRAY, SR., indicated they had no objection to their identities being disclosed with with respect to the information furnished by them and their son, but did indicate that they did not desire any publicity with respect to the information furnished by them.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED (CLOSURE)

REC-74 62-109060-6235

3 - Bureau (encls 14) (RM)
1 - Houston (62-2115)(info)(RM) (encl-1)
1 - New Orleans (89-69)(info)(RM) (encl-1)
2 - Dallas

RPG:jeg
(7)

1 cc of LHM with 4 photos & assoc. + Dept 240 (Crim.) 3/29/68 6 Knk

cc [illegible] 5132

MAR 9 1968

5 APR 1 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas
March 7, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On Saturday, February 17, 1968, Mrs. Sylvia Gray, wife of Melvin L. Gray, 3756 Rockdale Drive, Dallas, Texas, advised a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), in the presence of Mr. Gray, that their son, Melvin L. Gray, Jr., a college student, and another individual referred to as "Bill", a college student from New Jersey, had accidentally stumbled on to some information relating to the Kennedy assassination and were extremely curious as to what they should do with the information.

Melvin L. Gray, Jr., advised that he had visited the assassination site in Dallas, Texas, with his college friend "Bill" and they had found an unfired Savage .303 caliber rifle cartridge that had a copper clad lead nose projectile. Melvin L. Gray, Jr., indicated he had found that unfired cartridge partially buried in the soil some twenty feet from a drainage opening which he thought would make an "ideal escape route."

At the time Melvin L. Gray, Jr., furnished the above information, he expressed the opinion "that he was not satisfied" with the results of the Warren Report and felt that the truth of the assassination had not been disclosed. He remarked that although District Attorney James Garrison was the only one who appeared to be doing anything about the assassination investigation, he was not sure that Garrison's investigation could be relied upon. Melvin L. Gray, Jr., indicated that he had considered contacting Garrison about finding the unfired cartridge.

COPIES DESTROYED
JAN 9 1973

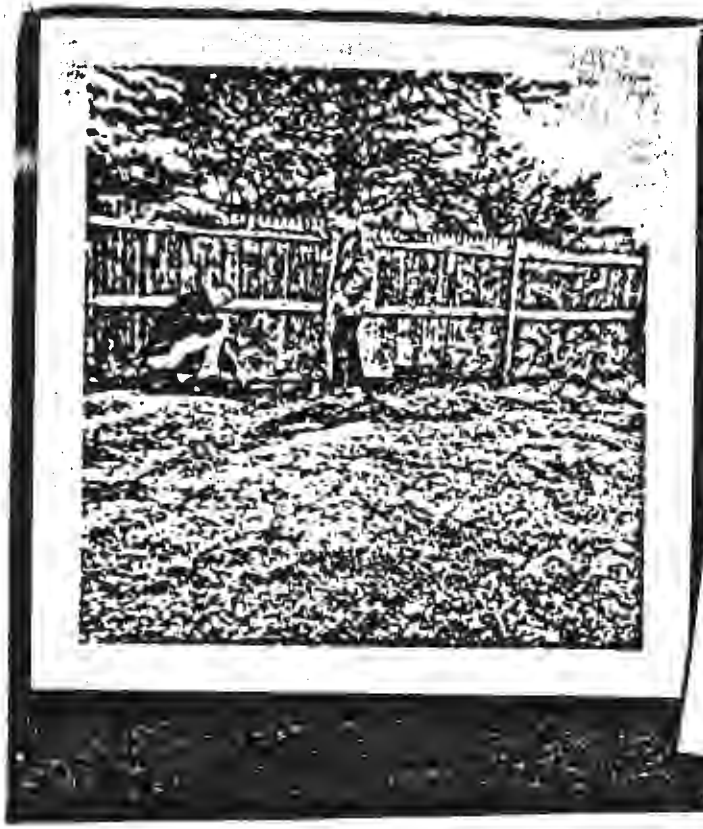
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ENCLOSURE 6

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

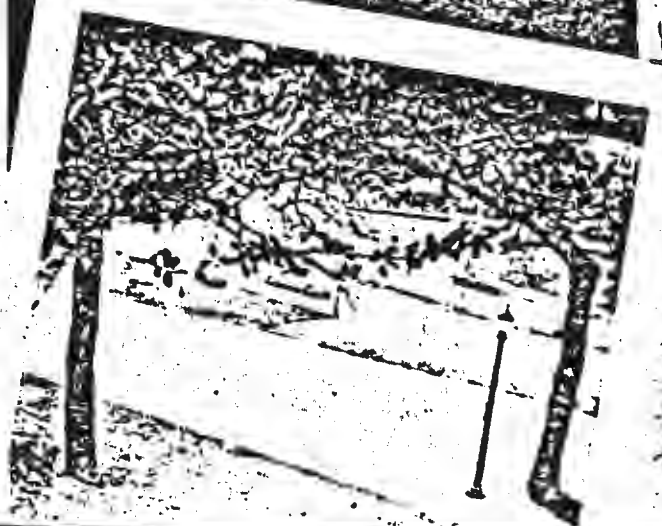
On February 23, 1968, Melvin L. Gray, Sr., 3756 Rockdale Drive, Dallas, Texas, advised a Special Agent of the FBI that his son, Melvin L. Gray, Jr., and his friend Bill (last name unknown) had both returned to Houston, Texas, where they were both students at the University of Houston. Mr. Gray stated his son could be located at 4009 Drake, Houston, Texas, telephone MO 5-3357. Mr. Gray stated that his son had taken the unfired cartridge back to school with him and that he felt his son would coopera.e and furnish same to the FBI.

On March 1, 1968, Mrs. Melvin L. (Sylvia) Gray, Sr., 3756 Rockdale Drive, Dallas, Texas, advised that on February 17, 1968, at about 2:00 PM., her son and his roommate at college returned to the residence and stated they had been to the site of the assassination. They exhibited a .303 unfired cartridge to Mrs. Gray and her husband and the four then decided to take photographs of the spot where the cartridge was found. Mrs. Gray furnished four photographs taken by her at the assassination site, three of which depict her son and his roommate at the location where her son and his roommate stated they found the unfired bullet.









ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU: 4

Bufile 62-109060
DLfile 89-43

COPIES DESTROYED

United States Senate

Washington, D. C., March 4, 1968

Respectfully referred to

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Attn: Miss Busselle

REC 55 6236

101

18 MAR 11 5 1968

CONFIDENTIAL

Robert F. Kennedy

ENCLOSURE

U.S.S.

ITC
3-6-68
O.U

KR:3-9-68
NEH:csl
1 rec
(JRO)

EX-109

33 MAR 6 1968

2/29/38

Mr Senator Robert Kennedy
State Capitol, Washington D.C.

Dear Sir

I am writing you in regards as I corresponded with you before about the Watersbuggs. All are out landed but one is still running.
There still busy in my Bedroom
I am sending you the Picture of the Tobaccorobin

Yours truly

A B Elmore

ltr
3-6-68
cat

cc: 3-6-68
NRN: cat

IARY F
UNDATION
OF THE

TRUE COPY

2/29/38

Mr Sanortor Robert Kennedy,
State Capitol - Washington D.C.

Dear Sir,

I am writing you in regards as I correspond with you before about the Watersbuggs.

All are outlawed, but one is still running.

They still buggin my Bedroom. I am sending you the Picture of the Tabrecord.

Your's
Truly

A B Elmore

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A.R: 3-6-68
NRN: cat
mrl

10 2060 62

1621 N.W. 82nd Ave. P.O. Box Miami, Fl. 33101

all I don't know how them course. But without suspi- and somebody could be in a

Continued On 5A, Col. 1

SUICIDE IN WOODS

A Boy's Secret Agony

By LAY GLASS
Staff Writer of The Miami News

Bernace Wallace, 13, lived with his parents, his two-year-old sister Bonnie, and his nine-year-old sister Belinda in a tri-level lakeside house worth upwards of $20,000.

He was known to the neighbors as one of the most polite boys around. He mowed the yard and washed windows for his mother and always kept a watchful eye on his little sisters.

"He was so outgoing," said one friend. "Not at at all sensitive."

But, two days ago, an agony gnawed at the mind of Bernace Wallace. He wrote a note and left it on the dresser of his room. He wrote another and tucked it in his dark sweater.

Then he rode away from the house at 1743 W. 80th St., Hialeah, on his bike with the high handlebars. He rode only a few blocks.

He peddled into a wooded area and parked the bike next to an abandoned Christmas tree.

He placed his wallet and a book on the seat of his bike and walked in 75 yards. Then he climbed 11 feet up a tree.

He pulled out a length of blue-and-white jump rope, tied one end around a branch, the other around his neck.

Then Bernace Wallace fell over backwards and died.

All day yesterday, neighbors and friends called to try to comfort the grieving family of Bernace Wallace. And they — and his seventh-grade teachers at Palm Springs Junior High — asked why and found it difficult to accept the explanation.

Police say he was worried about his school grades, that he mentioned fear of a bad report card in his notes.

But one of his teachers said: "Bernace was in good standing. His grades were average, certainly not bad.

"We are as shocked and perplexed as anyone. He was a nice kid and needed no counseling. Signs that lead to extreme measures like this never seem to manifest themselves, otherwise we could do something about it."

The Wallaces moved into the new lakeside development last summer. They had lived previously in Georgia and upstate Florida. Bernace's father, also named Bernace, works for a steel construction company.

Four months ago, the boy broke his nose while playing football.

The neighbor recalled Bernace's attachment to his sister Belinda and his good manners. "Good morning Mrs. So-and-So," he would say. He always referred to us by name.

"If one of us couldn't find one of our small children, he would offer to go and look for him."

Today — the day after the seventh-graders at Palm Springs Junior High received their report cards — Ber-



Alerted Miami Offic

By BILL BARRY
Reporter of The Miami News

The last sound on the tape is the sound of a slamming door.

It is a sound as loud and final as death itself. The men who slammed the door had just finished talking about the coming death of John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

It was Nov. 9, 1963 — two weeks before the President was assassinated.

The door slammed shut on the Miami apartment in which the men had been talking. Sitting on the refrigerator — hidden — was the Miami Police Intelligence tape recorder which had taken down the assassination conversation.

During the conversation, a State's Rights agitator told a Miami Police informer that Kennedy would be killed with a high-powered rifle from an office building. He said somebody would be picked up quickly, just to throw the public off.

He said that Kennedy knew he was a marked man.

The bugged conversation was arranged for one primary reason —John Kennedy was coming to Miami in nine days. The Miami Police were not about to have him killed here.

The Secret Service and the FBI were informed of the alleged plot to kill the President.

It happened that the FBI was then investigating Lee Harvey Oswald in Dallas. The President was due in Dallas Nov. 22. There was to be a motorcade through town on the traditional motorcade route.

At the end of that route is the Texas Book Depository.

On Nov. 1, and Nov. 5, FBI agents went to the house where Marina Oswald was living apart from her husband. The agents talked to Mrs. Ruth Paine who had taken in Marina Oswald.

Ruth Paine told the FBI that Lee Harvey Oswald was working in the Texas Book Depository.

On Nov. 9, Oswald wrote to the Russian Embassy in Washington and said: "The FBI has visited us here in Dallas. . ."

That was the same day the tape was made.

Miami Police had a bit of a sticky problem in getting the State's Rights agitator to talk about assassination for its tape recorder. The purpose of his visit here was ostensibly to talk to Miami "patriots" about forming a chapter of his State's Rights organization.

He was still feeling out the police informer whom he had first met only four months before. He came down from his Georgia home to talk about organizing, not assassination.

The informer led him on a long, circuitous route to Kennedy. And then he told about the plot. He said it was being planned by the hard-core underground — the terrorists — of the group. He stipulated that they were acting as individuals, and not as the agents of the political party.

The informer tried to persuade him to say where the assassination would be done.

The informer said: ". . . you may have figured out the office building, and all. I don't know how them Secret Service agents cover all them office buildings, or anywhere he is going. Do you know whether they do that or not?"

The State's Rights man said: "Well, if they have any suspicion they do that, of course. But without suspicion chances are that they wouldn't."

He told about a place in Washington where it could be done from. But then he said: "Of course, it is the wrong time of year. But you take pleasant weather; he comes out on the veranda, and somebody could be in a

SUICIDE IN WOODS

A Boy's Secret Ag

By IAN GLASS
Reporter of The Miami News

Bernace Wallace, 13, lived with his parents, his two-year-old sister Bonnie, and his nine-year-old sister Belinda in a trim, lakeside house worth upwards of $20,000.

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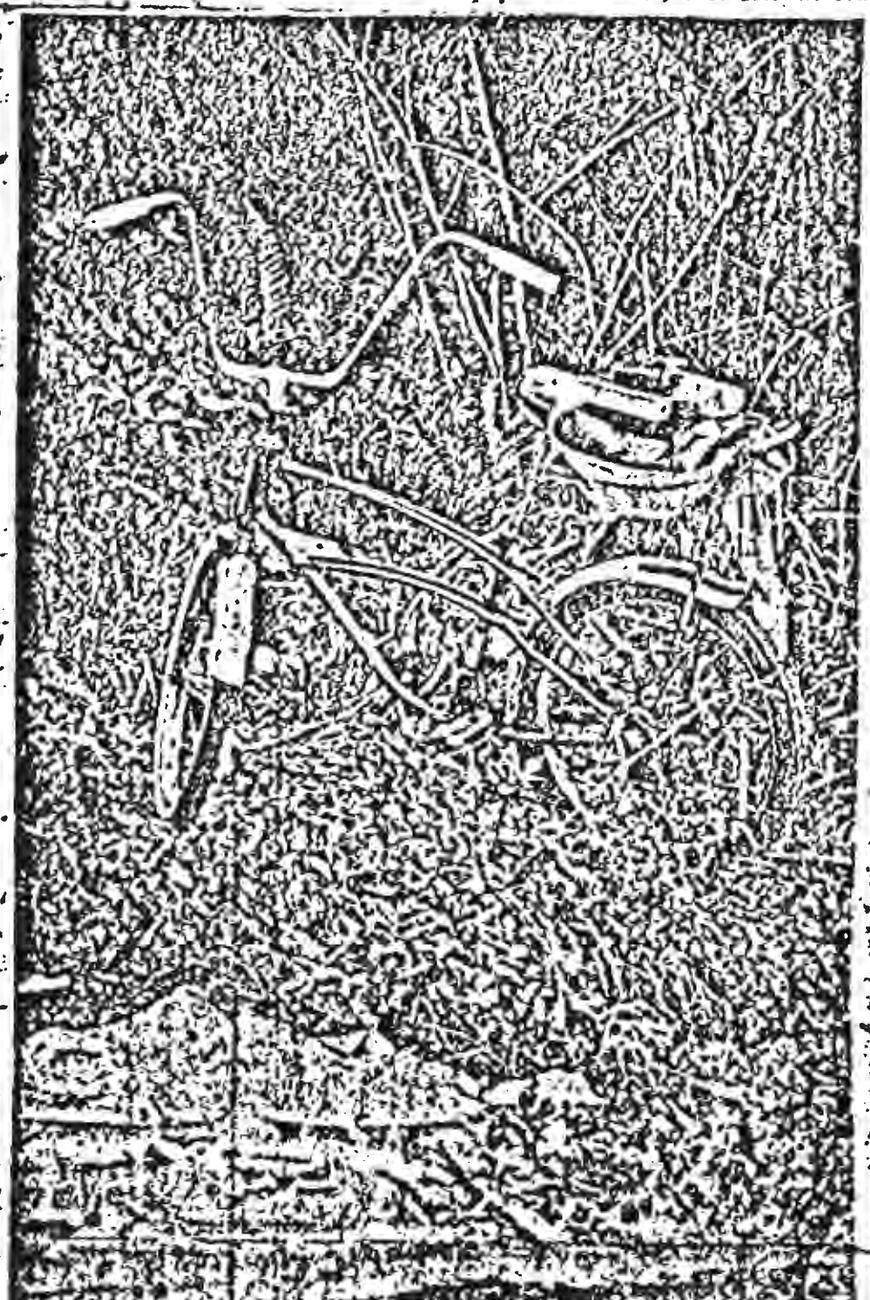
"We perplexed a nice counselin to extre this neve themse could do it."

The W the new ment last lived pre and upst nace's fa Bernace, constructe Four m broke his football.

The nei nace's att ter Belin manners, Mrs. So- say. He us by nam

"If one one of ou could of for him."

Today seventh Springs their re nace Wa the secr buried.



—Historic Police Photo by Det. Arville Dowd

Troubled Boy Left Bike, Wallet — and Died

Faces Get Lift Some Surpris

Assassination Tape Alerted Police Here

Continued From Page 2A

eret Service had reacted to the first shot fired that day, Kennedy would have been saved.

The Warren Commission said there were at least five seconds between the first shot which hit Kennedy in the throat and the second shot which killed him.

The Secret Service did not react quickly enough, the commission said.

the News sent a reporter to Dallas to write some stories about the city where the President was killed. The stories also told about the people who were raising doubts about the Warren Commission's conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone.

The stories were circulated in several sections of the country. One man who read them, knew of the tape and told the News about it.

They knew how it was to be done and they didn't protect him from it."

Dallas is known as the Southwest hate capital of Dixie. It is the home of the Right Wing. And ever since September, when the Dallas daily newspapers told the people Kennedy was coming, the hostility against the President was rising.

All the while, Oswald's rifle was sitting in Mrs. Paine's garage. She did not tell the FBI that it was there. She later said she didn't know about it.

After the assassination, the man who had done the talking in Miami got scared. He figured that he knew who had done it. And he figured that they knew that he knew.

Texas editor, Penn Jones, who has been chasing clues to the assassination for three years now says: "I think it was planned in Houston with operating headquarters in Miami, Louisiana, Fort Worth and Dallas."

Three weeks after the assassination, the man who did the talking in Miami, went on a trip which included stops in Louisiana, Fort Worth, and Dallas.

62-6234

AIRMAIL

US 8¢

LITTLE

19

Senator Robert Kennedy
State Capital
Washington D. C.

Personal - Attention

EX-101

March 7, 1968

62-109060-6236

1 1 55

Miss Polly Busselle
Office of Senator Robert F. Kennedy
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Miss Busselle: 1607 PO Box, [illegible] Post Office

I have received your communication of March 4th, which enclosed a letter and material sent to Senator Kennedy from A. B. Elmore of Miami, Florida, and wanted you to know I appreciate having this information brought to my attention.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 3
MAR 7 1968
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of Elmore. The enclosure to his letter to Senator Kennedy was a news clipping concerning a tape recording which is alleged to contain a conversation concerning the assassination of President Kennedy prior to this occurring.

HRH:cat (4)

NOTE CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

59 MAR 1 1968 ETYPE UNIT

NOTE CONTINUED:

This tape recording was made by the Miami, Florida, Police Department 11-9-63 of a conversation between one of their informants and Joseph Adams Milteer, an anti-integregation racist. During this conversation Milteer said plans were in the making to kill President Kennedy at some future date and this could be done from an office or hotel in the vicinity of the White House with a high-powered rifle. This information has been previously brought to our attention. Our investigation of Milteer showed no connection with the assassination, and information concerning the threat was disseminated to the Department and to Secret Service.

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 3/6/68

SUMMARY

Clay L. Shaw has been charged by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison with conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. His attorneys have moved for a change of venue.

According to the attached, the hearing on the motion began yesterday. News stories regarding the case from newspapers, radio and television stations, which had been subpoenaed, were introduced. Engineers and officials for television stations testified as to the range of the stations and size of audiences. Garrison was called to the stand and questioned concerning press release issued that day. He testified that he had endorsed Mark Lane's book, "Rush to Judgement." Comments concerning various individuals subpoenaed by the defense and/or Garrison are set forth.

Since the attached has been taken from news media accounts, no dissemination is being made.

WLS:lrb

WLS/mjl WOS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

MAR 5 1968

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

917PM URGENT 3-5-68 CDC

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE MISCELLANEOUS INFO CONERNING, OO: DALLAS.

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, MARCH FIVE INSTANT, REPORTED THAT THE HEARING ON THE MOTION FOR A CHANGE OF VENUE COMMENCED TODAY BEFORE CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY, CIVIL DISTRICT COURT, NEW ORLEANS, LA. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE THE MORNING SESSION WAS TAKEN UP WITH TESTIMONY FROM TELEVISION STATION ENGINEERS CONCERNING THE RANGE THEIR STATIONS COVER AND THE ACCEPTANCE OF RECORDS SUBPOENAED FROM NEWS MEDIA.

REC-23 62-109060-6239

ST 109

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT AS COURT OPENED THIS MORNING TWO NEW WITNESSES WERE SUBPOENAED BY THE DEFENSE AND IDENTIFIED THOSE SUBPOENAED AS MRS. ROSEMARY JAMES, A REPROTER FOR THE STATES-ITEM, AND RICHARD DOWLING, PRESIDENT OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS BAR ASSOCIATION.

END PAGE ONE

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

69 MAR 1 1968

THE ARTICLE REPROTED THAT TWO OF THE WITNESSES PREVIOUSLY SUBPOENAED WERE MISSING AND IDENTIFIED THE TWO MISSING WITNESSES AS MORT SAHL, WHO WAS REPORTED TO BE IN SAN FRANCISCO, AND HAROLD LIDEN, WHO IS REPORTEDLY IN PUERTO RICO.

THE ARTICLE REPROTED THAT THE FIRST BUSINESS WAS THE ACCEPTANCE OF RECORDS SUBPOENAED FROM THE STATES ITEM, THE TIME- PICAYONE, WWL-TV, WWL RADIO, WDSU-TV AND WVUETV WHICH CONSISTED OF NEWS STORIES REGARDING THE CASE, THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT PERRY RAYMOND RUSSO, A KEY STATE WITNESS WHO HAD BEEN SUBPOENAED TO BRING IN COPIES OF SPEECHES AND INTERVIEWS HE HAD GIVEN ABOUT THE CASE, TOLD JUDGE HAGGERTY HE POSSESS NO SUCH COPIES AND THE DEFENSE ACCEPTED HIS EXPLANATION.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE A BRIEF ARGUMENT FLARED CONCERNING A SUBPOENA DENIED BY JUDGE HARRGERTY FOR PRESS RELEASES AND OTHER MATERIAL ISSUED BY GARRISON. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE SHAW'S ATTORNEYS ARGUED THE MATERIAL SHOULD BE SUBPOENAED AND THEN ITS ADMISSIBILITY

COULD BE ARGUED. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT JUDGE HAGGERTY AGAIN RULED AGAINST THE DEFENSE ON THE GROUNDS THE PRESS RELEASES WERE EITHER IN THE MATERIAL SUBPOENAED FROM THE NEWS MEDIA OR WERE NEVER USED, IN WHICH CASE THEY WOULD BE IRRELEVENT BECAUSE THEY COULD NOT INFLUENCE PROSPECTIVE JURORS.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT FRANCIS JACOBS, CHIEF ENGINEER FOR WWL-TV, LINDSAY G. RIDDLE, CHIEF ENGINEER FOR WDSU-TV, AND ALLAN GUNDERSON, CHIEF ENGINEER FOR WVUE-TV, TESTIFIED CONCERNING THE RANGE OF THEIR RESPECTIVE STATIONS, ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, DEFENSE ATTORNEY IRVIN DYMOND ATTEMPTED TO OBTAIN INFORMATION FROM THESE WITNESSES ABOUT HOW MANY PERSONS ARE ACTUALLY IN THEIR VIEWING AUDIENCES. ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY ALCOCK OBJECTED AND THE COURT RULED THAT THIS WAS IN THE FIELD OF SALES PROMOTION AND MARKETING. DEFENSE ATTORNEY DYMOND THEN ASKED THAT THE SALES PROMOTION MANAGERS OF THE THREE TV STATIONS BE SUBPONEAED AND JUDGE HAGGERTY AGREED TO THE SUBPOENAES.

END PAGE THREE

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES ITEM, FINAL EDITION, MARCH FIVE INSTANT, REPORTED THAT AS COURT RESUMED AFTER NOON RECESS, JUDGE HAGGERTY RULED ADMISSABLE AS EVIDENCE A REPORT PREPARED BY AMERICAN RESEARCH BUREAU ON THE NUMBER OF NEWS PROGRAM VIEWERS IN THE AREA AND IN SO DOING OVER-RULED OBJECTIONS BY THE STATE THAT THE REPORT IS HEARSAY.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, JOHN DOLAN, SALES MANAGER OF WDSU-TV, TESTIFIED THAT THE REPORT SHOWS AN AVERAGE OF EIGHTY-EIGHT THOUSAND HOMES TUNED TO A TELEVISION NEWS PROGRAM AT SIX PM DURING A SAMPLE PERIOD BETWEEN NOV. ONE AND NOV. TWENTYEIGHT LAST YEAR, WHICH HE CLAIMED REPRESENTS ONE HUNDRED TWENTYNINE THOUSAND ADULTS. ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY ALCOCK IN CROSS EXAMINATION OF DOLAN QUESTIONED HIM CONCERNING METHODS USED IN CONDUCTING THE SURVEY. DOLAN TESTIFIED THAT THE TOTAL FIGURE WAS PROJECTED FROM A SAMPLE OF NINE HUNDRED EIGHTEEN PERSONS.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT JACK LONG, GENERAL SALES MANAGER OF WVUE-TV, DESCRIBED A MARKETING-TYPE MAP WHICH SHOWS CHANNEL TWELVE AUDIENCE COVERAGE WHICH WAS INTRODUCED IN EVIDENCE.

END PAGE FOUR

PAGE FIVE

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT DISTRICT ATTORNEY GARRISON WAS CALLED TO THE STAND AND WAS QUESTIONED BY DEFENSE ATTORNEY DYMOND CONCERNING A PRESS RELEASE GARRISON ISSUED TODAY TO THE EFFECT THAT THE HEARING WAS FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONFUSING THE PUBLIC. GARRISON ADMITTED ISSUING A PRESS RELEASE WITH ROUTINE DISTRIBUTION TO TELEVISION, NEWSPAPERS, RADIO AND NATIONAL WIRE SERVICES.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT SHAW'S ATTORNEY ACCUSED GARRISON OF VIOLATING GUIDELINES SET UP BY THE JUDGE RESTRICTING PUBLICITY ABOUT THE CASE. JUDGE HAGGERTY REPLIED THAT ALLEGATIONS ON VIOLATION OF THE GUIDELINES WILL BE HEARD WHEN AND IF THE CASE IS TRIED.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE DYMOND TOLD THE COURT THAT HIS CLIENT IS ACCUSED OF CONSPIRING TO KILL PRESIDENT KENNEDY. HE SAID THE STATE FIRST HAS TO PROVE IN THIS CASE THAT "A CONSPIRACY EXISTED AND INDOCTRINATING THE PUBLIC TO THE EFFECT THAT A CONSPIRACY DID EXIST, IF SUCCESSFUL, HAS REMOVED ONE ELEMENT THAT THE STATE WOULD HAVE TO PROVE IN COURT."

END PAGE FIVE

DEFENSE ATTORNEY DYMOND ALSO QUESTIONED GARRISON AS TO WHETHER HE HAD ENDORSED THE BOOK "RUSH TO JUDGMENT" BY MARK LANE, WHICH GARRISON ADMITTED ENDORSING. DYMOND SHOWED GARRISON A COPY OF A LETTER WHICH PURPORTED TO BE AN ENDORSEMENT BY GARRISON OF THE LANE BOOK WHICH APPEARED IN A NEW YORK TIMES STORY AND AFTER ARGUMENT. JUDGE HAGGERTY RULED HE WOULD ADMIT THE LETTER BUT THAT OBJECTIONS OF THE STATE WOULD BE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, DEFENSE ATTORNEY WILLIAM WEGMAN ARGUED THAT ONE OF THE "CRUCIAL ISSUES" IS THE DEFENSE ALLEGATION THAT GARRISON HAS CREATED SUCH AN ATMOSPHERE OF FEAR IN NEW ORLEANS THAT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO GET BACK CERTAIN DEFENSE WITNESSES.

THE ARTICLE ALSO REPORTED THAT GORDON NOVEL, PREVIOUSLY SUBPOENAED BY GARRISON AS A WITNESS IN THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION PROBE, WAS RELEASED FROM JAIL ON FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS BOND AFTER BEING ORDERED HELD FOR NEW ORLEANS AUTHORITIES BY A COLUMBUS, OHIO COURT. ACCORDING TO THE

END PAGE SIX

ARTICLE A COLUMBUS JUDGE SAID THE CURRENT SUBPOENA COMPLIES WITH A UNIFORM ACT HONORED BY BOTH STATES. IT GRANTS NOVEL IMMUNITY FROM ANY PAST ACTS HE MAY HAVE COMMITTED IN LA. Louisiana Memo

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

BAP

FBI WASH DC

TUCLRP

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 3/7/68

Clay L. Shaw has been charged by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison with conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. A hearing on a motion for a change of venue, continued for the second day, yesterday.

The attached sets forth information concerning yesterday's hearing, as it was reported by local news media. The defense continued in its efforts to show that Shaw could not obtain a fair trial in New Orleans.

Since the attached was taken from news media, no dissemination is being made.

WLS:lrb

WLS/WLS

WLD

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 7 1968

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

1104PM URGENT 3-6-68-CDC

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, MARCH SIX INSTANT, REPORTED THAT ATTORNEYS FOR CLAY L. SHAW FILED A MOTION TODAY TO SUBPOENA EVERY PERSON WHOSE NAME IS NOW IN THE JURY WHEEL, ABOUT SEVEN HUNDRED TO EIGHT HUNDRED PERSONS, IN THE HEARING ON MOVING SHAW'S TRIAL OUTSIDE NEW ORLEANS. JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY, JR. SAID HE WILL RULE ON THE MOTION THIS AFTERNOON. EX-105 REC-33 62-109060-6238

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT ATTORNEYS FOR SHAW TODAY PARADED NEWSMEN AND NEWS EXECUTIVES IN AN EFFORT TO PROVE THAT THE SHAW TRIAL SHOULD BE REMOVED FROM NEW ORLEANS.

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT THE HEARING TODAY WAS MARKED, AS WAS YESTERDAY'S OPENING BY CLASHES BETWEEN JUDGE HAGGERTY AND DEFENSE ATTORNEYS ON WHETHER PUBLICITY ABOUT

END PAGE ONE

62 MAR 15 1968

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

MARY FERRELL

DA JIM GARRISON'S ASSASSINATION IMVESTIGATION IS DISTINGUISHABLE FPOM HIS CASE AGAINST SHAW. THE ARTICLE SAID THE DEFENSE CONTENDS THAT ALL PUBLICITY ABOUT THE ASSASSINATION PROBE HARMS SHAW'S CHANCES OF GETTING A FAIR TRIAL. THE ARTICLE STATED THAT GARRISON SAYS HE HAS BEEN CAREFUL NO TO SAY ANYTHING ABOUT SHAW'S CHARGES AND THAT NOTHING ELSE IS RELEVANT TO THE CHANGE OF VENUE MOTION. THE ARTICLE STATED THE JUDGE HAS THUS FAR SUPPORTED GARRISON ON THIS ISSUE.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT DAVID WAGENVOORD, PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER OF WWOM-TV AND RADIO, WAS QUESTIONED ABOUT A "HOT SEAT" TELEVISION SHOW DURING WHICH COMEDIAN MORT SAHL AND AUTHOR MARK LANE WERE QUESTIQNED ON THE GARRISON PROBE BY WAGENVOORD AND A RADIO PROGRAM CONSISTING OF A TAPE OF AN INTERVIEW BY NEWSMEN OF GARRISON AND A RAMPARTS MAGAZINE WRITER.

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT THE DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN JUDGE HAGGERTY AND DEFENSE ATTORNEY WEGMANN RESULTED FROM A

END PAGE TWO

DECISION BY THE JUDGE NOT TO ADMIT THE RADIO TAPE AS EVIDENCE UNTIL IT HAD BEEN DETERMINED HOW MUCH OF THE TAPE WAS USED ON THE AIR. WEGMANN CONTENDED IT DID NOT MATTER HOW MUCH OF THE TAPE WAS USED, THAT IT IS ADMISSABLE IF EVEN ONE PERSON ELIGIBLE TO BECOME A JUROR WAS ATTENDING THE PRESS CONFERENCE ON DEC. TWENTYSIX. WEGMANN CONTENDED THAT EVEN IF GARRISON TALKED ABOUT THE CASE TO ONE PROSPECTIVE JUROT IN A BARROOM THAT WOULD HAVE A BEARING ON THE CHANGE OF VENUE HEARING.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT JOHN VATH, AN OFFICIAL OF WSMB RADIO, TESTIFIED CONCERNING TWO JOE PYNE INTERVIEW. PROGRAMS AIRED OVER THE STATION WHICH HAS AS GUESTS EDGAR EUGENE BRADLEY OF CALIF. AND EDWARD BUTLER OF NEW ORLEANS

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT GEORGE W. HEALY, JR., EXECUTIVE EDITOR OF THE TIMES-PICAYUNE AND THE STATES-ITEM, TESTIFIED AS TO THE COVERAGE AFFORDED THE ASSASSINATION INVESTIGATION. HEALY ALSO TESTIFIED CONCERNING CIRCULATION FIGURES OF THE TIMES-PICAYUNE AND STATES-ITEM WITHIN THE

END PAGE THREE

CITY AND THE AREAS AFFECTED BY VARIOUS EDITIONS OF THESE NEWSPAPERS. THE ARTICLE STATED THT HEALY IN RESPONSE TO A QUESTION AS TO WHAT HE CONSIDERED THE BIGGEST NEWS STORY OF THE PAST YEAR REPLIED "IN MY OPINION, IT WAS THE INVESTIGATION BY MR. GARRISON OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY."

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT DEFENSE ATTORNEY DYMOND ASKED HEALY WHETHER HE DIFFERENTIATED BETWEEN THE TREATMENT OF NEWS COVERAGE OF THE WARREN REPORT, GARRISON'S INVESTIGATION, AND THE CASE AGAINST SHAW, TO WHICH HEALY REPLIED "FROM A NEWS POINT OF VIEW, I WOULD REGARD THEM ALL ONE TO ANOTHER."

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, FINAL EDITION, MARCH SIX INSTANT, REPORTED THAT MAURICE I. RUFORT, AN OFFICIAL OF LOUISIANA NEWS COMPANY, DISTRIBUTORS OF MAGAZINES AND OTHER PERIODICALS IN THE CITY AND SURROUNDING PARISHEDS TESTIFIED THAT SALES OF RAMPARTS MAGAZINE WHICH CARRIED A STORY PERTAINING TO THE GARRISON PROBE WERE TEN TIMES AS MANY

END PAGE FOUR

IN THE AREA THAN IS NORMAL FOR THE PUBLICATION. RUFORT ALSO TESTIFIED THAT A PLAYBOY MAGAZINE CONTAINING AN INTERVIEW WITH GARRISON HAD SALES APPROXIMATELY FIVE OR TEN PERCENT HIGHER THAN NORMAL.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE LAST WITNESS DURING THE MORNING SESSION OF THE HEARING WAS ALEC GIFFORD, NEW DIRECTOR OF WVUE-TV. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE JUDGE HAGGERTY STOPPED GIFFORD FROM ANSWERING A QUESTION FROM DEFENSE ATTORNEY DYMOND AS TO WHETHER HE WOULD BE ABLE TO SERVE ON A JURY AND GIVE SHAW A FAIR TRIAL. THE ARTICLE STATED IAT ASSISTANT DA RICHARD BURNS OBJECTED ON THE BASIS THAT GIFFORD COULD NOT SERVE AS A JUROR IN SHAW'S TRIAL BECAUSE HE DOES NOT LIVE IN ORLEANS PARISH. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT DYMOND ASKED GIFFORD IF IN HIS JOB HE MAKES ANY DIFFERENTIATION BETWEEN THE CLAY SHAW TRIAL AND THE GARRISON PROBE AND THE ATTACKS ON THE WARREN REPORT, HOWEVER, ASSISTANT DA BURNS OBJECTED TO THIS QUESTION CONTENDING THAT GIFFORD DID NOT REPORESENT THE AVERAGE PERSON THAT WOULD BE CHOSEN AS A JUROR AND, THEREFORE, HIS

END PAGE FIVE

PAGE SIX

OPINION AS TO WHETHER THERE WAS A DIFFERENTIATION HAD NO BEARING ON THE CHANGE OF VENUE. JUDGE HAGGERTY UPHELD THE STATE'S OBJECTION CONTENDING "IT'S NOT WHAT HE THINKS, BUT WHAT THE PUBLIC ACCEPTS."

END

NO ~~EMM~~ memo BEING SUBMITTED.

END

HFL

FBI WASH DC

TU CLR

cc- Mr Sullivan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

MAR 6 1968

REC 6

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wannall
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

3:11 PM URGENT 3-6-68 MMW

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE, MARCH SIX INSTANT, REPORTED THAT DURING THE HEARING ON THE MOTION FOR A CHANGE OF VENUE ON TUESDAY, JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY, JR. RULED THAT EVEN IF DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON VIOLATED GUIDELINES REGARDING THE TRIAL OF CLAY L. SHAW, THE VIOLATION IS IRRELEVANT TO SHAW'S HEARING FOR A CHANGE OF VENUE. JUDGE HAGGERTY'S RULING CAME AFTER ATTORNEYS FOR SHAW CLAIMED GARRISON HAS "ENGAGED IN A PROGRAM TO DENY DUE PROCESS" TO SHAW.

REC 67 62-109060-6239

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE JUDGE HAGGERTY TOLD DEFENSE ATTORNEYS THAT THE IMPORTANT ISSUE BEFORE THE CHANGE OF VENUE HEARING WAS NOT WETHER GARRISON OR OTHERS HAD TAKEN PART IN A CONSPIRACY TO PROVE THAT PRESIDENT KENNEDY WAS

12 MAR 11 1968

END PAGE ONE

70 MAR 13 1968

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

MURDERED AS A RESULT OF A CONSPIRACY, BUT INSTEAD "CAN WE STILL GIVE MR. SHAW A FAIR TRIAL BEFORE A JURY." THE ARTICLE ALSO QUOTED HAGGERTY AS SAYING "YOU COULD HAVE HAD FIFTY CONSPIRACIES THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES THAT HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH WHAT HAPPENED IN DALLAS."

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT SHAW'S ATTORNEYS ATTEMPTED TO GET GARRISON TO ANSWER IF THE CASE AGAINST SHAW HAS ANY RELATION TO THE ACTUAL ASSASSINATION IN DALLAS BUT ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY ALCOCK OBJECTED CLAIMING THE DEFENSE WAS "FISHING" AND ATTEMPTING TO OBTAIN INFORMATION TO WHICH IT WAS NOT ENTITLED.

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT THE DEFENSE HAD ALSO ARGUED THAT WHENEVER GARRISON TALKS ABOUT A CONSPIRACY TO KILL PRESIDENT KENNEDY HE IS STRENGTHENING HIS CASE AGAINST SHAW. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE HAGGERTY AGAIN REFERRED TO HIS EARLIER STATEMENT THAT THERE COULD HAVE BEEN FIFTY CONSPIRACIES IN THE UNITED STATES AS AS LONG AS THERE WAS

(2)

AN OVERT ACT IN CONNECTION WITH THEM THEY ARE LIABLE FOR PROSECUTION. JUDGE HAGGERTY REPORTEDLY SAID THAT WHETHER THE CONSPIRACY CULMINATED WITH THE ACTUAL ASSASSINATION DOES NOT HAVE TO BE PROVED.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT DA GARRISON WAS QUESTIONED SPECIFICALLY ABOUT NUMEROUS INTERVIEWS FOR NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES AND TELEVISION WHICH INCLUDED ARTICLES IN THE NATIONAL OBSERVER ON JAN. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYEIGHT, IN THE JANUARY ISSUE OF RAMPARTS MAGAZINE, AN INTERVIEW IN OCT. SIXTYSEVEN PLAYBOY MAGAZINE, A SPEECH BEFORE RADIO AND TELEVISION NEWSMEN IN LOS ANGELES, AND SEVERAL INTERVIEWS BY NEW ORLEANS STATIONS. THE ARTICLE STATED THAT FREQUENTLY AS THE VARIOUS NEWS ARTICLES WERE SHOWN TO GARRISON OR HE WAS SHOWN A TRANSCRIPT OF A TELEVISION INTERVIEW, GARRISON WOULD EMPHASIZE THAT HE NOT COMMENTED ON THE SHAW CASE.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT NUMEROUS STATE OBJECTIONS WERE SUSTAINED BY JUDGE HAGGERTY AND THAT DEFENSE ATTORNEY

END PAGE THREE

DYMOND ANNOUNCED THAT THE DEFENSE WAS RESERVING BILLS OF EXCEPTION IN EACH INSTANCE.

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT DURING ONE LINE OF QUESTIONS REGARDING SANDRA MOFFETT MC MAINES, A WITNESS SOUGHT BY GARRISON DURING HIS INVESTIGATION, THE DEFENSE ATTEMPTED TO PROVE THAT SHE WAS TOO FRIGHTENED TO RETURN TO NEW ORLEANS TO ANSWER QUESTIONS. AS EACH QUESTION WAS ASKED OF GARRISON THE STATE OBJECTED ON THE GROUNDS THAT THE QUESTION WAS IMMATERIAL AND IRRELEVANT AND JUDGE HAGGERTY SUSTAINED THE OBJECTION. FINALLY, THE STATE OBJECTED TO THE ENTIRE LINE OF QUESTIONING AND JUDGE HAGGERTY AGAIN SUSTAINED THE OBJECTION.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE FOLLOWING WITNESSES ARE SCHEDULED TO APPEAR AS THE HEARING RESUMES ON MARCH SIX INSTANT:

GEORGE W. HEALY, JR., EXECUTIVE EDITOR OF THE NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE AND NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM; ROSEMARY JAMES, REPORTER FOR THE STATES-ITEM; WILLIAM REED, NEWS DIRECTOR FOR WWL-TV; ED PLANER, NEWS DIRECTOR

OF WDSU-TV, AND ALEC GIFFORD, NEWS DIRECTOR OF WVUE-TV.

THIS ISSUE OF THE NEWSPAPER REPORTED THAT FRANKLIN COUNTY COURT OF APPEALS JUDGE JOHN J. DUFFY GRANTED A STAY ORDER FOR GORDON NOVEL SUSPENDING A COMMON PLEAS ORDER THAT HE MUST RETURN TO NEW ORLEANS TO TESTIFY IN GARRISON'S PROBE. THE ARTICLE STATED THAT JUDGE DUFFY SET NOVEL'S BOND AT ONE DOLLAR.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

GFH

FBI WASH DC

P

(5)

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 3/6/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning above captioned matter.

One copy each of these newspaper articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

C. C. Bishop

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 3) ENCLOSURE
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 3)
1 - Miami (Encl. 3)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

101 62-109060-6240

REC-31

12 MAR 8 1968

20 MAR 18 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-350 (Rev. 7-18-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Novel Posts Bond in Ohio— After Hold for N.O. Order

Reportedly Will Try to Prevent Return

Gordon Novel, subpenaed to testify before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury, was ordered held for New Orleans authorities Monday by a Franklin County court in Columbus, Ohio.

Novel, later released from the Franklin County jail after posting a $500 bond, authorities said, is seeking to prevent his transfer to New Orleans on grounds he will be charged with perjury if he appears before the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury is investigating allegations by District Attorney Jim Garrison of conspiracy in the assassination of former President John F. Kennedy and Novel said he will testify he knows nothing of the assassination and will be charged with perjury.

The action to hold Novel came at a hearing on the subpena before Judge Henry Holden of the Franklin County Common Pleas Court.

Judge Holden said Louisiana had complied with a uniform witnesses act honored by both states. He said Louisiana grants Novel immunity from any past acts but "we can't grant him immunity for anything that may occur in the future."

In the past, Garrison has been unable to get Novel, a former New Orleans night club operator, to testify because he refused to grant him immunity.

The latest subpena grants that immunity.

Garrison has contended that the Central Intelligence Agency was involved in the assassination and that Novel, "by his own admission in public statements is affiliated with the CIA."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 3

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, L

Date: 3-5-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION O PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109066-6215

ENCLOSURE

Garrison Facing Quiz In Shaw Venue Hearing

TV Stations Testify on Air Range

Attorneys for Clay L. Shaw planned to put District Attorney Jim Garrison on the stand this afternoon as a hearing opened on their effort to have Shaw's trial transferred outside New Orleans.

The morning session before Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. was taken up with testimony from television station engineers concerning the range their stations cover and the acceptance of records subpenaed from news media.

SHAW, 54, IS charged with conspiracy in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. His attorneys contended he cannot get a fair trial in New Orleans because of the publicity the case has received, and seek to move the trial at least 100 miles away.

Defense attorney F. Irvin Dymond said Garrison would be called after the noon recess and "I presume he will take up most of the rest of the day."

The judge said today's session would continue up to 5 p.m. and there will be no night sessions because of security problems.

Handling the case for the state this morning was assistant DA James L. Alcock.

AFTER THE TV engineers testified, Garrison was called into the courtroom, but the judge decided it was too near the noon recess and asked him to return at 1:15 p.m.

It was not clear whether Garrison would then take the stand immediately or if he would be preceded by the sales managers of the television stations, who were ordered subpenaed at the close of this morning's testimony.

As court opened this morning, two new witnesses were subpenaed by the defense. They are:

Mrs. Rosemary James, a reporter for the States-Item.

Richard Dowling, president of the Criminal Courts Bar Association.

Both were handed subpenas on the scene. Of the 23 persons subpenaed earlier, 21 appeared on schedule this morning.

The two missing were comedian Mort Sahl, who was reported to be in San Francisco, and Harold Lidin, reportedly in Puerto Rico. Another witness, author Mark Lane, said Sahl would be available if needed.

Lidin, it was reported, has been reassigned to Puerto Rico by his employers, Screen Gems.

THE FIRST business was the acceptance of records subpenaed from the States-Item, The Times-Picayune, WWL-TV, WWL radio, WDSU-TV and WVUE-TV. They consisted of news stories on the case.

Perry Raymond Russo, a key state witness, had been subpenaed to bring in copies of speeches and interviews he had given about the case. He told Judge Haggerty he possessed no such copies, and the defense accepted his explanation.

A brief argument flared concerning a subpena denied earlier by the judge for press releases and other material issued by Garrison. Shaw's attorneys asked last week that the material be subpenaed but the request was denied. This morning they argued the material should have been subpenaed and then its admissability could be argued.

HAGGERTY AGAIN ruled against them, on grounds the press releases were either in the material subpenaed from the news media or were never used, in which case they would be irrelevent because they could not influence prospective jurors.

In presenting the records from the States-Item and The Times-Picayune, Executive Editor George W. Healy Jr. asked that the clippings be

qe, name of city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, L

Date: 3-5-68
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

returned to the newspapers' library and that copies of the papers be used by the court. Haggerty agreed.

The defense began calling witnesses at approximately 11 a.m., following Haggerty's decision on the Garrison subpena.

The first witness to take the stand was Francis Jacobs, chief engineer for WWL-TV.

DYMOND ASKED Jacobs to testify as to the range of his station. He said that the range extends to 75 to 80 miles and offered to produce a map showing the viewing area.

Jacobs broke down the areas which receive pictures from the station into three classes.

In Class A, said Jacobs, viewers could pick up a signal at all times and this range extends about 40 miles.

He said Class B extends to 70 or 75 miles and Class C area has no limits, depending on conditions under which transmission is made.

Dymond submitted a map of the reception area marked for evidence "D Venue 1." Judge Haggerty noted that, "I've caught channel 4 in Biloxi (Miss.) and that would be about 95 miles."

Jacobs acknowledged that this was true, but observed it was probably possible because an antenna taller than 30 feet was used.

JACOBS, IN answer to questions, testified the station is on the air from 18 to 20 hours a day, seven days a week, and 12 months a year.

Jacobs testified that a 1966 survey showed 1,926,000 possible viewers for WWL-TV and that this figure has now increased to about two million viewers.

He also said the station has broadcast continuously since March 1 of last year.

Alcock questioned Jacobs on the two million figure. He asked if this wasn't just an estimate. Jacobs answered that this was not a census but was contained in a publication called Sales Managers Magazine and the publication's figures are generally accepted in the industry.

Alcock also asked Jacobs if the figure did not represent "people who could be possibly tuning in." Jacobs replied that this was the "available" audience.

HAGGERTY SUSTAINED objections by the state when Dymond sought to have Jacobs testify to the content of a report on listener audience by the American Research Bureau.

The report would apparently delineate the number of viewers in the WWL-TV market.

Alcock said such testimony was out of the scope of the witness and that such figures would represent "rank hearsay."

Haggerty agreed, but said the defense was free to place another witness on the stand who could give such testimony.

The next witness was Lindsey G. Riddle, chief engineer for WDSU-TV, who testified that channel 6 can reach a potential of 614,000 households, including its fringe area.

Allan Gunderson, chief engineer for WVUE-TV, testified that channel 12, not including any fringe area, has a range of 63 miles east and west and 54 miles north and south.

DYMOND WAS attempting to obtain information from these three witnesses about how many are actually in their viewing audiences.

Alcock objected and the court ruled that this was in the field of sales promotion and marketing. Dymond then asked that the sales managers of the three TV stations be subpenaed.

Judge Haggerty agreed to the subpenas.

One attorney suggested that any one of the three sales managers be qualified to give these figures for all three TV stations. Haggerty said however: "I would expect each station would like to say they have more than they have," and he decided to call all three.

In another aspect of the investigation, Gordon Novel is out of jail on $500 bond after being ordered held for New Orleans authorities by a Columbus, Ohio, court.

The action came as a result of a subpena for the former owner of a New Orleans nightclub to appear before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

PREVIOUSLY, Garrison had subpenaed Novel, who fled Louisiana steps ahead of authorities, and the DA was unsuccessful in attempts to have Novel returned to his jurisdiction.

However, a Columbus judge said the current subpena complies with a uniform witness act honored by both states. It grants Novel immunity from any past acts he may have committed in Louisiana.

Novel is fighting the subpena on the grounds that he will be charged with perjury if he testified before the grand jury.

Garrison contends that the Central Intelligence Agency was involved in the assassination and that Novel "by his own admission in public statements is affiliated with the CIA."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shaw Goes Into Court, Seeks Shift

Clay L. Shaw went into court today asking Criminal District Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. to change the site of his trial on charges of conspiring to assassinate President John F. Kennedy.

Attorneys for the 54-year-old retired business executive have filed motions for a change of venue, contending Shaw could not receive a fair trial in New Orleans.

ADVERSE PUBLICITY was cited as the primary reason for requesting a change in the trial site by the attorneys who asked that it be held at least 100 miles from here.

Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison, who charged Shaw with the conspiracy, heads a list of 23 persons subpoenaed by the defense. Most of the other witnesses are affiliated with local news media.

In addition, those summoned included Perry Raymond Russo, William Gurvich and Mark Lane. Russo testified last year he heard Shaw plot the assassination. Gurvich is a former Garrison aide who broke with the district attorney. Lane, an attorney and author of a book critical of the Warren Report on the assassination, has been working with Garrison in his investigation.

Other witnesses are:

Mort Sahl, a night club entertainer.

Harry Kelleher, an attorney.

W. Ford Reese, an attorney.

Ed Devenport, WWL Radio, newsman.

Ed Planer, a WDSU television news executive.

George W. Healy Jr., executive editor of the States-Item and The Times-Picayune.

Ross Yockey, a WVUE-TV newsman.

Hoke S. May, a States-Item newsman.

James L. Alcock, an assistant DA.

Richard Burnes, an assistant DA.

William Reed, WWL-TV news director.

Maurice L. Rouge, Louisiana News Inc.

Alec Gifford, a WVUE-TV newsman.

Harold Lidia, formerly with WVUE-TV.

Louis Ivon, an investigator for Garrison.

Robert Jones, a WWL-TV newsman.

Lindsey Riddle, WDSU.

Francis Jacob, WWL.

Allan Genderson, WVUE.

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 3-5-68

Edition: RED COMET

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-

62-109

FBI

Date: 2/26/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS

SUBJECT: MELVIN H. DEMA
- MISCELLANEOUS

Re New Orleans teletype to Bureau, 2/26/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and one copy of an article which appeared in the Times-Picayune Newspaper of New Orleans, dated February 24, 1968, page 13.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 2) ENCLOSURE
2 - New Orleans
RER - cst
(5)

REC 29 62-41[illegible]

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 12 1968

1 ENCLOSURE

101

[illegible]

54 MAR21 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Famed Lawyer Blasts Hoover

Belli Calls FBI Director 'Fatuous Old Dictator'

By DON LEWIS

San Francisco attorney Melvin M. Belli Friday night called Federal Bureau of Investigation Director J. Edgar Hoover "a fatuous old dictator" and charged that Hoover "has set up a little storm troop empire."

Belli, the man who defended Jack Ruby when he was tried in 1964 for murdering Lee Harvey Oswald, was interviewed at Antoine's Restaurant, 713 St. Louis.

The 60-year-old attorney said the only reason the FBI director has been reappointed to his post is because "he has had so much on presidents that they didn't have the guts to kick him out."

"They knew that if Hoover were removed from office he would come back to haunt them through speeches and books with embarrassing contents," Belli said.

SOURED LONG AGO

Belli called Hoover "utterly and completely vicious" and said he started "to go sour on him long ago when I saw how afraid FBI agents were of their master."

"FBI agents on the witness stand have lied many times," Belli said. "They go with the party what brung 'em," Belli added, "and they're not going to testify against their chief."

Belli said he is one of a number of attorneys who have had FBI agents checking into their [illegible]

Turning to District Attorney Jim Garrison's probe of the Kennedy assassination, Belli said: "I was close to Ruby and I just don't think he (Garrison) has anything."

"What he's got, I don't know," Belli said. "I'm waiting like the rest of the world to see," he added.

"If he falls flat on his face," Belli said, "I'll be the one guy to say he had the guts to try and he had the right to try to investigate the assassination."

Belli termed Garrison "a very good friend of mine" and "a terrific trial lawyer."

"Garrison is an honest man and I would be a character witness for him anytime," he said.

BACKS COMMISSION

Belli said, however, that he still accepts the Warren Commission findings that Lee Harvey Oswald, acting alone, killed President John F. Kennedy.

"I'll believe it until Garrison can prove to the contrary," he said. "I'm still receptive, but he hasn't convinced me," Belli said.

Commenting on the continuing attempts of Clay L. Shaw's attorneys to get a change of venue for their client, Belli said: "I think New Orleans is like San Francisco—the people in the two cities are the most tolerant in the world.

"If I were a defense lawyer," Belli said, "I wouldn't want to move the trial."

FORMER CLIENT

Referring to his former client, Jack Ruby, Belli said:

"He was a status seeker . . . a climber who wanted to belong to society."

Belli said flatly: "I think the guy was nuts."

The California attorney said Ruby told him that "he did it (killed Oswald) for Jackie and the kids. This was Ruby's rationalization for the act," Belli said. "This is absolutely not true."

Belli described Ruby as a "psychomotor epileptic" and said "what turned him on" were television strobe lights in the basement of police headquarters in Dallas, Tex.

"When the lights came on," Belli said, "they brought about his seizure" and Ruby shot Oswald.

Oswald was shot and fatally wounded Nov. 24, 1963.

Belli described District Judge Joe Brown, who presided over Ruby's tempestuous trial in 1964, as "a warrior with a big heart and a great personality."

Belli said, however, that Brown "never claimed to be a great lawyer. He should never have presided over the trial," Belli said.

Ruby received the death sentence in Judge Brown's court but the conviction was later reversed. Judge Brown died Tuesday following a heart attack. Ruby died of cancer Jan. 3, 1967.

Belli, who has been conducting a running feud with the American Bar Association, said: "The ABA doesn't like me because I don't belong to the establishment."

"I'm a member of the ABA," Belli said, "and since they've tried to kick me out, I wouldn't quit for the world."

The California attorney has just returned to the United States from Vietnam, after writing a series on military justice for a wire service and has written a new book, "The Law Revolt."

As to how he would do in court against Raymond Burr of "Perry Mason" fame, Belli said: "I'm afraid I wouldn't do very well — he's a client of mine."

Belli leaves New Orleans at 9 a. m. Saturday to attend a meeting of the International Academy of Trial Lawyers in Boca Raton, Fla. He was the first dean of the organization and one of the founders.



—Photo by The Times-Picayune
MELVIN M. BELLI . . .
Blasts J. Edgar Hoover

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, L

Date: 2-24-68
Edition:
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

1241

ENCLOSURE

FBI WASH DC

FBI MIAMI

7:10PM EST 3-5-68 URGDNT RGT

TO DIRECTOR (42-213273) (62-109060)

FROM MIAMI (42-11220)

JAMES THOMAS MAYS - FUGITIVE, ASN RA TWO FIVE NINE TWO ZERO FOUR FOUR EIGHT. FUDE. OO: LOS ANGELES.

REREP SA RICHARD B. GEORGE, MAY THREE, SIXTYSEVEN, AT LOS ANGELES.

CURRENTLY IN PROGRESS IN MIAMI IS A MURDER TRAIL INVOLVING ANTHONY "TOUGH TONY" ESPERTI WHICH HAS RECEIVED CONSIDERABLE PUBLICITY IN THE LOCAL MEDIA.

JAMES THOMAS MAYS HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED AS A MISSING WITNESS IN CONNECTION WITH THIS MURDER TRIAL, AND SGT. MARSHALL FRANK, DADE COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY DEPARTMENT, IDENTIFIED PHOTO OF SUBJECT OF INSTANT CASE AS BEING IDENTICAL WITH THIS WITNESS.

MAYS WAS INTERVIEWED IN MIAMI OVER PAST WEEKEND BY BILL BARRY, NEWS REPORTER FOR THE "MIAMI NEWS", AND WILLIAM BOXLEY, INVESTIGATOR WORKING FOR JAMES GARRISON, NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT ATTORNEY CONDUCTING THE PROBE INTO THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

EX-114 REC-68 62-109060-

A/T to MM, LA

3-7-68 WJC:scw

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 13 1968

70 MAR 19 1968

TODAY'S EDITION OF "MIAMI NEWS" RELFECTS MAYS CLAIMED HE WAS OFFERED TWENTYFIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS TO KILL PRESIDENT KENNEDY BUT THAT HE REFUSED THIS AMOUNT. THE STORY OF MAYS WAS SO INCREDIBLE THAT THE "NEWS" QUOTES GARRISON AS SAYING, "LETS NOT FOOL AROUND WITH HIM (MAYS) ANY MORE. LETS GO AFTER THE REAL THING."

IN CONNECTION WITH THE TESTIMONY TO BE OFFERED AT THE ESPERTI TRIAL, IT IS NOTED MAYS VOLUNTEERED INFORMATION THAT HE WAS IN FRONT OF THE PLACE WHERE THE MURDER WAS ALLEGEDLY COMMITTED BUT DID NOT OFFER THIS INFORMATION UNITL TEN DAYS AFTER MURDER AND REPORTEDLY HAS TOLD CONFLICTING VERSIONS OF WHAT HE SAW.

MIAMI IS CONTINUING TO MAINTAIN CONTACTS CONCERNING POSSIBLE LOCATION OF MAYS RE HIS STATUS AS A FUDE.

END

SAC

FBI WASH DC

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 3/8/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the above captioned matter.

One copy each of these newspaper articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

ENCLOSURE B

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 4)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 4)
1 - Miami (Encl. 4)
1 - New Orleans

EX-114

ECW:jab
(6)

REC 13
62-109060-6243

MAR 11 1968

C. C. Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-350 (Rev. 7-10-61)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Subpena 2,500, Shaw Demands

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Attorneys for Clay L. Shaw moved today to subpena some 2,500 persons —all listed in the "jury wheel" from which Criminal District Court jurors are selected—for the current hearing on moving Shaw's trial outside New Orleans.

Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. said he would rule on the motion later today.

THE PURPOSE would be to question the prospective jurors on whether they could render an impartial decision in Shaw's trial on a charge of conspiracy to kill President John F. Kennedy.

PREVIOUSLY, THE JUDGE had indicated that he would call members of the March jury venire—a much smaller group—to undergo such questioning in the hearing. This might make it possible to begin the trial in April, if the trial is not shifted to another location.

Some courtroom observers felt the defense motion to subpena the entire list of the jury wheel could delay the trial by a matter of months or years.

The reason would be that a juror who underwent questioning in the current hearing might be legally ineligible to sit as a juror in the actual trial.

The jury wheel is a continuing device into which are fed enough names each month of prospective jurors to keep the number at about 2,500. A random group of names is drawn monthly to make up that month's venire.

All the witnesses called today were newsmen or news executives, brought to the stand by the defense in an effort to prove that publicity about the case has made it impossible for Shaw to get a fair trial within 100 miles of New Orleans.

In the afternoon session, Mrs. Rosemary James, a States-Item reporter, was questioned about a book she co-authored about the Garrison probe with another States-Item reporter, Jack Wardlaw.

THE BOOK, ENTITLED "Plot or Politics?—The Garrison Case and Its Cast," was introduced into evidence.

Mrs. James said the book, published last September by Pelican Publishing House here, has had a total circulation so far of about 2,500 copies.

Defense atorneys attempted to ask Mrs. James whether a picture appearing in the book is a faithful representation of the scene outside the court building during Shaw's preliminary hearing and also where she got a picture of Shaw and another of Lee Harvey Oswald which appear in the book. The judge sustained objections by the state to both questions and Mrs. James was excused.

The second afternoon witness was Bill Reed, news director of WWL-TV. He was questioned about a number of television shows broadcast or the station and the transcripts and film of several were entered into evidence.

Reed testified his station had extensive coverage of Shaw's arrest and the preliminary hearing at which Shaw was bound over for trial.

REED TESTIFIED that he personally has formed a fixed opinion as to the guilt or innocence of Shaw. Judge Haggerty stopped him from answering a question as to whether he believes there was a conspiracy to kill President Kennedy.

Today marked the second day of the hearing. It was marked, as was yesterday's opening, by clashes between Haggerty and defense attorneys over whether publicity about Garrison's assassination investigation is distinguishable from his case against Shaw.

The defense contends that all publicity about the assassination probe harms Shaw's chances of getting a fair trial. Garrison says he has been careful not to say anything about Shaw's charges, and that nothing else is relevant to the change of venue motion. The judge has thus far supported Garrison on this issue.

On the stand longest this morning was George W. Healy Jr., executive editor of the States-Item and The Times-Picayune. He said he thought the assassination probe story, which was originally broken by the States-Item, was the biggest news story of the past year.

ENCLOSURE

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS

Date: 3-6-68
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HE
Title: ASSASSINATIO PRESIDENT JOHN F KENNEDY, DALLAS, 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O.,

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060 - 1

Both papers, he said, have attempted to be completely objective in their coverage of the story.

DOING MOST of the questioning of witnesses this morning were Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock for the state and attorney F. Irvin Dymond for the defense.

Shaw attorney William Wegmann clashed frequently with Judge Haggerty this morning during the questioning of David Wagenvoord, president and general manager of WWOM-TV and radio.

Wagenvoord was questioned about two programs. One was a "Hot Seat" television show during which comedian Mort Sahl and author Mark Lane were questioned on the Garrison probe by Wagenvoord.

THE SECOND program was on radio, consisting of a tape of an interview by newsmen of Garrison and a Ramparts magazine writer.

The disagreement between Haggerty and Wegmann resulting from a decision by the judge not to admit the radio tape as evidence until it had been determined how much of the tape was used on the air.

The state objected to the admission of the tape as evidence until it was known how much of it was used, contending that the only thing that mattered is was what part had a chance to influence prospective jurors.

Wegmann contended it did not matter how much of the tape was used, that it is admissible if even one person eligible to become a juror was attending the press conference Dec. 26.

He said that even if Garrison talked about the case to one prospective juror in a barroom, that would have a bearing on the change of venue hearing.

HE CONTENDED that the information on the tape coming out of the press conference is disseminated even if one prospective juror is present.

Haggerty had ruled first that the tape was admissible, then changed his ruling.

Wegmann then showed Wagenvoord a copy of a press release issued by the DA's office yesterday concerning the hearing. He asked Wagenvoord if as president of WWOM he decided "what goes on" television and radio.

When Wagenvoord said he did make the decisions, Wegmann asked him, "Do you draw any distinction between the Clay L. Shaw case and the Garrison probe?"

THE STATE objected to this question and Judge Haggerty immediately agreed that the witness need not answer.

Judge Haggerty said, "It makes no difference" whether Wagenvoord makes a distinction."

Wegmann countered "All day yesterday you talked about prospective jurors. This man is a prospective juror."

The attorney's reference was to repeat remarks by Judge Haggerty yesterday that the test to determine whether a change of venue is called for is whether prospective jurors have been influenced to the point that they could not give a defendant a fair trial.

WEGMANN asked Wagenvoord, "could you give Clay Shaw a fair trial if you were chosen as a juror?"

"Yes," Wagenvoord quickly replied.

"That's all of the questions," said Wegmann.

Haggerty commented, "Now we're getting down to the meat of the matter."

The first witness today was John Vath, an official of WSMB Radio.

HE TESTIFIED concerning two Joe Pyne interview programs aired over the station which had as guests Edgar Eugene Bradley of California and Edward Butler of New

Bradley, like Shaw, is charged with conspiracy in the President's death. Butler is head of INCA, an anti-Castro organization in New Orleans.

Vath was asked if either of the shows to his knowledge pertained directly or indirectly to the Shaw case. He said he had no direct knowledge of this.

ALCOCK objected to admission of the tapes because no foundation had been laid by defense attorneys and that it is not known whether Shaw's name was mentioned in the programs.

Judge Haggerty said apparently admission of the material would have to wait until it can be heard.

The next witness was Healy.

After Healy took the stand, his attorney, John G. Weinmann, provided the court with photostatic copies of States-Item and Times-Picayune news clippings relating to the assassination investigation. They were introduced into evidence.

HEALY testified that to the best of his knowledge, they were all the clippings published in both papers since March 1, 1967.

At that point, in response to a request by Dymond, Healy broke down the circulation figures of The Times-Picayune and States-Item within the city.

He explained the areas affected by the various editions of the five Times-Picayune editions and five editions of the States-Item.

Then he listed for the court the parishes with the smallest Times-Picayune circulation: Avoyelles, Caddo, Caldwell, Grant, Jefferson Davis, LaSalle, Lincoln, and Madison.

In answer to a question by Judge Haggerty, Healy said that The Times-Picayune is read throughout Louisiana, but that the readership is much greater in the "retail trading area."

This, he described as Orleans, Jefferson, St. Bernard and St. Tammany parishes.

ASKED BY Dymond what he considered the biggest news story of the past year for the state, Healy replied:

"In my opinion, it was the investigation by Mr. Garrison of the assassination of President Kennedy."

Dymond then attempted to get Healy to testify on whether he differentiated between Garrison's investigation and the charge against Shaw.

After objections by Alcock, Judge Haggerty instructed Dymond to ask whether the editor differentiated in the treatment of news coverage of the Warren Report, Garrison's investigation, and the case against Shaw.

"From a news point of view, I would regard them all one to another," said Healy.

Asked about coverage by specific reporters, Healy said in the early stages of the investigation, the principal reporters were David Snyder, Rosemary James and Jack Dempsey of the States-Item.

Healy added that Hoke May and Ross Yockey "covered portions of this story."

He said now general assignment reporters generally handle the coverage.

DYMOND asked next whether The Times-Picayune or States-Item had been furnished with a so-called "master file" of Garrison's investigation.

The judge sustained an objection by the state.

At this point, Healy identified a copy of today's Times-Picayune, which was introduced into evidence, as was a press release, which was issued to the newspaper yesterday by Garrison.

Asked whether he had seen the press release, Healy said: "Yes, it came in while I was at the States-Item's city desk."

UNDER questioning by Alcock, Healy said that he did not distinguish between types of stories. Whether a story is "favorable or unfavorable is a matter of opinion," Healy said.

Both papers, Healy testified, have attempted to be completely objective in their coverage of the story.

Alcock then asked the editor whether he had assigned reporters to cover a cocktail party for Shaw.

"I had no knowledge of a cocktail party for Mr. Shaw," Healy replied.

Judge Haggerty then asked whether it could be assumed that the case was not arousing as much interest now as it had a year ago because general assignment reporters

were covering the story.

Healy said that "the developments have not been as rapid in recent months as they were at first."

Copies of the circulation records Healy brought into court were also introduced as evidence and Healy was excused.

One of the last witnesses this morning was Alec Gifford, news director of WVUE-TV.

Judge Haggerty stopped him from answering a question from Dymond as to whether he would be able to serve on a jury and give Shaw a fair trial.

Assistant district attorney Richard Burns objected that Gifford could not serve as a juror in Shaw's trial because he does not live in Orleans Parish.

EVEN BEFORE Dymond had asked the question of Gifford, Judge Haggerty moved to shut off that line of inquiry.

Judge Haggerty was the first to make the observation that Gifford was not a resident of the parish, and therefore not eligible to serve as a juror.

Dymond contended that Gifford was an intelligent man, like jurors that would be selected in Orleans Parish.

Earlier Dymond asked Gifford if, in his job, he makes any differentation between the Clay Shaw trial and the Garrison probe and attacks on the Warren Report.

Burns also objected to this question, contending that Gifford did not represent the average person that would be chosen as a juror and therefore his opinion as to whether there was differentiation had no bearing on the change of venue matter.

Dymond argued that the defense was trying to find out whether the television station, in its presentations to the public, relates the two matters.

Judge Haggerty upheld the state's objection contending that "it's not what he thinks, but what the public accepts."

GIFFORD'S appearance followed testimony by Maurice I. Rufort, an official of the Louisiana News Company, distributors of magazines and other periodicals in the city and in surrounding parishes.

Rufort testified that sales of the Ramparts Magazine which carries a story pertaining to the Garrison Probe were ten times as many copies in the area than is normal for the publication.

He also testified that a Playboy Magazine containing an interview with Garrison had sales approximately five or ten per cent higher than normal, and that from 70 to 75 per cent of his outlets for magazines and other material are located in Orleans Parish.

Dymond asked Gifford to identify some papers which Gifford said were records of Channel 12's TV instant poll, begun last Oct. 3. Gifford explained that people call the station and vote yes or no on the question of the day.

He said the first poll was held Oct. 3 and the question was "Do you have confidence in Jim Garrison?"

Alcock objected, saying he did not think the question had any relation to the Shaw case, "even though we got a favorable response."

LAUGHTER broke out. Judge Haggerty said "That's not going into the record. Strike that out."

The judge asked, "How do we know that poll wasn't fixed? And that Garrison didn't have 18 assistants and their families making calls?"

Alcock asked Gifford if it were possible to determine whether an individual called more than one time during a poll and whether the caller was a prospective juror.

"No, sir. No way at all," Gifford replied.

The state objected to all testimony on the poll, and the judge sustained the objection.

At this point, the court recessed for lunch.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Haggerty Pondering Call for 1,300 in Shaw Case

Subpenas Asked for All in Jury Wheel

By CLARENCE DOUCET

Judge Edward A. Haggerty has given himself until Monday to rule on a motion by attorneys for Clay L. Shaw that all persons in the jury wheel—at least 1,300—be subpenaed for the current change of venue hearing.

Criminal District Court jurors, who would ultimately sit in judgment in the Shaw case if the plea to move it outside New Orleans is denied, are selected from the jury wheel.

Just before adjourning the hearing about 5 p. m. Wednesday, Judge Haggerty announced that he had conferred with Noel Rada, chairman of the jury commission, and found that as of 4 p. m. there were approximately 1,300 names in the jury wheel.

"Even taking 10 or 15 a day," the judge said, "you can imagine how much time that would require. This is not a Gallup Poll. I don't believe the law is that stupid. I may be saving the courts some four months of day-by-day hearings by taking this under advisement. I may be able to come up with a substitute answer."

TO RESEARCH LAWS

Judge Haggerty said he would research the law books and would rule on the motion and announce it when the hearing is reconvened at 10 a. m. Monday.

He also requested that Shaw's attorneys submit a memorandum in support of their motion.

The attorneys had filed the motion shortly before the hearing recessed for lunch during a day-long session of questioning that saw news executives and newsmen take the witness stand.

Shaw's attorneys continued to run into a stone wall as they persisted to ask questions which they said would prove that publicity regarding District Attorney Jim Garrison's investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy has deprived Shaw of chances for a fair trial in New Orleans.

Just as persistently, Judge Haggerty ruled that the questions were immaterial and irrevelant.

Haggerty Repeats Earlier Admonition

Repeating an earlier admonition, Judge Haggerty told the court that the Warren Report and the assassination of President Kennedy in Dallas were not the matter before the court but instead a particular conspiracy in New Orleans.

George W. Healy Jr., executive editor of The Times-Picayune and the New Orleans States-Item, was one of the first of a line of local news officials who took the witness chair and testified at length.

Others appearing as witnesses included Alec Gifford, news director of WVUE-TV; William Reed, news director of WWL-TV; Ed Planer, news director of WDSU-TV and radio; Rosemary James, reporter for the States-Item and co-author of "Plot or Politics? The Garrison Case and Its Cast," Ed Devenport, newsman for WWL radio and David Wagenvoord, president and general manager of WWOM-TV and radio.

Also appearing were John L. Vath Sr., vice-president and general manager of WSMB radio, and Maurice I. Rouea, general manager of Louisiana News Co.

LANE, RUSSO HEARD

Also testifying were Mark Lane, author of the book "Rush to Judgment," and Perry Raymond Russo, Garrison's star witness in the preliminary hearing to determine if there was sufficient evidence to hold Shaw for trial on charges that he participated in a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy.

Criminal Sheriff Louis Heyd of Orleans Parish also testified briefly about security precautions that have been taken in connection with Shaw's appearances in court here.

Lane was questioned about his book and also about a movie by the same name, which defense attorneys asked him if it was shown in New Orleans near the time of Shaw's preliminary hearing.

There were objections by the state, and when Lane said that the movie was first shown in England in 1964, Judge Haggerty said he could not see how the movie was relevant to the case.

ASKED ABOUT SPEECHES

Lane was also questioned about public speeches he made in New Orleans, before the Young Men's Business Club and at Tulane University.

At one point Judge Haggerty said that guidelines which have been set up in connection with the case cannot stop any citizen from commenting publicly on the case, adding that Lane did not violate any guidelines.

In response to questioning Lane said he does not believe that he had ever said publicly that Shaw was guilty or innocent. He added, however, that he may have said he believed Garrison had a "substantial case."

He denied ever having said: "Mr. Garrison has shown me his file and it is an iron-clad case."

Defense Attempts to Link Lane, Staff

The defense then attempted to show that Lane was a member of Garrison's staff and no longer a private citizen as far as the Shaw case was concerned, adding that "this man's

ENCLOSURE

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capacity, when he speaks, is of importance."

Lane said he was not a member of Garrison's staff.

He was also asked if he had access to the DA's office and if he had been given use of an office there. Lane answered that while he might use a desk in the DA's office "to write a note" if he was there, he has never "had need of an office."

The questioning of Russo revolved around his attendance at a lecture at Tulane last December by Lane. Russo said that after the lecture was concluded he did attend a "shoot the breeze session" in a dormitory to which he said he was invited by some out-of-state students.

SECURITY MEASURES

Asked if he discussed the case, Russo said that as far as he could remember most of the questions he was asked by the students involved information that was brought out during the preliminary hearing.

Sheriff Heyd was asked what extra security precautions he is taking in relation to Shaw's court appearance, but the state objected claiming the precautions were not relevant to the charge of rebel plea and that if Heyd had to answer the question "he may partially defeat the reason for them."

Heyd said he felt the precautions taken were wise and necessary, although he personally did not know of any threats against Shaw. He said the precautions were taken "in light of incidents in Dallas."

BIGGEST STORY—HEALY

Healy, who was on the witness stand the longest during the morning session, said that during 1967 the biggest news story, locally, was "the investigation by Mr. Garrison of the assassination of President Kennedy."

Healy was also asked if he would differentiate between the Garrison investigation story and the charges against Shaw, but before he could answer, the state objected that his personal views would not be relevant.

Defense attorney F. Irwin Dymond then re-phrased the question and asked Healy if in treatment of the news, "Do you differentiate between the case of Clay Shaw, attacks on the Warren Commission and Garrison's assassination probe?"

Healy replied that from a news point of view "they are all associated, one to the other."

CIRCULATION DATA

When Healy took the witness stand his attorney, John G. Weinmann, provided the court with copies of the indexes of all stories appearing in the two newspapers since March 1, 1967, relating to the assassination investigation. Copies of the newspapers were provided on Tuesday, when the hearing began.

Healy was questioned at length on circulation figures of the two newspapers, and gave a breakdown on figures for each within the city.

He also explained the areas which receive the various editions of The Times-Picayune and the States-Item. Each newspaper has five different editions, he said.

Healy was also asked to list several Louisiana parishes where The Times-Picayune has small circulation. He listed figures for Beauregard, Avoyelles, Caddo, Caldwell, Grant, Jefferson Davis, LaSalle, Lincoln and Madison, and said there were parishes where The Times-Picayune circulation was small.

Reporters Assigned to Story Are Named

Judge Haggerty asked him if The Times-Picayune is read throughout the state, and Healy said it was but that its circulation was concentrated in the retail trading zone.

He described the boundaries of the zone as the Harrison-Jackson county line, in Mississippi; the Mississippi state line at Washington and Tangipahoa parishes, and roughly to Jeanerette, La.

Healy also testified that during the early stages of coverage, when news of Garrison's investigation first broke, the principal reporters working on the story were David Snyder, Mrs. James and Jack Dempsey, all of the States-Item, who uncovered the probe.

He was asked if either Hoke May or Ross Yockey had been assigned to cover it full-time and he said that both reporters had worked on "portions or segments" of it.

In response to another question, he said that the story is now covered by general assignment reporters.

Judge Haggerty asked if it could be assumed that the case was not arousing as much interest now as it had a year ago because general assignment reporters were covering the story, and Healy answered that "developments have not been as rapid in recent months as during the first 30 days."

IDENTIFIES ISSUE

Healy was also asked to identify a copy of Wednesday's Times-Picayune, which was introduced into evidence, along with a press release which was issued to the newspaper on Tuesday.

The defense had attempted to enter the same press release as evidence on Tuesday but their request was denied.

Healy said he had seen the release when it came to the office and at the time he was at the States-Item city desk. He was also asked how many people would normally see the release, or that part of it which was used.

He listed the city editor, a rewrite reporter, the copy editor, the typesetter, proofreader and the managing editor.

At this point Judge Haggerty said he would admit the release as evidence.

OBJECTIVITY AIM

Healy also testified that both papers have attempted to be completely objective in their coverage of the story.

James Alcock, an assistant DA arguing the case with Asst. DA Richard V. Burnes, asked Healy if he had assigned a reporter to cover a cocktail party for Shaw.

Healy replied that he had not known about the cocktail party until reading about it in the Wednesday Times-Picayune. It was mentioned in Garrison's press release.

All the television news directors who were questioned agreed that the Garrison case was the biggest local news story of 1967.

Argument Rises Over Presentation

Gilford was also questioned about differentiating between the Garrison assassination probe, attacks on the Warren Commission and the Shaw trial.

The state objected, but defense maintained they were not asking for a personal opinion but rather the manner in which he treats and presents the various events to the general public.

There was considerable arguing on this point, and later Gilford, who said he does not reside in Orleans Parish, was asked "As an individual . . ." but before the question could be asked, Judge Haggerty said: "I will sustain an objection if it is made by the state."

Gilford brought with him a tape of the program, "Enigma of the Garrison Probe," which was shown March 31, 1967, which was entered.

POLLS REFUSED

Defense attempted to enter some polls taken by WVUE. The first was a poll on the question: "Do You Have Confidence in Jim Garrison?" Haggerty asked what that question had to do with the case of Louisiana versus Clay Shaw, adding: "How can we tell who made the phone calls. It could have been 18 of Garrison's assistants and their families calling in."

Gilford was asked what prompted that particular question. "The Shaw case and nothing else," he replied. The state objection to entering the polls was sustained.

Gilford was also asked if when reporting the Garrison probe the fact that Shaw has been arrested is mentioned in the way of background. He said this is done often. "That the way it is in my mind and that's the way I present it," he said.

'CIRCUS' CLAIMED

Alcock asked him if WVUE presents news that is both favorable and unfavorable to the Garrison probe and Gilford said he attempts to present "an objective view of any news story I handle."

Mrs. James verified that she co-authored the book

"Plot or Politics," and it was entered as an exhibit without objection.

However, when defense attorneys attempted to get her to comment on photographs in the book, the state objected that since the book in its entirety was admitted, the material in it speaks for itself.

The defense said they were attempting to show that a circus-like atmosphere prevailed at Shaw's preliminary hearing.

Reed was also questioned about the atmosphere at the Shaw preliminary hearing, and he was asked if the atmosphere would affect his judgment. He answered: "It could, I don't say it would."

'CREATED BY MEDIA'

He described the large crush of people outside the Criminal Courts building.

Judge Haggerty said that if there was a circus-like atmosphere it was outside the courtroom and it was "created by the media trying to get to the men first."

Reed also testified that he had a fixed personal opinion about the case, but professionally he had an open mind.

He also agreed that the Garrison probe was the top local story last year and said that at present the amount, but not the quality of coverage has changed.

He brought news records of his station, as well as taped interviews with Garrison, transcripts of programs and a four-part series broadcast on Channel 4 by the network.

Operating Hand in Glove—Defense

Planer was questioned about news releases sent to WDSU by Garrison, which the defense wanted to enter into the record in their entirety.

However objections on the ground that they were not broadcast in their entirety were sustained by Judge Haggerty.

Planer was also asked about a cocktail party he attended in January given by Lane for Sahl. He identified some of the persons he remembered having attended and was asked if anyone at the party delivered a speech or monologue.

After some arguing he was permitted to answer the question affirmatively and identified the speaker as Sahl.

However, when he was asked what the subject of the talk was, there was more arguing between defense attorneys, the state and the bench.

BACKGROUND USE

The defense claimed that Sahl "has been operating hand in glove with Mr. Garrison" and asserted that "anything that might poison the public mind doesn't have to come from Mr. Garrison."

Burnes argued that a talk given at a cocktail party doesn't involve the public at large.

Defense argued that there is "not a much better way of getting something to the public than to tell a gathering where newsmen are present."

Haggerty finally ruled that Planer did not have to answer what Sahl spoke about.

Planer also said that "very often" as background it is announced that Shaw is under charges when reporting the Garrison investigation.

'TO FARTHEST END'

Planner, as well as Reed before him, was asked to describe the number of people involved in providing television coverage for Shaw's preliminary hearing.

He was also asked if the trial were held elsewhere in the state, would his station cover it.

"At this stage of the game," he answered, "we'd go to the farthest end of the earth to cover this trial."

Devenport was questioned briefly about his duties as a newsman for WWL radio. He said that since last March, when Shaw was arrested, the Criminal District Courts building has been his regular beat, where he specializes in new developments in the case.

He said the developments occur on the average of two or three times a week.

Vath was the first person to take the witness stand Wednesday.

He had brought with him the tapes of two radio programs that had been broadcast on WSMB—one an interview by Joe Pyne of Edgar Eugene Bradley, and the other an interview between Pyne, Edward S. Butler and Harold Welsberg. Bradley has also been charged by Garrison with having participated in a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy.

MUST HEAR FIRST

Defense attorneys attempted to have the tape entered as exhibits, but Haggerty withheld permission until he could listen to them. The state had objected, arguing the Shaw's lawyers had not laid any foundation that would show their relevancy to the change of venue plea.

Wagenvoord had brought with him videotapes of an interview program, "Hot Seat," which he said was shown three times on WWOM-TV, and included himself, Lane and comedian Mort Sahl, now an investigator for Garrison.

The tape was entered as an exhibit, but the state objected to the admission of another tape which Wagenvoord had brought, a recording of a Garrison press conference last Dec. 26 at the Monteleone Hotel.

Alcock maintained that unless the entire tape was broadcast it should not be allowed as an exhibit, but rather only that part of it which was broadcast should be entered.

JURORS ISSUE

Dymond maintained that what is said by Garrison at a press conference should be admissible in it entirety because there might be prospective jurors attending. Wagenvoord said he did not know how many persons attended, and later Alcock said he, himself, had attended.

Dymond quickly interjected that Alcock was a prospective juror and on that basis the entire tape should be admissible to which Alcock replied:

"I'll be glad to sit on the jury if you'll let me."

Haggerty refused to admit the entire tape.

Dymond also asked Wagenvoord if he distinguished between the Shaw case and the Garrison investigation of the assassination, but the state objected and the objection was sustained. The defense later asked him if in his opinion he could give Shaw a fair trial.

"Yes," he replied.

Roufa, under questioning, said his firm has some 250 outlets in Louisiana and that it handles distribution of various magazines and newspapers including "Playboy," "Ramparts" and "National Enquirer."

He said that sales of the October, 1967, issue of "Playboy," which carried an interview with Garrison, showed a five to 10 per cent increase, and sales of the January "Ramparts," which carried an extensive story on Garrison's investigation, were about 2,500, or about 10 times normal sales.

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shaw Bid to Subpena Jury Slate Weighed

Judge Edward A. Haggerty today pondered a defense move to subpena about 1,300 prospective jurors as witnesses in the hearing on Clay L. Shaw's request that his trial on charges of conspiring to kill President Kennedy be moved at least 100 miles from New Orleans.

The change of venue hearing, which started Tuesday, was recessed yesterday until 10 a. m. Monday to give Judge Haggerty time to study the motion.

The defense motion was filed at midday yesterday and calls for the subpena of every person now listed on Criminal District Court's jury wheel.

BEFORE adjoining the hearing, Judge Haggerty said he had conferred with jury commission chairman Noel Ponda and found that there are about 1,300 names in the wheel now.

"Even taking 10 or 15 a day," Judge Haggerty said, you can imagine how much time that would require. This is not a Gallup Poll." Approval of the motion, he said, could extend the change of venue hearing for months.

Haggerty said he will research the law involved and make a ruling when the hearing resumes next week.

The defense motion was apparently not a frivolous one. The testimony yesterday and Tuesday was punctuated by remarks from the judge to the effect that the only thing relevant to the hearing is whether prospective jurors can give Shaw a fair trial.

SHAW AND his attorneys claim he can't get a fair trial because of wide news coverage of the case and because of actions by District Attorney Jim Garrison, his staff and others in the DA's Kennedy assassination probe.

The defense tried repeatedly to demonstrate, by questioning newspaper television and radio newsmen, that Garrison had deliberately set out to create publicity favorable to his case. In each instance, the state objected and in almost every case was sustained by the judge.

Haggerty ruled repeatedly that it didn't matter whether Garrison caused publicity. The only relevant issue, he said, was whether published material actually influenced jurors.

The defense then made its move to subpena the prospective jurors.

Most of yesterday's testimony was taken up by newsmen and news executives.

George W. Healy, executive editor of The Times-Picayune and New Orleans States-Item, who testified that the Garrison investigation was the biggest local news story in 1967 and that from a news point of view the case of Shaw, attacks on the Warren Commission and Garrison's probe "are all associated, one to the other."

HEALY WAS questioned at length on the circulation of the two papers and was also asked to list distant parishes of the state where Times-Picayune circulation is light.

Other witnesses yesterday included Mrs. Rosemary James, States-Item reporter and coauthor of the book, "Plot or Politics? The Garrison Case and Its Cast"; Alec Gifford, news director of WVUE-TV; William Reed, news director of WWL-TV; Edward Planer, news director of WDSU-TV and radio.

Ed Devenport, newsman for WWL radio; David Wagenvoord, president of WWOM-TV and radio; John L. Vath Sr., vice-president of WSMB radio, and Maurice I. Roufa, general manager of Louisiana News Co., were also called to the stand.

The last two witnesses of the day were attorney Mark Lane, author of "Rush to Judgment," and Perry Raymond Russo, who was Garrison's star witness at the preliminary hearing for Shaw last March.

LANE DENIED that he is actually on the staff of Garrison and denied ever having said, "Mr. Garrison has shown me his file and it is an iron-clad case." He said he does not believe that he has ever said publicly that Shaw is guilty or innocent. He added, however, that he may have said Garrison has a "substantial case."

Russo was questioned about his attendance at a lecture by Lane at Tulane University last December. Russo said that after the lecture, he attended a "shoot-the-breeze" session with some out-of-state students. Asked if he discussed the case, he said he believes most of the questions he was asked involved information brought during the preliminary hearing.

62 10134

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS,

Date: 3-7-68
Edition: RED COMET
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

- 6D 3

FD-350 (Rev. 7-15-63)

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 2

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, I

Date: 3-7-68
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

United States Senate

Washington, D. C., March 4 , 19 68

Respectfully referred to

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Attn: Miss Busselle

ENCLOSURE

Robert F. Kennedy

U.S.S.

EX-101
REC 8
6244
39 MAR 5 1968
1 MAR 1968
CONFIDENCE

HR: 3-6-68
HRN: lrs

Decatur, Michigan
February 27, 1968

Senator Robert F. Kennedy
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

It is with deep concern for the moral structure of our government that I write you.

After having listened extensively, read everything I could get hold of, and seeing some of the photographs of the assassination of your brother, I am wondering why it is that the members of his family have not insisted on a more thorough investigation than the one presented in the Warren Report. Surely there is reasonable doubt about a whole lot of things in this connection. While you may, as a family, wish this interest would die down and let a much loved president lie in peace, it is in a greater interest that matters should be further resolved. When 32 persons who were involved in one way or another are now missing, and some under rather curious circumstances, it seems to me there is a great deal that has not been done in this matter.

For instance, why have certain matters been sealed in the National Archives by President Johnson. Surely there is no information that could not now be brought out, or is there some special reason President Johnson prefers these remain in hiding? Surely the Senate could demand the release of these papers. Did Oswald have a connection with the CIA or with the FBI? There are so many unanswered questions.

With best wishes for your continued success.

Yours very truly,

R.R. #2
Decatur, Michigan 49045

62-6244

REC 8

March 6, 1968

( ) - 6244

Miss Polly Busselle
Office of Senator Robert F. Kennedy
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Miss Busselle:

I have received your communication of March 4th, together with the letter sent to Senator Kennedy from Miss Harriet A. Clemens of Decatur, Michigan.

In response to her comments, the FBI, at the direction of President Johnson, conducted a prompt, intensive, objective and thorough investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. The results of this investigation were accurately reported to the Warren Commission, and not one shred of evidence has been developed to link any other person in a conspiracy with Lee Harvey Oswald to assassinate President Kennedy. All available evidence and facts point to one conclusion--that Oswald acted alone in his crime.

You may also wish to advise Miss Clemens that Lee Harvey Oswald was never an employee or "Agent" of the FBI nor did he have any affiliation whatsoever with this Bureau.

I am returning Miss Clemens' letter since you may wish to keep it in your files.

MAILED 18
MAR 6 1968
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure
NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of Miss Clemens.
HRH:lrs (5)

62 MAR 19 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

W Forms 4724

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 3/7/68

The attached relates to the change of venue motion made by attorneys of Clay L. Shaw, who has been charged by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison with conspiracy in assassination of President Kennedy.

Since the attached has been obtained from news media, no dissemipated being made of same.

JFM:chs

WCS/JM

Two B

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

MAR 7 1968

TELETYPE

Tolson	✓
DeLoach	✓
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

557PM 3-7-68 URGENT LWH

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS-INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE, MARCH SEVEN INSTANT, REPORTED THAT JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY HAS GIVEN HIMSELF UNTIL MONDAY TO RULE ON A MOTION BY ATTORNEYS FOR CLAY L. SHAW THAT ALL PERSONS IN THE JURY WHEEL, AT LEAST THIRTEEN HUNDRED, BE SUBPOENAED FOR THE CURRENT CHANGE OF VENUE HEARING. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT JUST BEFORE ADJURNING THE HEARING ABOUT FIVE PM YESTERDAY JUDGE HAGGERTY ANNOUNCED HE HAD CONFERRED WITH THE CHAIRMAN OF THE JURY COMMISSION AND FOUND THAT THERE WERE APPROXIMATELY THIRTEEN HUNDRED NAMES IN THE JURY WHEEL. JUDGE HAGGERTY SAID HE WOULD RESEARCH THE LAW BOOKS AND WOULD RULE ON THE MOTION AND ANNOUNCE IT WHEN THE HEARING IS RECONVENED AT TEN AM, MONDAY, MARCH ELEVEN NEXT.

END PAGE ONE

REC-33 62-109060-6245

9 MAR 12 1968

55MAR 18 1968

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT IN ADDITION TO WITNESSES PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED, THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS APPEARED AS WITNESSES:

WILLIAM REED, NEWS DIRECTOR OF WWL-TV; ED PLANER, NEWS DIRECTOR OF WDSU-TV AND RADIO; ROSEMARY JAMES, REPORTER FOR THE STATES-ITEM AND CO-AUTHOR OF "PLOT OR POLITICS? THE GARRISON CASE AND ITS CAST"; ED DEVENPORT, NEWSMAN FOR WWL RADIO; MARK LANE, AUTHOR OF THE BOOK "RUSH TO JUDGMENT", AND PERRY RAYMOND RUSSO, GARRISON'S STAR WITNESS IN THE PRELIMINARY HEARING ON THE CONSPIRACY CHARGE AGAINST SHAW.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT MARK LANE WAS QUESTIONED ABOUT HIS BOOK AND ALSO ABOUT A MOVIE BY THE SAME NAME AND WAS ASKED IF THE MOVIE WAS SHOWN IN NEW ORLEANS NEAR THE TIME OF SHAW'S PRELIMINARY HEARING. THERE WERE OBJECTIONS BY THE STATE AND JUDGE HAGGERTY SAID HE COULD NOT SEE HOW THE MOVIE WAS RELEVANT TO THE CASE. LANE WAS ALSO QUESTIONED ABOUT PUBLIC SPEECHES HE MADE IN NEW ORLEANS BEFORE THE

END PAGE TWO

YOUNG MEN'S BUSINESS CLUB AND AT TULANE UNIVERSITY. IN RESPONSE TO QUESTIONING, LANE SAID HE DOES NOT BELIVE THAT HE EVER SAID PUBLICLY THAT SHAW WAS GUILTY OR INNOCENT BUT ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT HE MAY HAVE SAID HE BELIEVED GARRISON HAD A "SUBSTANTIAL CASE." LANE DENIED EVER HAVING SAID "MR GARRISON HAS SHOWN ME HIS FILE AND IT IS AN IRON-CLAD CASE."

THE ARTICLE STATED THE DEFENSE ATTEMPTED TO SHOW THAT LANE WAS A MEMBER OF GARRISON'S STAFF AND NO LONGER A PRIVATE CITIZEN AS FAR AS THE SHAW CASE WAS CONCERNED, ADDING THAT "THIS MAN'S CAPACITY, WHEN HE SPEAKS, IS OF IMPORTANCE." LANE DENIED BEING A MEMBER OF GARRISON'S STAFF.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT RUSSO WAS QUESTIONED CONCERNING HIS ATTENDANCE AT A LECTURE AT TULANE LAST DECEMBER WHICH WAS GIVEN BY LANE. RUSSO SAID THAT AFTER THE LECTURE WAS CONCLUDED HE ATTENDED A "SHOOT THE BREEZE SESSION" [redacted] IN A DORMITORY TO WHICH HE WAS INVITED BY SOME OUT - OF-STATE STUDENTS.

END PAGE THREE

MRS. JAMES VERIFIED THAT SHE WAS CO-AUTHOR OF THE BOOK "PLOT OR POLITICS" AND IT WAS ENTERED AS AN EXHIBIT WITHOUT OBJECTION. HOWEVER, WHEN DEFENSE ATTORNEYS ATTEMPTED TO GET HER TO COMMENT ON PHOTOGRAPHS IN THE BOOK THE STATE OBJECTED ON THE GROUNDS THAT SINCE THE BOOK HAD BEEN ADMITTED IN ITS ENTIRETY THE MATERIAL IN IT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF. THE DEFENSE ALLEGED THEY WERE ATTEMPTING TO SHOW THAT A CIRCUS-LIKE ATMOSPHERE PREVAILED AT SHAW'S PRELIMINARY HEARING.

WILLIAM REED WAS ALSO QUESTIONED ABOUT THE ATMOSPHERE AT THE SHAW PRELIMINARY HEARING AND WAS ASKED IF THE ATMOSPHERE WOULD EFFECT HIS JUDGMENT. REED ANSWERED "IT COULD, I DON'T SAY IT WOULD." REED ALSO TESTIFIED THAT HE HAD A FIXED PERSONAL OPINION ABOUT THE CASE BUT PROFESSIONALLY HE HAD AN OPEN MIND.

ED PLANER WAS QUESTIONED ABOUT NEWS RELEASES SENT TO WDSU BY GARRISON WHICH THE DEFENSE WANTED TO ENTER INTO THE RECORD IN THEIR ENTIRETY, HOWEVER, OBJECTIONS ON THE

END PAGE FOUR

GROUND THAT THEY WERE NOT BROADCAST IN THEIR ENTIRETY WERE SUSTAINED BY JUDGE HAGGERTY.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT ED DEVENPORT WAS QUESTIONED BRIEFLY ABOUT HIS DUTIES AS A NEWSMAN FOR WWL RADIO.

NO ~~LHM~~ memo BEING SUBMITTED.

END

CORR PAGE THREE LINE 18 SHOULD READ.

SESSION" IN A DORMITORY TO WHICH HE WAS INVITED BY SOME

END

HOLD

BAP

FBI WASH DC

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 3/7/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY.

One copy each of these articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 4)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 4)
1 - Miami (Encl. 4)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

EX-114

REC 27 62-109060-6246

MAR 8 1968

5-Speaker

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-350 (Rev. 7-18-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DA TAKES STAND, ACCUSED OF BREAKING NEWS GUIDES

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEWORLEANS, LA.

Date: 3-5-68
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. 'EALY
Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY DALLAS, T 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-6211

ENCLOSURE

An attorney for Clay L. Shaw today accused District Attorney Jim Garrison of violating guidelines set up by the judge restricting publicity about the case.

The charge came after Garrison took the witness stand in a hearing on Shaw's motion for a change of location of his trial. Shaw, 51, is charged with conspiracy in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr., who set up the guidelines in the first place, said he would deal with any violation of them when the case is tried.

BUT F. IRVIN DYMOND, Shaw's chief attorney, argued that "the idea that this witness is violating guidelines obviously shows that adverse publicity is affecting our client."

The motion for a change of venue is based on the defense's claim that Shaw cannot get a fair trial in New Orleans because of widespread publicity about the case.

Dymond said his client is accused of conspiring to kill the President, and that the state first has to prove that a conspiracy existed.

HE SAID THAT GARRISON is "indoctrinating the public to the effect that a conspiracy did exist. If successful, he has removed one element that the state would have to prove in court."

This exchange came as Dymond questioned Garrison about a lengthy press release he sent the news media this morning. Garrison contended in the release he has consistently avoided making public statements which would reflect on Shaw's guilt or innocence.

Later, Dymond asked Garrison if he permitted Life magazine to photograph any of the items taken from Shaw's house after his arrest. The judge sustained the state's objection to the question.

He then asked the DA if he caused certain physical items confiscated from his house "to be taken to your home to be exhibited?"

"Yes, we brought some of the whips out and his executioner's outfit," Garrison answered.

Asked who was present, Garrison said "Dick Billings of Life . . . and another Life reporter from out of town."

Garrison, clad in a blue checkered sports coat and blue slacks, took the stand shortly after the noon recess. He had been called before noon, but Judge Haggerty decided to save his testimony until after lunch.

EARLIER, DYMOND SAID GARRISON would probably be on the stand all afternoon.

Shaw, the accused, appeared in a chipper mood as he arrived just before the scheduled 10 a. m. start of the hearing. He arrived by car, dressed in a gray suit. Tight security precautions were in effect.

The morning session was taken up with testimony from television station engineers concerning the range their stations cover and the acceptance of records subpenaed from news media.

The judge said today's session would continue to 5 p. m. and there will be no night sessions because of security problems.

HANDLING THE CASE FOR THE STATE was assistant DA James L. Alcock.

George W. Healy Jr., executive editor of the States-Item and The Times-Picayune, turned over all copies of stories on the Shaw case since last March 1.

William Reed, news director of WWL-TV, gave the court a 60-minute sound film compilation of the station's coverage of the case.

Ed Planer, news director of WDSU-TV, presented a box of films and tapes. Alec Gilford, news director of WVUE-TV, presented records of TV opinion polls and special programs.

Judge Haggerty said no films would be shown today. Only oral testimony would be permitted, he said.

As court opened this morning, two new witnesses were subpenaed by the defense. They are:

Mrs. Rosemary James, a reporter for the States-Item.

Richard Dowling, president of the Criminal Courts Bar Association.

Both were handed subpenas on the scene. Of the 23 persons subpenaed earlier, 21 appeared on schedule this morning.

The two missing were comedian Mort Sahl, who was reported to be in San Francisco, and Harold Lidin, reportedly in Puerto Rico. Another witness, author Mark Lane, said Sahl would be available if needed.

Lidin, it was reported, has been reassigned to Puerto Rico by his employers, Screen Gems.

THE FIRST business was the acceptance of records subpenaed from the States-Item, The Times-Picayune, WWL-TV, WWL radio, WDSU-TV and WVUE-TV. They consisted of news stories on the case.

Perry Raymond Russo, a key state witness, had been subpenaed to bring in copies of speeches and interviews he had given about the case. He told Judge Haggerty he possessed no such copies, and the defense accepted his explanation.

A brief argument flared concerning a subpena denied earlier by the judge for press releases and other material issued by Garrison. Shaw's attorneys asked last week that the material be subpenaed but the request was denied. This morning they argued the material should have been subpenaed and then its admissability could be argued.

HAGGERTY AGAIN ruled against them, on grounds the press releases were either in the material subpenaed from the news media or were never used, in which case they would be irrelevent because they could not influence prospective jurors.

In presenting the records from the States-Item and The Times-Picayune, Executive Editor George W. Healy Jr. asked that the clippings be returned to the newspapers' library and that copies of the papers be used by the court. Haggerty agreed.

The defense began calling witnesses at approximately 11 a.m., following Haggerty's decision on the Garrison subpena.

The first witness to take the stand was Francis Jacobs, chief engineer for WWL-TV.

DYMOND ASKED Jacobs to testify as to the range of his station. He said that the range extends to 75 to 80 miles and offered to produce a map showing the viewing area.

Jacobs broke down the areas which receive pictures from the station into three classes.

In Class A, said Jacobs, viewers could pick up a signal at all times and this range extends about 40 miles.

He said Class B extends to 70 or 75 miles and Class C area has no limits, depending on conditions under which transmission is made.

Dymond submitted a map of the reception area marked for evidence "D Venue 1." Judge Haggerty noted that, "I've caught channel 4 in Biloxi (Miss.) and that would be about 95 miles."

Jacobs acknowledged that this was true, but observed it was probably possible because an antenna taller than 30 feet was used.

JACOBS, IN answer to questions, testified the station is on the air from 18 to 20 hours a day, seven days a week, and 12 months a year.

Jacobs testified that a 1966 survey showed 1,926,000 possible viewers for WWL-TV and that this figure has now increased to about two million viewers.

He also said the station has broadcast continuously since March 1 of last year.

Alcock questioned Jacobs on the two million figure. He asked if this wasn't just an estimate. Jacobs answered that this was not a census, but was contained in a publication called Sales Managers Magazine and the publication's figures are generally accepted in the industry.

Alcock also asked Jacobs if the figure did not represent "people who could be possibly tuning in." Jacobs replied that this was the "available" audience.

HAGGERTY SUSTAINED objections by the state when Dymond sought to have Jacobs testify to the content of a report on listener audience by the American Research Bureau.

The report would apparently delineate the number of viewers in the WWL-TV market.

Alcock said such testimony was out of the scope of the witness and that such figures would represent "rank hearsay."

Haggerty agreed, but said the defense was free to place another witness on the stand who could give such testimony.

The next witness was Lindsey G. Riddle, chief engineer for WDSU-TV, who testified that channel 6 can reach a potential of 614,000 households, including its fringe area.

Allan Gunderson, chief engineer for WVUE-TV, testified that channel 12, not including any fringe area, has a range of 63 miles east and west and 54 miles north and south.

DYMOND WAS attempting to obtain information from these three witnesses about how many are actually in their viewing audiences.

Alcock objected and the court ruled that this was in the field of sales promotion and marketing. Dymond then asked that the sales managers of the three TV stations be subpenaed.

Judge Haggerty agreed to the subpenas.

One attorney suggested that any one of the three sales managers be qualified to give these figures for all three TV stations. Haggerty said, however: "I would expect each station would like to say they have more than they have," and he decided to call all three.

As court resumed this afternoon, Judge Haggerty ruled admissible as evidence a report prepared by the American Research Bureau on the number of news program viewers in the area.

In doing so, he overruled objections by the state that the report is hearsay.

JUDGE HAGGERTY said, however, that although the report is admissible as evidence its weight as evidence could be questioned.

John Dolan, sales manager of WDSU-TV, testified that the report shows an average of 88,000 homes tuned to a TV news program at 6 p. m. during a sample period between Nov. 1 and Nov. 28 last year.

He said this represents 129,000 adults.

At this point, Alcock objected to the testimony as hearsay.

DURING cross-examination on the report, Alcock questioned Dolan sharply on methods used in conducting the survey.

Dolan testified that the total figure was projected from a sample of 918 persons.

Alcock questioned Dolan as to whether he knew how many of those adults represented in the survey were eligible to serve on a criminal court jury and how many women were included.

In order for a woman to serve on a jury, she must file a special affidavit with the court making her eligible.

DOLAN SAID HE did not have this information nor did he know how the 918 persons in the sample were selected.

"I am not expert in the details this company went to in selecting this sample," said Dolan. He also conceded that the ARB report and another rating survey, the Nielsen Report, often differ.

Jack Long, general sales manager of WVUE-TV, described a marketing-type map which shows Channel 12 audience coverage. It was introduced in evidence and Long was excused.

THE COURT THEN took a five-minute recess while Garrison was called to the stand. After preliminary identification, Dymond asked the DA:

Q. "Did you make a press release today to the effect that this hearing was for the purpose of confusing the public?"

A. "Positively."

Q. "To what effect was that press release?"

A. "The press release itself is the best source of that information."

AT THAT POINT the assistant district attorney provided the defense counsel with a copy of the press release. After studying it a few moments, Dymond resumed his questioning.

Q. "To what news medium did you distribute this press release?"

A. "Routine distribution."

Q. "What is routine distribution?"

A. "Television, newspapers, radio."

Q. "And national wire services?"

A. "National wire services."

Q. "IN VIEW of the fact that you have made this release available why didn't you provide us with your releases?"

At this point the state objected to the question on the grounds that a decision already had been made on that aspect of the hearing. The judge sustained the objection and the defense filed a bill of exception.

Q. "When did you make this news release?"

A. "What do you mean make it—when I drew it up?"

Q. "When did you release it?"

A. "This morning around 11 o'clock."

Q. "At that time were you aware of the guidelines of this court?"

ASSISTANT DEPUTY DA Alcock at this point objected to the question, saying it was not relevent to the change of venue hearing.

Dymond argued that the guidelines were "issued for specific purpose of preventing undue publicity to protect the public from being barraged with news in this case. I don't see how you (Judge Haggerty) can rule that your guidelines are irrelevent."

Judge Haggerty replied that allegations on violations of the guidelines will be heard when and if the case is tried. Dymond said that "the idea that this witness is violating guidelines obviously shows that adverse publicity is affecting our client."

JUDGE HAGGERTY said he has no control or jurisdiction over the Warren Report and discussions of it.

Dymond told the court that his client is accused of conspiring to kill President Kennedy. He said the state first has to prove in this case that "a conspiracy existed and indoctrinating the public to the effect that a conspiracy did exist if successful has removed one element that the state would have to prove in court."

Judge Haggerty allowed the press release to be marked for identification. He said he

would wait to rule on its admissibility until after "we see what is published."

DYMOND THEN asked Garrison if he were acquainted with Mark Lane, author of the book, "Rush to Judgment." Garrison said yes.

"Did you ever make a public endorsement of 'Rush to Judgment'," Dymond asked. Garrison said, "Yes, certainly."

Dymond then showed Garrison a copy of a letter which purported to be an endorsement by Garrison of the Lane book and which appeared in a New York Times story.

He asked Garrison if this was an accurate copy. Garrison said, "Yes."

DYMOND ASKED Garrison if he had written a letter before or after the preliminary hearing for Shaw last year.

Garrison said, "It's my impression that it was after the preliminary hearing."

Dymond attempted to offer the letter in evidence and Alcock objected, saying that if it appeared in the New York Times, it had no effect in Orleans Parish and was irrelevant.

Dymond countered, saying the New York Times has wide circulation in Orleans Parish.

JUDGE HAGGERTY ruled that he would admit the letter, but said that the objections of the state would be taken into consideration.

Attorney William Wegmann argued that one of the "crucial issues" is the defense allegation that Garrison has created such an atmosphere of fear in New Orleans that it is impossible to get back certain defense witnesses.

Hagerty replied by asking if this has any bearing on the change of venue motion.

WEGMANN SAID it made a lot of difference, saying the DA created an atmosphere of fear for witnesses. "Garrison is prosecutor here in New Orleans, not Lake Charles; these witnesses say they are afraid to return to New Orleans." Hagerty sustained an objection by Alcock.

Dymond took a bill of exceptions to the ruling.

In another aspect of the investigation, Gordon Novel is out of jail on $500 bond after being ordered held for New Orleans authorities by a Columbus, Ohio, court.

The action came as a result of a subpena for the former owner of a New Orleans nightclub to appear before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

PREVIOUSLY, Garrison had subpenaed Novel, who fled Louisiana steps ahead of authorities, and the DA was unsuccessful in attempts to have Novel returned to his jurisdiction.

However, a Columbus judge said the current subpena complies with a uniform witness act honored by both states. It grants Novel immunity from any past acts he may have committed in Louisiana.

Novel is fighting the subpena on the grounds that he will be charged with perjury if he testified before the grand jury.

Garrison contends that the Central Intelligence Agency was involved in the assassination and that Novel "by his own admission in public statements is affiliated with the CIA."

JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY JR. ARRIVE FOR HEARIN



WITNESSES MARK LANE, PERRY R. RUSSO;

SHAW CASE GUIDELINES NOT ISSUE, SAYS JUDGE

...ir Trial Prime Point in Hearing--Haggerty

By CLARENCE DOUCET

Judge Edward A. Haggerty said Tuesday that even if District Attorney Jim Garrison violated guidelines regarding the trial of Clay L. Shaw, the violation is irrelevant to Shaw's hearing for a change of venue. Haggerty's ruling came after attorneys for Shaw claimed Garrison has "engaged in a program to deny due process" Shaw who is charged with participating in a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy.

The hearing on the request for a change of venue will resume at 10 a. m. Wednesday. It was recessed shortly before 5 p. m., ending some three and a half hours of testimony by Garrison that was punctuated by frequent objections by attorneys for the state, most of which were sustained by Haggerty.

DEFINES ISSUE

Haggerty told the defense attorneys that the important issue before the change of venue hearing was not whether Garrison and others have taken part in a conspiracy to prove that President Kennedy was murdered as the result of a conspiracy, but instead "can we still give Mr. Shaw a fair trial before a jury."

Haggerty told the court: "You could have had 50 conspiracies throughout the United States that had nothing to do with what happened in Dallas."

"FISHING" CLAIMED

His ruling brought up one of the many exchanges between the of Shaw's attorneys, namely F. Irvin Dymood and William Wegmann, Asst. Dist. Atty. James L. Alcock, and Haggerty.

Shaw's attorneys attempted to get Garrison to answer if the case against Shaw had any relation to the actual assassination in Dallas, but Alcock objected claiming defense was "fishing" and attempting to obtain information to which it was not entitled.

Defense had also argued that whenever Garrison talks about a conspiracy to kill President Kennedy he is strengthening his case against Shaw.

PROOF NOT NEEDED

Haggerty again referred to his earlier statement that there could have been 50 conspiracies in the United States, and as long as there was an overt act in connection with them, they are liable for prosecution.

Whether the conspiracy culminated with the actual assassination does not have to be proved he said, asking the defense: "Why ask the district attorney something which in court he does not have to prove."

The exchanges about whether the charge against Shaw had any connection with Garrison's statements about the actual assassination came after several questions were asked by defense, objected to by Alcock and sustained by Haggerty.

Afternoon Session Lively and Sharp

The afternoon session, with Garrison on the witness stand, was lively and in sharp contrast to the morning session which was devoted to putting the hearing into motion and the taking of testimony from engineers for television stations about the distance their stations are able to transmit.

Shaw's lawyers are asking that the trial be held at some point 100 miles from New Orleans, claiming their client can not receive a fair trial in New Orleans.

Witnesses who will appear Wednesday include George W. Healy Jr., executive editor of The Times-Picayune and New Orleans States-Item; Rosemary James, reporter for the States-Item; William Reed, news director for WWL-TV; Ed Planer, news director of WDSU-TV; and Alec Gifford, WVUE-TV news director.

DATA GIVEN

Healy appeared Tuesday to turn over all copies of the Shaw case stories appearing in the two newspapers since March 1, 1967. Planer, Gifford and Reed turned over an assortment of film clips and recording tapes used by their respective stations in covering the case.

Garrison, yawning once or twice, sometimes tapping his fingers on the witness chair or resting his chin in his hand, sometimes appeared bored with the questioning.

He was questioned specifically about numerous interviews, for newspapers, magazines and television, and these interviews were either entered as exhibits or considered for possible introduction.

These included an article in National Observer on Jan. 22, 1968; an article in the January issue of Ramparts magazine; an interview in the October, 1967 Playboy magazine; a speech before radio and television newsmen in Los Angeles, the text of which appeared in the Los Angeles Free Press, and several television interviews by New Orleans stations.

GARRISON EMPHASIZES

An interview in the Jan. 28, 1968, National Enquirer weekly publication was also entered as an exhibit, but Garrison said he remembered reading the article although it was not based on an interview with him.

Frequently, as the various news articles were shown to him or when he was shown the transcript of a television interview, Garrison would emphasize he had not commented on the Shaw case.

"Yes," he would say acknowledging an interview, "and if you read it you'll see I refused to comment on Clay Shaw," or "Still nothing about Mr. Shaw, like the rest," or

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 3-6-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE 62-109060-6246

"Yes, like all this other stuff, it doesn't have anything to do with Mr. Shaw."

As the numerous state objections were sustained by Haggerty, Dymond announced that the defense was reserving bills of information in each instance.

STATE OBJECTS

During one line of questions regarding Sandra Moffett McMaines, a witness sought by Garrison during his investigation, the defense attempted to prove that she was too frightened to return to New Orleans to answer questions.

As Garrison was asked each question, the state objected on the grounds that the question was immaterial and irrelevant and Haggerty would sustain the objection.

Finally the state objected to the entire line of questioning and Haggerty again sustained the objection. Dymond inquired if this meant he could not ask questions in a series that in an appeal would indicate what he was attempting to prove, and Haggerty replied, "If I've committed reversible error, I've done it already, and I don't have to do it 50 times."

Issue May Come Up at Later Time—Judge

Haggerty indicated that in those areas where guidelines of the Shaw trial have been violated they "will come up at a later time."

On one other occasion, on the same subject, he said "that matter will be taken up if and when the case is ever completed."

Haggerty instructed the defense attorneys that they would have to "separate the chaff from the wheat" in the hearing for a change of venue, referring to statements critical of the Warren Report as opposed to the case of Louisiana versus Shaw.

Denied admission as evidence were several personal conversations in which Garrison was involved and an incident involving the allowing of a photographer for Life magazine to take pictures of some of the items taken from Shaw's apartment following his arrest last March 1.

DEGREE OF EXPOSURE

Regarding the photographs, Haggerty said that if the photographs were not published they could not affect any prospective jurors.

Regarding many interviews although they were admitted, there were reservations by the state as to how much weight they should carry. This centered on how much exposure a news article or television or radio interview had received in New Orleans.

Once, when the arguing concerned whether the Shaw charges had any connection with the actual assassination, and Haggerty ruled Garrison did not have to answer the question, Dymond said: "I'd think the court would be interested in that."

Haggerty snapped: "I'm handling this legally, not personally. I sustain the objection to which you may take exception."

Garrison's early testimony centered around the effect of statements he has made about the Warren Report and Mark Lane's book "Rush to Judgment" and of press releases issued by his office concerning an alleged conspiracy.

RELEASE IS EYED

The morning session of the hearing dealt with the circulation or coverage area of various local news media.

Wegmann and Dymond attempted to prove that Garrison has made public statements which would affect the conducting of a fair trial and that he had created an atmosphere of fear in New Orleans which made it difficult for the defense to secure witnesses.

Of particular interest on the part of the defense attorneys was a release issued by Garrison Tuesday morning in which he accused the defense of launching a publicity attack to confuse the public and of breaking the guidelines of which he was accused of breaking.

Garrison specifically mentioned a cocktail party-press conference held some months ago by the defense attorneys which he said was labeled by many at the time a "get acquainted with Clay Shaw party, for newsmen."

LETTER TO EDITOR

In the release Garrison said, "These lawyers (the defense attorneys; know that I have never held a press cocktail party to indicate that Shaw was guilty although they did not hesitate to hold one to indicate that he was innocent and that the prosecution was unfounded."

Question Involves Speech at Party

(Near the close of the session Tuesday, Dymond asked Garrison if he had attended a cocktail party at the home of Mark Lane at which comedian Mort Sahl made a speech about the case, adding that a member of the grand jury was present. The state objected that the question was irrelevant because there were no prospective jurors present. The objection was sustained.)

Attached to the release was a letter to the editor of National Observer, dated Jan. 22, 1968, in which he criticized Jerrold K. Footlick of printing off-the-record statements about Shaw made by him and indicating they were statements obtained by way of a formal interview.

When the hearing started at 10 a. m., an hour was spent collecting data from the local news media which was subpenaed by the defense counsel.

Perry Raymond Russo, a key state witness, was subpenaed to bring in copies of speeches and interviews he had made about the case. He explained to Haggerty that he had no such copies and was excused after the defense accepted his explanation.

TWO ABSENT

At 11 a. m. the first of the witnesses were called. Two of the 23 persons subpenaed did not show. They were Sahl and former WVUE-TV news director Harold Lidin.

Sahl, now an investigator for Garrison, was reported to be in San Francisco and Lidin in Puerto Rico.

Another witness, Mark Lane, said Sahl would be available if needed. WVUE sources said Lidin was reassigned to Puerto Rico by his employer Screen Gems.

First to take the stand was Francis Jacobs, WWL-TV chief engineer. And following him were chief engineers Lindsey G. Riddle of WDSU-TV and Allan Gunderson of WVUE-TV.

All gave testimony concerning the effective range of the signals transmitted by their stations and approximately how many available persons make up their respective audiences.

VIEWING IMPACT

Dymond questioned the three engineers about the stations, effective coverage and the possible viewing impact their stations had on their audiences.

Alcock objected on grounds that Dymond's questions had entered the field of sales promotion and marketing, and Dymond countered by asking the three stations' sales managers be subpenaed.

Haggerty agreed to the subpenas and after the lunch break a survey indicating the number of news program viewers in the area and sales managers' testimony was admitted as evidence.

John Dolan, sales manager of WDSU-TV, and Jack Long, sales manager of WVUE-TV were questioned about audience ratings and survey taking methods.

Stay Ordered Issued for Novel in Ohio

Meanwhile during a hearing in Columbus, Ohio, former New Orleans lounge operator Gordon Novel was granted a stay order suspending a Common Pleas Court order that he must return to New Orleans to testify in Garrison's probe.

During another hearing Monday, Common Pleas Court Judge Henry Holden ordered Novel held by the Franklin County sheriff until he could be turned over to Orleans Parish authorities.

The stay was granted by Franklin County Court of Appeals Judge John J. Duffey.

Novel was free on $500 bond from Judge Holden's order. Judge Duffey set his bond at one dollar.

Novel's attorney, Jerry Weiner, filed a writ of habeas corpus protesting the holding of his client. Tuesday's hearing was

—Photo by The Times-Picayune.
PERRY R. RUSSO

—Photo by The Times-Picayune.
MARK LANE

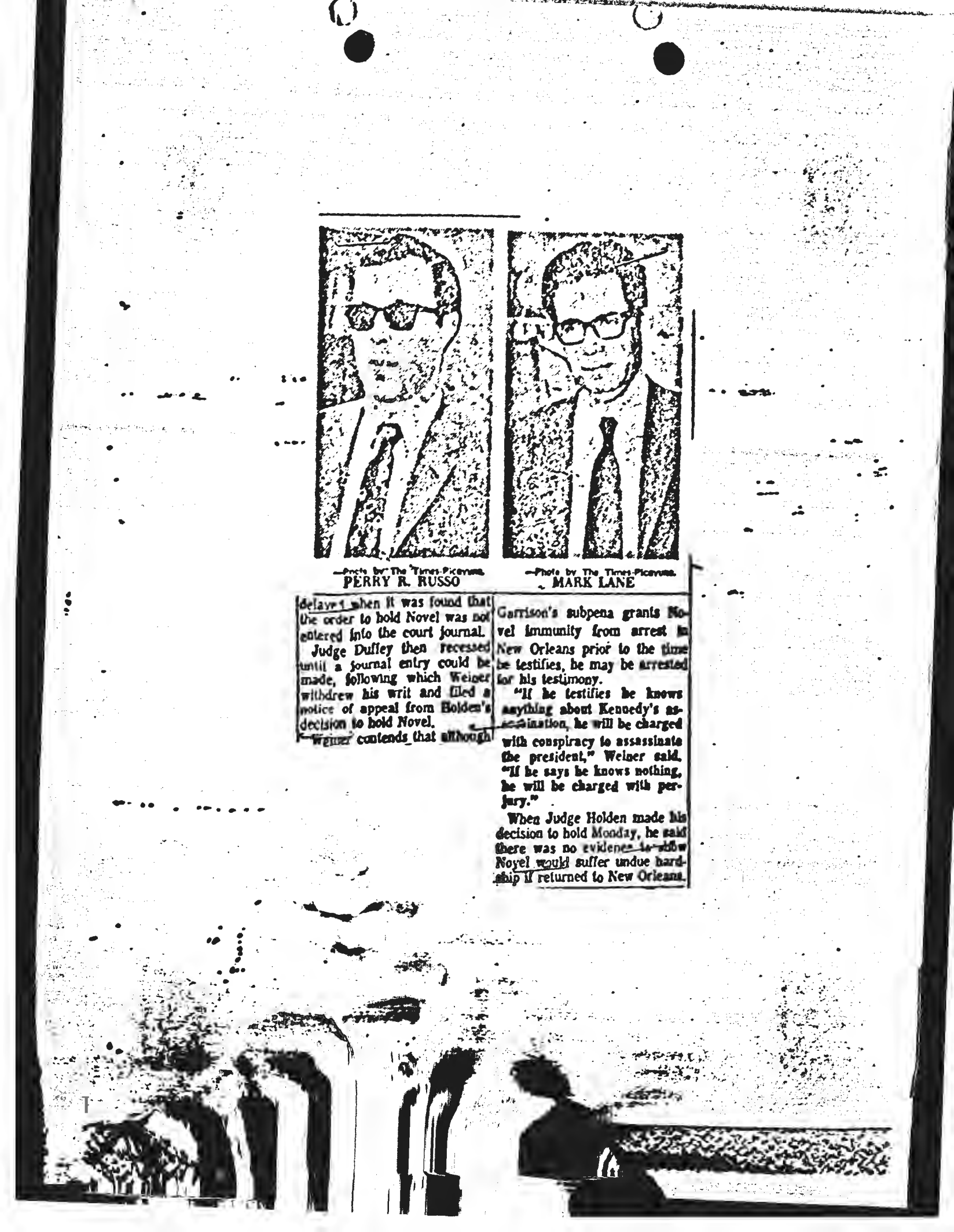
delayed when it was found that the order to hold Novel was not entered into the court journal.

Judge Dufley then recessed until a journal entry could be made, following which Weiner withdrew his writ and filed a notice of appeal from Holden's decision to hold Novel.

Weiner contends that although Garrison's subpena grants Novel immunity from arrest in New Orleans prior to the time he testifies, he may be arrested for his testimony.

"If he testifies he knows anything about Kennedy's assassination, he will be charged with conspiracy to assassinate the president," Weiner said. "If he says he knows nothing, he will be charged with perjury."

When Judge Holden made his decision to hold Monday, he said there was no evidence to show Novel would suffer undue hardship if returned to New Orleans.



Shaw Seeks to Call Complete Jury Role

Attorneys for Clay L. Shaw filed a motion today to subpena every person whose name is now in the jury wheel, about 700 to 800 persons, in the hearing on moving Shaw's trial outside New Orleans. Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. said he would rule on the motion this afternoon.

Attorneys for Clay L. Shaw today paraded newsmen and news executives to the stand in an effort to prove that the Shaw trial should be removed from New Orleans.

Shaw, 54, faces trial for conspiracy in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. His attorneys contend he cannot get a fair trial within 100 miles of New Orleans because of wide publicity about the case.

TODAY MARKED the second day of the hearing before Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. It was marked, as was yesterday's opening, by clashes between Haggerty and defense attorneys on whether publicity about District Attorney Jim Garrison's assassination investigation is distinguishable from his case against Shaw.

The defense contends that all publicity about the assassination probe harms Shaw's chances of getting a fair trial. Garrison says he has been careful not to say anything about Shaw's charges, and that nothing else is relevant to the change of venue motion. The judge has thus far supported Garrison on this issue.

On the stand longest this morning was George W. Healy Jr., executive editor of the States-Item and The Times-Picayune. He said he thought the assassination probe story, which was originally broken by the States-Item, was the biggest news story of the past year.

Both papers, he said, ha[d] objective in their coverage of the story.

DOING MOST of the questioning of witnesses this morning were Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock for the state and attorney F. Irvin Dymond for the defense.

Shaw attorney William Wegmann clashed frequently with Judge Haggerty this morning during the questioning of David Wagenvoord, president and general manager of WWOM-TV and radio.

Wagenvoord was questioned about two programs. One was a "Hot Seat" television show during which comedian Mort Sahl and author Mark Lane were questioned on the Garrison probe by Wagenvoord.

THE SECOND program was on radio, consisting of a tape of an interview by newsmen of Garrison and a Ramparts Magazine writer.

The disagreement between Haggerty and Wegmann resulting from a decision by the judge not to admit the radio tape as evidence until it had been determined how much of the tape was used on the air.

The state objected to the admission of the tape as evidence until it was known how much of it was used, contending that the only thing that mattered is was what part had a chance to influence prospective jurors.

Wegmann contended it did not matter how much of the tape was used, that it is admissible if even one person eligible to become a juror was attending the press conference Dec. 26.

He said that even if Garrison talked about the case to one prospective juror in a bathroom, that would have a bearing on the change of venue hearing.

HE CONTENDED that the information on the tape coming out of the press conference is disseminated even if one prospective juror is present.

Haggerty had ruled first that the tape was admissible, then changed his ruling.

Wegmann then showed Wagenvoord a copy of a press release issued by the DA's office yesterday concerning the hearing. He asked Wagenvoord if as president of WWOM he decided "what goes on" television and radio.

When Wagenvoord said he did make the decisions, Wegmann asked him, "Do you draw any distinction between the Clay L. Shaw case and the Garrison probe?"

THE STATE objected to this question and Judge Haggerty immediately agreed that the witness need not answer.

Judge Haggerty said, "It makes no difference" whether Wagenvoord makes a distinction.

Wegmann countered "All day yesterday you talked about prospective jurors. This man is a prospective juror."

The attorney's reference was to repeat remarks by Judge Haggerty yesterday that the test to determine whether a change of venue is called for is whether prospective jurors have been influenced to the point that they could not give a defendant a fair trial.

ENCLOSURE

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 3-6-68
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

WEGMANN asked Wagenvoord, "could you give Clay Shaw a fair trial if you were chosen as a juror?"

"Yes," Wagenvoord quickly replied.

"That's all of the questions," said Wegmann.

Haggerty commented, "Now we're getting down to the meat of the matter."

The first witness today was John Vath, an official of WSMB Radio.

HE TESTIFIED concerning two Joe Pyne interview programs aired over the station which had as guests Edgar Eugene Bradley of California and Edward Butler of New Orleans. Bradley, like Shaw, is charged with conspiracy in the President's death. Butler is head of INCA, an anti-Castro organization in New Orleans.

Vath was asked if either of the shows to his knowledge pertained directly or indirectly to the Shaw case. He said he had no direct knowledge of this.

ALCOCK objected to admission of the tapes because no foundation had been laid by defense attorneys and that it is not known whether Shaw's name was mentioned in the programs.

Judge Haggerty said apparently admission of the material would have to wait until it can be heard.

The next witness was Healy.

After Healy took the stand, his attorney, John C. Weinmann, provided the court with photostatic copies of States-Item and Times-Picayune news clippings relating to the assassination investigation. They were introduced into evidence.

HEALY testified that to the best of his knowledge, they were all the clippings published in both papers since March 1, 1967.

At that point, in response to a request by Dymond, Healy broke down the circulation figures of The Times-Picayune and States-Item within the city.

He explained the areas affected by the various editions of the five Times-Picayune editions and five editions of the States-Item.

Then he listed for the court the parishes with the smallest Times-Picayune circulation: Avoyelles, Caddo, Caldwell, Grant, Jefferson Davis, LaSalle, Lincoln, and Madison.

In answer to a question by Judge Haggerty, Healy said that The Times-Picayune is read throughout Louisiana, but that the readership is much greater in the "retail trading area."

This, he described as Orleans, Jefferson, St. Bernard and St. Tammany parishes.

ASKED BY Dymond what he considered the biggest news story of the past year for the state, Healy replied:

"In my opinion, it was the investigation by Mr. Garrison of the assassination of President Kennedy."

Dymond then attempted to get Healy to testify on whether he differentiated between Garrison's investigation and the charge against Shaw.

After objections by Alcock, Judge Haggerty instructed Dymond to ask whether the editor differentiated in the treatment of news coverage of the Warren Report, Garrison's investigation, and the case against Shaw.

"From a news point of view, I would regard them all one to another," said Healy.

Asked about coverage by specific reporters, Healy said in the early stages of the investigation, the principal reporters were David Snyder, Rosemary James and Jack Dempsey of the States-Item.

Healy added that Hoke May and Ross Yockey "covered portions of this story."

He said now general assignment reporters generally handle the coverage.

DYMOND asked next whether The Times-Picayune or States-Item had been furnished with a so-called "master file" of Garrison's investigation.

The judge sustained an objection by the state.

At this point, Healy identified a copy of today's Times-Picayune, which was introduced into evidence, as was a press release, which was issued to the newspaper yesterday by Garrison.

Asked whether he had seen the press release, Healy said: "Yes, it came in while I was at the States-Item's city desk."

UNDER questioning by Alcock, Healy said that he did not distinguish between types of stories. Whether a story is "favorable or unfavorable is a matter of opinion," Healy said.

Both papers, Healy testified, have attempted to be completely objective in their coverage of the story.

Alcock then asked the editor whether he had assigned reporters to cover a cocktail party for Shaw.

"I had no knowledge of a cocktail party for Mr. Shaw," Healy replied.

Judge Haggerty then asked whether it could be assumed that the case was not arousing as much interest now as it had a year ago because general assignment reporters were covering the story.

Healy said that "the developments have not been as rapid in recent months as they were at first."

Copies of the circulation records Healy brought into court were also introduced as evidence and Healy was excused.

Shaw Trial Hearing Is Continuing

Newsmen were cast in the unaccustomed role of newsmakers today as a hearing on moving Clay L. Shaw's trial outside New Orleans entered its second day.

Lawyers for Shaw, 54, who is charged with conspiracy in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, spent most of yesterday questioning District Attorney Jim Garrison—admittedly without much success.

DURING a long series of instances in which Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. ruled the defense's line of questioning irrelevant, the judge remarked to chief defense counsel F. Irvin Dymond.

"I hope you're going on a smooth course—it didn't go too well this morning."

Loudly, Dymond replied:

"No, we haven't done too well."

Shaw's attorneys are asking that his trial be moved at least 100 miles from New Orleans, because, they contend, publicity about the case has made it impossible to get an impartial jury here.

Witnesses scheduled to appear today include George W. Healy Jr., executive editor of the States-Item and The Times-Picayune; Mrs. Rosemary James, a States-Item reporter; William Reed, news director of WWL-TV; Ed Planet, news director of WDSU-TV; and Alec Gifford, news director of WVUE-TV.

Yesterday, both sides swapped charges. The defense accused Garrison of trying to "poison" the public mind about Shaw.

MEANWHILE, the DA's office released a statement charging the defense asked for the change of venue only as "one more maneuver to confuse the public and to attempt to harass the prosecution."

Dymond claimed Garrison violated guidelines set up by Haggerty restricting publicity about the case. He cited the press release and urged that it be admitted as evidence that Garrison continually tries to give the case undue publicity.

But Judge Haggerty said: "I'm not here to rule on a contempt citation today. I have said before I will take that up at the conclusion of the trial against Shaw."

Garrison's statement said defense attorneys "well know that they would receive a fair trial in New Orleans and are obviously hoping the judge will overrule them so that they will have something else to complain about if they have to appeal.

"THESE attorneys also well know that since the day Mr. Shaw was charged I have refrained—unlike these same attorneys—from making any statements reflecting on his guilt or innocence."

Dymond contended that to win its case against Shaw, the state first has to prove that a conspiracy to kill the President in fact existed, and that the DA's public statements were intended to establish in the public mind that there was a plot. The Warren Commission report on the slaying said the commission could find no credible evidence of a conspiracy.

But Judge Haggerty said "You could have had 50 conspiracies throughout the United States that had nothing to do with what happened in Dallas."

Thus, the judge generally disallowed questions concerning the assassination per se, admitting only those relating directly to Shaw.

Dymond asked Garrison on the witness stand:

"Did you ever give an interview to the National Observer and say there is no way that Shaw can get an acquittal?"

GARRISON answered:

"I made that statement off the record and when I discovered he had printed it, I immediately wrote to the National Observer and complained."

At one point, Dymond asked Garrison if he allowed Life magazine to take pictures of property taken from Shaw's apartment. The DA said he had brought some items to his home and showed it to two reporters and other people.

"I certainly don't recall if any of them were prospective jurors," Garrison said. "We brought some of the whips out to my house and some of Mr. Shaw's executioner's outfit. Some of the confiscated items included whips, chains, capes and masks."

Many times the judge sustained objections called out by assistant DA's before defense lawyers could complete their questions.

Garrison was on the stand for 3½ hours. He was not expected to return today. Shaw was present in the courtroom.

THE DA, yawning once or twice, sometimes tapping his fingers on the witness chair or resting his chin in his hand, sometimes appeared bored with the questioning.

Meanwhile, a court hearing is scheduled tomorrow in Columbus, Ohio, of Gordon Novel's appeal of an order that he return to New Orleans for questioning in the probe. He has been subpenaed before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury, and a judge in Columbus ruled yesterday there was no evidence to show Novel would suffer "undue hardship" if he returned to testify.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, I

Date: 3-6-68
Edition: RED COMET
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEAL
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 3/8/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

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TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, HOUSTON (62-2115)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING

On 3/6/68, Captain L.D. MORRISON, Homicide Division, Houston Police Department, advised that Mr. NAT TERENCE, who is the editor and publisher of the Houstonian, a weekly newspaper which publishes mostly legal notices in Houston, Texas, had complained concerning possible threats made because of two articles which had appeared in the Houstonian relating to District Attorney JAMES GARRISON's assassination probe. Copies of the articles appearing in the Houstonian are attached for the Bureau and New Orleans for information.

Captain MORRISON related that TERENCE is a "pest" and his purpose in bringing his complaint to the Houston Police Department was because of his belief that men with guns were surveilling his house and he was in danger because he had printed the attached two articles in his newspaper.

Captain MORRISON advised that he sent one of his detectives to conduct a preliminary investigation regarding TERENCE's complaint, however, this investigation was merely to pacify TERENCE and MORRISON stated that he intended to conduct no further investigation in this matter.

It is noted the articles which are attached make reference to former SAC GUY BANNISTER who TERENCE indicated was involved in "the conspiracy". No further action being taken by the Houston Office.

62-109060-6242

3 - Bureau (Enc-1) (RM)
1 - New Orleans (62-69) (Enc-1)
1 - Houston
DCS/sjm
(5)

MAR 11 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M

Special Agent in Charge

51 MAR 21 1968

FILMED IN PERSONNEL RECORDS UNIT

SUBJECT: ANTI-SEMITIC INCIDENTS

ANTI-JEWISH PROBLEMS IN LABOR RACKETS

ANTI-JEWISH PROBLEMS IN LABOR RACKETS

SEE REVERSE SIDE OF PAGE

62-117

ENCLOSURE

REAL INSIDE OF L.A. RACKETEERING

BY JACK MARTIN

(Copyrighted 1968, This Week Magazine)

(This story written by Jack Martin was filed by mail and telegram from New York City. A few days ago it may be phoned to Jack M. home in New Orleans. Martin is the person who initiated the Garrison investigation of President Kennedy's assassination. There have been numerous books written about the investigation, and it is this editor's opinion that Martin knows more about the inside of that case than any of these numerous authors—The Editor.)

After the arrest of David William Ferrie on Friday, August 23, 1963, he was suspended by his employer, Eastern Airlines.

The account of his arrest in the late final edition of the New Orleans Times-Picayune said, "The thirty-two-year-old airline pilot apparently used alcohol, hypnotism, and the adventure of flying to lure the juveniles—mostly 15- and 16-year-old boys—into committing indecent acts."

"Officers said Ferrie, as well as being an airline pilot, was a former Civil Air Patrol squadron commander.

"After he was 'quietly dismissed' from the New Orleans C. A. P. Wing about a year ago, he formed his own unit, the Metairie Fabian Squadron.

"Ferrie is listed in the telephone book as 'Dr.' and officers said they understand he is a doctor of philosophy.

"New Orleans Police Officers working with Jefferson Parish Sheriff's authorities obtained a search warrant and went through Ferrie's home earlier this week.

"They discovered seven or eight World War I type rifles with a quantity of ammunition. Many issues of Cavalier were also found in Ferrie's home, police added."

According to the above article Eastern Airlines investigated Ferrie and then gave cause to discharge him. However, Ferrie immediately hired an attorney and began legal maneuvers to get his job back. Ferrie's attorney, G. Wray Gill, Jr., formerly headed the Z. Taylor Gill, Jr. Law Firm of Gill, Gill, Gill & Gill, and Gill, Gill & Gill, Jr. Gill, Gill & Gill, Jr. Gill, Gill & Gill, Jr.

After exposing the branch of ... in New Orleans, he met a New Orleans ... Oster then on leave of ... Roberts, were ... and charges with ... and ... by one Major W. J. McNa... to Natchez, that ... ... for ... ...

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

DID BOBBY KENNEDY OFFER $500,000

FOR ASSASSINATION OF CASTRO?

BY JACK MARTIN

[illegible] was [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

JFK

62-109060

SECTION 155

COPY 2

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 3/6/68

FROM : SAC, SEATTLE (89-47)(-C-)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
OO: DL

Enclosed is a copy each for the Bureau, Dallas and Denver Offices, of a "blind memo" which was given the Seattle Office by WAYNE RICHARDSON, CIA, Seattle, for the Bureau's Information.

62-109060-4903

No information of similar nature has been brought to the attention of the Seattle Office by other sources. Similarly, Seattle files contain nothing of specific or direct pertinence; however, information included in the LHM in this case prepared at Seattle under date of March 22, 1967, could be of possible significance. This is related to a letter received at the Seattle Office from KENNETH D. MAC LEAN, Asst. Professor of English, Seattle University, the content of which is suggestive, at least, of an obsession or psychosis on the part of MAC LEAN with respect to the KENNEDY assassination. Although he does not refer in his communication of last March to GARRISON or his investigation, this could be the trend he is currently taking with consequent remarks to classes which form the basis for interpretations such as that evidenced by Miss [redacted] Casual no-name inquiry on March 5, 1968, at Seattle University, which, incidentally, is a Catholic school of unimpeachable reputation in the academic community, reveals MAC LEAN still teaching there.

The Bureau may wish to consider making the detail in the LHM of 3/22/67 available to CIA at SOG for its information. No action in this regard is being taken or has been taken at Seattle.

Information copy Denver since Mrs. [redacted] located at Pueblo, Colorado.

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Encl 1)(REG)
1 - Dallas (Encl 1)(REG)
1 - Denver (Encl 1)(REG)
2 - Seattle (1 - 100-26971)(TROPUS)
(1 - 89-47)

KCH:klb

MAR 19 1968

EX-110

6248

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

It was learned on 18 January 1968 that there is an alleged anti-CIA activity in progress at Seattle University. The informant is a Mrs. [redacted] who lives in Pueblo, Colorado. Mrs. [redacted] states that her daughter, [redacted] a student at Seattle University is being taught that CIA was implicated in the Kennedy assassination.

Mrs. [redacted] allegedly has received several telephone calls recently from [redacted] in which she related that some of the priests at Seattle University had convinced the students that Garrison's theories about the assassination are correct and that the charges about CIA's implication are also correct.

Mrs. [redacted] states her daughter is afraid of CIA and considers CIA as being comparable to the Gestapo. Mrs. [redacted] has tried to persuade her daughter that these charges are totally untrue but apparently has had no success in changing her daughter's viewpoint.

Mrs. [redacted] also states that her daughter has been told to be sure not to repeat to anyone the foregoing information and that the priests at Seattle University have instructed their students not to discuss these matters with their parents.

Mrs. [redacted] stated that her daughter has reached a point where she wants to send money to Garrison and that a group of students at Seattle University would like to go to New Orleans to demonstrate support for Garrison.

62-109060-5-C18

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 3/5/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGULAR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (47-3476) -RUC-

SUBJECT: GORDON TYLER THEODORE STALLKNECHT, III
POSSIBLE IMPERSONATION
(OO:SAVANNAH)

Re Savannah airtel to Bureau dated 1/24/68, and Bureau airtel to Savannah dated 2/1/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 5 copies of Letterhead Memorandum reflecting interview of STALLKNECHT. Enclosed for Savannah is one copy of same.

ST-106

REC-31 6249

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 13 1968

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encls. 5) (REGULAR MAIL)
2 - Savannah (47-NEW) (Encl. 1) (AIR MAIL)
1 - Baltimore
(6)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

20 MAR 19 1968

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Baltimore, Maryland

March 5, 1968

RE: GORDON TYLER THEODORE STALLKNECHT, III

On February 15, 1968, Mr. Gordon Tyler Theodore Stallknecht, III, was interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation regarding allegations made by his former wife, Mrs. Johnnie Sue Newman, relating to Mr. Stallknecht's knowledge of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and other related matters.

Mr. Stallknecht advised that he met his former wife (presently Mrs. Newman) in 1959, after he was discharged from the Army at Fort Gordon, Georgia. He mentioned to her at that time that he had written many detective stories which were never published and wrote speeches for a Baptist minister who was the pastor of the East Baptist Association, Far Rockaway, Long Island, New York, as he operated a Religious Information service at Gordon City, Long Island, New York. Mr. Stallknecht denied ever mentioning the writing of speeches for President Kennedy to his former wife.

Mr. Stallknecht stated that he married Mrs. Newman (whose name was Mrs. Garrett at that time) on March 2, 1960, and was divorced from her in 1966, after she had gone to Juarez, Mexico for the divorce. Mr. Stallknecht added that during their marriage there were periods when they were legally separated.

Mr. Stallknecht stated that after they were married his wife was constantly after him to join the Central Intelligence Agency due to the fact that he had a background in cryptography in the service and it seemed to be his main interest. Because of this he made an application for employment with the Central Intelligence Agency in early 1964, however, after he filled out a form 57 for employment, he was notified there were no openings in the Central Intelligence Agency. Mr. Stallknecht further advised that he was not really interested in the Central Intelligence Agency and never talked about the Central Intelligence Agency, however, his wife constantly referred to the Central Intelligence Agency.

[illegible] - 4249

ENCLOSURE

RE: GORDON TYLER THEODORE STALLKNECHT, III

In regard to the traveling mentioned by his wife in 1963, Mr. Stallknecht stated that the times and places were correct, however, there were no references to the Central Intelligence Agency nor Oswald during this trip, which included a visit to New Orleans in October, 1963.

Mr. Stallknecht explained that his former wife has been causing trouble for him since their divorce. She was responsible for him losing various job opportunities and forced him to resign from Catholic University due to her constant harrassment of school officials.

Mr. Stallknecht reiterated during the conversation that he has no knowledge of the assassination of President Kennedy nor does he have any knowledge of the Central Intelligence Agency.

[redacted]

"THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS NEITHER RECOMMENDATIONS NOR CONCLUSIONS OF THE FBI. IT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE FBI AND IS LOANED TO YOUR AGENCY; IT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE YOUR AGENCY."

20255

TRUE COPY

Washington, D. C.
March 5, 1968.

The Honorable John Edgar Hoover.
Director, U. S. Dept of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C. 20530.

Dear Sir,

I had planned upon retirement, which became effective 31 Jan '68, I would contact the F.B.I., regarding a summer vacation trip via Greyhound bus to L. A. Calif, June 1956. It is not until now, that I have found the opportunity etc., to relate my narrative.

From time to time I have read newspaper accounts of Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's continued interest in the "Ruby" case. (My episode concerns the above person.)

After debating in my mind, which way to go about explaining the subject, I decided to send this "Special Delivery," letter to you, in order to assure my information would not go astray, but be directed to the correct and authentic individual.

Will you kindly advise me how to proceed in this matter?

Very sincerely,

Mrs) Eva M. Daulton
1301 - VermontAve N.W. #311
Washington, D. C. 20005.

REC-33 62-109060-6250

3 MAR 12 1968

Washington, D.C.
March 5, 196

The Honorable John Edgar Hoover,
Director, U.S. Dept. of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Sir,

I had planned upon retirement, which became effective 31 Jan '68, I would contact the F.B.I. regarding a summer vacation trip via Greyhound bus. L.A. Calif, June 1956. It is not until that I have found the opportunity etc to relate my narrative.

From time to time, I have read newspaper accounts of Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's continued interest in the "Ru case. My episode concerns the above pers

After debating in my mind, w way to go about explaining the subjec I decided to send this Special Delive letter to you, in order to assure y information would not go astray, but be directed to the correct and proper individual.

Will you kindly advise me ho to proceed in this matter?

Very sincerely,

(Mrs) Eva M. Daulton
1301 Vermont Ave. N.W.

#311

3-6-68
3-8-68

2025-1

March 8, 1968

(2-[illegible]-6250

Mrs. Eva M. Daulton
Apartment 311
1301 Vermont Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20005

Dear Mrs. Daulton:

Your letter of March 5th has been received.

In response to your inquiry, please feel free to contact my representatives at 506 Old Post Office Building, 12th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20535, should you have any information which you feel should be furnished to the FBI.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 19
MAR 8 1968
COMM-FBI

1 - Washington Field - Enclosure

NOTE: Bufiles disclose Mrs. Daulton has been a correspondent since 1951. The information she has reported has been nebulous and usually concerned communism. Mrs. Daulton has been interviewed previously by Bureau Agents regarding information she wanted to furnish to the FBI and the consensus of opinion of the Bureau Agents who contacted her indicates she has an obsession for reporting data which seems suspicious to her but which has no basis in fact. A co-employee of Mrs. Daulton described her as a gossip who makes accusations without justification.
HRH:mlb (4)

cdm

TELETYPE UNIT

MAR 7 9 1968

FBI

Date: 2/14/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (80-64) -P-

RE: [redacted] INFORMATION CONCERNING

Calif

Re Los Angeles airtel to the Bureau dated 2/12/68.

[redacted] appeared at the Los Angeles office at 11:10 a.m. 2/14/68, at which time he was personally interviewed by SA's JOSEPH C. ALSTON and GILBERT G. BENJAMIN.

[redacted] stated that he had important information regarding the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, which he had received from "unrevealed sources". He said that the CIA was responsible for the assassination and that JACK RUBY was a "Manchurian Candidate in the affair". He further advised that "two men that Director J. EDGAR HOOVER had second guessed" could give confirmation of the above statements. He named the men as ROBERT WELCH of the John Birch Society, and General WALKER.

[redacted] further advised that he was offering his services to the Bureau as part of a committee to investigate the assassination without charge today; however, anytime after today, if his services are accepted, it will cost the FBI two million dollars.

He asked Agents if they could assure him of what Mr. HOOVER's reaction to his offer would be. When Agents replied they could not, he suggested that the interview be terminated and immediately departed from the office.

EX 110 62-104604-6251

REC 27

3-13

FEB 17 1968

2 - Bureau
3 - Los Angeles
(1 - 80-665)
(1 - 62-228)

JCA/kaf
(6)

XEROX • Bishop Airtel LA 3/1/68 KMK/jlk

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

[redacted] demeanor, attitude and manner of speaking would indicate an abnormal personality or suggest mental illness. In view of prior contacts with [redacted] and the above information, further contacts by him will not be reported to the Bureau unless deemed to be of importance, UACB.

March 11, 1968

Airtel

FIX 110
REC 27 62-109060-6251

1 - Mr. Raupach

To: SAC, Los Angeles (80-664)

From: Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReLAairtel 2/14/68, captioned [redacted], Information Concerning," and Los Angeles airtel 2/12/68, bearing the same caption.

In view of the information [redacted] furnished to the Los Angeles Office in regard to the assassination and due to his apparent abnormal personality or suggested mental illness, the results of interviews previously conducted with [redacted] are to be incorporated into a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination.

In addition, a copy of this letterhead memorandum should also be furnished to United States Secret Service at Los Angeles. Handle promptly.

MAILED 23
MAR 11 1968
COMM-FBI

1 - 63-13007

KMR/lrk
(5)

22 MAR 13 1968

NOTE

Subject [redacted] appears to be a mental case. He was interviewed by the Los Angeles Office on 2/1/68, and indicated he is the spiritual leader of a religious cult known as the "Cults of Druidic Praetorians," more commonly known as the "Black Druids." When previously interviewed by Los Angeles,

NOTE CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO ...

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

66 MAR 20 1968

NOTE CONTINUED ...

his actions were very erratic at which time he had to be escorted from the Los Angeles Office. He appeared at the Los Angeles Office on 2/14/68, at which time he had information regarding the assassination of President Kennedy, which he had received from "unrevealed sources." Due to [redacted] very erratic and irresponsible behavior, background information concerning him should be promptly disseminated to United States Secret Service, the Department and CIA; the latter agency [redacted] claims is responsible for the assassination.

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 3/11/68

The attached relates to the motion for change of venue made by the attorneys of Clay L. Shaw, who has been charged by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison with conspiracy to assassinate President John F. Kennedy.

Since the attached has been obtained from news media, no dissemination is being made.

HHW:chs

WAB

FBI
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 13 1968

TELETYPE

REC 27

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

514PM URGENT 3-11-68 KMD

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - OFFICE OF ORIGIN INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

THE RED FLASH EDITION OF THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM FOR MARCH ELEVEN INSTANT, CONTAINED A LEAD ARTICLE WHICH REPORTED THAT CRIMINAL COURT JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY, JR. ON MARCH ELEVEN INSTANT DENIED A MOTION BY ATTORNEYS FOR CLAY L. SHAW, ACCUSED OF A CONSPIRACY TO KILL PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, TO SUBPOENA THIRTEEN HUNDRED PROSPECTIVE JURORS IN THE ATTEMPT TO TRANSFER SHAW'S CONSPIRACY TRIAL OUT OF NEW ORLEANS. JUDGE HAGGERTY RULED THAT A SAMPLING OF EIGHTY JURORS WILL BE CALLED AND THAT THIS WILL BE ACCOMPLISHED WITH EACH CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE SELECTING TEN PROSPECTIVE JURORS BY LOT AND THAT THIS SAMPLING OF THE JURY WHEEL WILL BE SUBPOENAED TO APPEAR MARCH EIGHTEEN NEXT. HAGGERTY STATED THAT HE WAS DENYING THE MOTION TO CALL A COMPLETE JURY WHEEL IN THE INTEREST OF A SPEEDY TRIAL

END PAGE ONE

REC 27 62-109060-6259

1 MAR 13 1968

EX-114

54 MAR 19 1968

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Deleted Copy Sent
by letter 3-26-76
Per FOIA Request

AFTER JUDGE HAGGERTY, ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, READ HIS JUDGMENT IN CONNECTION WITH THE MOTION, HE RECESSED THE HEARING UNTIL TEN AM, MARCH EIGHTEEN NEXT, AT WHICH TIME HE STIPULATED THAT THE QUESTIONING OF THE JURORS WOULD BEGIN.

THE ARTICLE CONTINUED THAT F. IRVIN DYMOND, CHIEF TRIAL ATTORNEY FOR SHAW, FOLLOWING THE JUDGE'S DECISION TOOK A BILL OF EXCEPTION TO THE RULE. THE ARTICLE POINTED OUT THAT WHEN THE EIGHTY JURORS HAVE BEEN CALLED, THE DEFENSE CAN CALL ADDITIONAL WITNESSES AND WHEN THE DEFENSE HAS COMPLETED ITS ARGUMENT FOR A CHANGE OF VENUE THE STATE WILL HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO PRESENT REBUTTAL TESTIMONY.

IN A SEPARATE ARTICLE THE SAME ISSUE OF THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM REPORTED THAT DISTRICT FEDERAL JUDGE JAMES A. COMISKY ON MARCH ELEVEN INSTANT ENJOINED DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON FROM FORCING NEWSMAN DAVID L. CHANDLER FROM TESTIFYING BEFORE THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY. THE ARTICLE NOTED THAT CHANDLER, A LIFE MAGAZINE CORRESPONDENT, WAS

END PAGE TWO

SUBPOENAED AFTER THE MAGAZINE RAN A SERIES OF ARTILES
ALLEGE THAT ORGANIZED CRIME IS RAMPANT IN THE NEW ORLEANS
AREA. THE ARTICLE FURTHER NOTED THAT CHANDLER HAD SOUGHT
TO HAVE THE SUBPOENA SET ASIDE ON THE GROUNDS THAT GARRISON,
WHO CONTENDS THERE IS NO ORGANIZED CRIME IN NEW ORLEANS,
BEARS HIM PERSONAL ILL WILL AND THAT CHANDLER FEARED HE
WOULD ~~BE~~ INDICIED FOR PERJURY IF HE APPEARED BEFORE THE
JURY.

THE ARTICLE OBSERVED THAT JUDGE COMISKEY'S ULING
WAS BASED ON A DECISION BY A THRE-JUDGE PANEL THAT NO
CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION NEED BE RULED IPON IN THE CASE
AND THAT THIS DECISION GVE THE CASE BACK TO COMISKEY
WITH THE AUTHORITY TO ISSUE THE INJUNCTION AGAINST GARRISON
AND ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY CHARLES RAY WARD AND
JAMES O. SAUNDERS, FOREMAN OF THE GRAND JURY WHICH
WENT OUT OF OFFICE THIS PAST WEEK.

NO ~~LHM~~ BEING SUBMITTED.

~~CORR PAGE THREE LINE ONE LS LAST WORD "ARTICLES"~~
~~PAGE 3 LINE 9 LAST WORD "RULING" PAGE 3 LINE 10 FIRST TWO WORDS~~
~~SHOULD BE WAS BASED~~

END

BGM

FBI WASH DC

P CC MR. SULLIVAN

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 3/8/68

Attached pertains to New Orleans District Attorney Garrison's probe of the assassination of President Kennedy.

Since attached has been obtained from news media, no further dissemination of same being made.

JFM:chs

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

REC 27

MAR 8 1968

FBI WASH DC

TELETYPE

FBI NEW ORLS

4:48PM URGENT 3-8-68 MMW

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69 2P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS-INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, MARCH EIGHT INSTANT, REPORTED THAT THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE TODAY ASKED THAT FORMER CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY DIRECTOR ALLEN W. DULLES BE ORDERED TO APPEAR BEFORE D.C. ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY TO TESTIFY MARCH TWENTYEIGHT AND TWENTYNINE. 2723 Que St. NW Washington D.C.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE REQUEST FOR DULLES TO APPEAR ALLEGES THAT DULLES WAS CIA DIRECTOR UNTIL SEPT. TWENTYSEVEN, SIXTYONE, AND AS SUCH WOULD HAVE PERTINENT KNOWLEDGE AS TO REPORTS THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD, ACCUSED AS ASSASSIN BY THE WARREN COMMISSION, WAS AN AGENT AND/OR EMPLOYEE OF THE CIA. THE MOTION ALSO CHARGES THAT WHILE DULLES HEADED THE CIA THE ORGANIZATION NEGOTIATED WITH A

EX-114 DEC 27 62-109060-6253

MAR 13 1968

RECORDED - OFFICE

END PAGE ONE

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

62 MAR 19 1968

2 ENCLOSURE (Clippings)

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

NEW ORLEANS FIRM FOR THE PURCHASE OF TRUCKS AND VEHICLES TO USE IN THE CIA SPONSORED BAY OF PIGS INVASION OF CUBA AND USED THE NAME OF OSWALD WHO WAS AT THAT TIME IN RUSSIA.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE DA'S OFFICES ALLEGES THAT THE CIA HAD INFORMATION ABOUT OSWALD WHICH WAS NOT CONTAINED IN THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT ON THE ASSASSINATION. THE DA'S OFFICES SAID IT WANTS TO QUESTION DULLES ABOUT INFORMATION GIVEN TO THE SECRET SERVICE BUT NOT TO THE WARREN COMMISSION, OSWALD'S CIA DOSSIER, INFORMATION THE CIA HAS ABOUT JACK RUBY AND HIS ASSOCIATES, OSWALD'S ACCESS TO INFORMATION ABOUT THE U-TWO SPY PLANE AND ALLEGATIONS ABOUT OSWALD'S INTELLIGENCE TRAINING AT MINSK, RUSSIA.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT JUDGE MATTHEW S. BRANIFF SIGNED AN ORDER COMPELLING DULLES TO APPEAR IN NEW ORLEANS. THE ORDER, WHICH GUARANTEES DULLES IMMUNITY, WILL BE FORWARDED TO THE COURTS IN WASHINGTON, WHERE DULLES NOW RESIDES AT TWO SEVEN TWO THREE QUE ST., N.W.

NO ~~LHM~~ memo BEING SUBMITTED.

END

-SVW
FBI WASH DC

CC MR. SULLIVAN

DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Subpoena Issued for Allen Dulles

A-13

NEW ORLEANS, March 8 (UPI)—A judge today ordered former Central Intelligence Agency Director Allen Dulles to answer a subpoena in New Orleans March 28 and 29 in District Attorney Jim Garrison's investigation of the Kennedy assassination.

District Judge Matthew Braniff signed the order, which would grant Dulles immunity from prosecution, and instructed it be sent to his home in Washington.

Garrison subpoenaed Dulles on grounds he would be able to tell the Orleans Parish grand jury whether presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald was a CIA agent.

Garrison has contended that President Kennedy was assassinated by a band of right-wing adventurers with CIA ties, and that Oswald may not have been the assassin, but only a "pigeon" set up to take the blame.

Garrison has charged Clay L. Shaw, former managing director of the New Orleans International Trade Mart, with conspiring to assassinate Mr. Kennedy in the months before the President was shot to death in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

Shaw is scheduled to go on trial some time this year. The Shaw case is currently bogged down in an involved hearing over defense requests that the trial be moved out of New Orleans.

The Washington Post
Times Herald A-13
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date MAR 9 1967

ENCLOSURE
62-109060-1253 7 cy 5 pd

DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Gordon Novel Wins Reversal on Subpoena

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 8 — The 10th District (Franklin County) Court of Appeals today reversed Franklin County Common Pleas Court Judge Henry Holden and ruled that Gordon Novel does not have to return to New Orleans for a grand jury appearance in the Kennedy assassination probe.

The Appeals Court gave an oral ruling today and said a written decision would be issued later. But, in effect, the Court said the immunity from arrest offered Novel by District Attorney Jim Garrison if he would return does not continue once he is back in Louisiana and faced with any new charge.

The Washington Post
Times Herald A-13
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date MAR 9 1967

ENCLOSURE
62-109060-1053

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. A. Rosen

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: March 7, 1968

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

The purpose of this memorandum is to briefly summarize another allegation involving the assassination. The individuals involved in the allegation are in current contact with New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison and other individuals of unsavory background who are engaged in criticizing the Warren Commission Report.

On July 18, 1967, Mr. A. Edward Horsey contacted the Detroit Office and advised that he had been working with a group of individuals to determine the true facts concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. Horsey stated he operates a public accounting firm in Kalamazoo, Michigan, and has made a study of the assassination of President Kennedy but does not believe full facts concerning the assassination were disclosed by the Warren Commission. He also indicated he possessed information that Oswald was in contact with a Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) employee in Mexico City prior to the assassination and also believed Jack Ruby was acting under a post-hypnotic suggestion when he shot Oswald. On February 29, 1968, Mr. Horsey again contacted the Detroit Office and advised that he is continuing his inquiries into the assassination and has been in contact with a number of critics of the Warren Commission Report, including Mark Lane, Jim Garrison, Penn Jones and Professor Joshua Thompson of Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania. (We have previously thoroughly analyzed the allegations of all of these individuals and have found not one scintilla of evidence to back their claims.

62-109060-6254

REC-34

13 MAR 1968

Horsey advised that he has recently been in contact with a James Mays, Miami, Florida. Mays informed him that Mays and a friend were approached by Lee Harvey Oswald at a night club in Dallas, Texas, approximately ten days prior to the assassination and both were offered $25,000 each to participate in the assassination of President Kennedy. Mays stated that his companion actually fired shots at President Kennedy on the day of the assassination from an area of the "grassy knoll" using a

62-109060

REL:as

57 (7)

CONTINUED - OVER

5/ Bell

.357 magnum pistol equipped with a telescopic sight. Mays added that his companion subsequently effected his escape from the scene by means of sewers and has fled the United States. Mays offered to disclose the identity of his companion for $10,000 cash, a guarantee of protection, preferably from Jim Garrison, and an additional $15,000 cash or one-half the royalties from any book which might be written relative to any convictions obtained.

Horsey also informed the Detroit Office that he has telephonically contacted Mark Lane concerning Mays and that Lane subsequently told him that Garrison is interested in Mays' information.

During his contact with the Detroit Office, Horsey also stated he had received a visit from a telephone company employee who informed him there might possibly be a "tap" on his telephone. Horsey also stated that William Berry, Assistant Editor, "Miami News," Miami, Florida, has been in contact with Mays on at least two occasions but it is Horsey's understanding that Berry does not wish to act as a "middle man" for any contacts between Mays and any individuals who might wish to negotiate with him.

A review of Bureau files disclosed no additional information identifiable with Horsey to that set forth herein and our files contain no information identifiable with James Mays Miami, Florida. There is no mention of Mays in the index to the Warren Commission Report.

OBSERVATIONS:

News media in recent months have given wide circulation to statements of New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison, Mark Lane and others that there were other assassins than Oswald in Dallas on November 22, 1963; that unnamed gunmen fired at President Kennedy and subsequently escaped through the Dallas sewer system. It appears Mays is attempting to capitalize on these wild allegations.

ACTION:

For information. The memorandum setting forth the data herein has been disseminated to the Department, Secret Service and the Central Intelligence Agency. We are taking no additional action on Horsey's allegation in order to avoid possiblity of getting involved in Garrison's investigation.

FBI

Date: 3/1/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DETROIT (62-3559)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Re Detroit airtel to the Bureau with LHM dated 7/18/67, with copies to Dallas and New Orleans.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 6 copies and for Dallas, Miami, New Orleans, and Philadelphia, 2 copies each of a self-explanatory LHM containing information furnished by A. EDWARD HORSEY.

No investigation instituted by Detroit relative to a possible Fraud By Wire violation UACB inasmuch as it is conceivable that information furnished by HORSEY might be an attempt to engage the Bureau in an investigation of the JOHN F. KENNEDY assassination pursuant to the interests of HORSEY and other individuals who continue to investigate the assassination independently.

Accordingly, the enclosed LHM is being furnished to the Bureau for any action deemed appropriate.

3 - Bureau (Enc.-6) (RM) ENCLOSURE
2 - Dallas (Enc.-2) (RM)
2 - Miami (Enc.-2) (RM)
2 - New Orleans (Enc.-2) (RM)
2 - Philadelphia (Enc.-2) (RM)
1 - Detroit
JNT/mcm
(12)

REC-34 62-109060-6255

14

1 MAR 6 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

51 MAR 20 1968

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Detroit, Michigan
March 1, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Re: Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy,
November 22, 1963
Dallas, Texas

On February 29, 1968, A. Edward Morsey, 2320 Gull Road, Kalamazoo, Michigan, affiliated with A. Edward Morsey and Associates accounting firm, Kalamazoo, Michigan, advised in the years following the assassination of John F. Kennedy, he has actively been engaged in an investigation of the assassination inasmuch as he is of the belief that Lee Harvey Oswald was not the sole individual responsible for the death of John F. Kennedy; but rather was only one of several individuals involved in a conspiracy.

Morsey related that his investigation has put him in direct contact with Penn Jones, Mark Lane, Jim Garrison, and others who are actively investigating the assassination.

He advised that he recently received a letter from Joshua Thompson, a professor at Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania, in which Thompson related he had been in recent contact with one James Mays, Miami, Florida, and Mays alleged to have information as to the identity of an individual who participated in the assassination. Morsey noted that he is acquainted with Thompson as he and Thompson had been in previous contact with one another relative to the assassination investigation as Thompson is also interested in various aspects of the assassination.

Morsey advised that Thompson informed him that he was reluctant to have further contact with Mays and Morsey volunteered to establish contact with Mays. Thompson informed Morsey that he had written to Mays in care of General Delivery, Miami, Florida.

Morsey stated he subsequently directed a letter to Mays and requested Mays telephone him collect. He advised an individual who identified himself as James Mays telephoned him on February 26, 1968,

62-109060-6255

ENCLOSURE

and also on two other occasions since that date. Horsey furnished the following information he claims to have obtained from Mays during these telephone conversations:

Mays and a friend were approached by Lee Harvey Oswald at the Iddledo Club in Dallas, Texas, approximately ten days prior to the assassination and both were offered $25,000 apiece to participate in the assassination of John F. Kennedy. Mays declined; however, the buddy, whom Mays refused to identify, accepted the offer. The buddy confirmed his acceptance of the offer with a meeting with Oswald at the Vegas Club in Dallas approximately two days before the assassination. The buddy did actually fire shots at John F. Kennedy on the day of the assassination from a position in the area of the "grassy knoll" using a .357 magnum pistol equipped with a telescopic sight. He subsequently effected his escape from the scene by means of sewers under Daley Plaza. This individual has since fled the United States. For information as to the identity of this individual, Mays wants $10,000 cash, a guarantee of protectin, preferably from Jim Garrison, and an additional $15,000 cash or one-half the royalties from any book which might be written relative to any convictions obtained.

Horsey further advised that Mays informed him that it would also be a condition that he be taken into protective custody; again preferably by Jim Garrison, prior to his receiving any money or his divulgence of the identity of this individual.

Horsey stated he was able to record on a tape recorder the first of his three telephone conversations with Mays and the tape recording contains a quantity of the information furnished by Mays. Horsey offered to furnish a copy of this tape recording to the Bureau.

Horsey also noted that on February 27, 1968, he telephonically contacted Mark Lane and related the information concerning Mays to him as Lane is currently a member of Jim Garrison's investigative staff. He stated Lane subsequently telephoned him the same date and informed him that Garrison was desirous of having use of the original tape recording. Horsey advised he plans to forward a copy of the tape recording to Garrison.

Horsey stated that according to Mark Lane, Garrison is willing to offer Mays protection; however, to Horsey's knowledge, no one has offered to provide the $10,000 demanded by Mays.

In addition, Horsey claims that on February 29, 1968, he was contacted at his office by an individual who claimed to be an employee of the Michigan Bell Telephone Company. This individual, who did not provide his name or other identification, informed Horsey that the telephone company had information that there might possibly be a "tap" on his telephone. Horsey related that this individual requested that he be allowed to inspect the telephone in Horsey's office and its connecting lines at some later date and in Horsey's presence. Horsey advised he observed this individual to depart in an automobile which bore the Michigan Bell Telephone Company decal. He stated he has not contacted the telephone company in an effort to confirm the employment of this individual.

Additionally, Horsey noted that William Berry, Assistant Editor, Miami News, Miami, Florida, has been in contact with Mays on at least two occasions; however, Horsey stated it is his understanding that Berry does not wish to act as a "middle man" for any contacts between Mays and any individuals who might wish to negotiate with him.

Re: Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy,
November 22, 1963
Dallas, Texas

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 3/11/68

REC-34

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is a newspaper article appearing in New Orleans States-Item concerning above captioned matter.

One copy of this newspaper article is enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

3 - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 1)
1 - Miami (Encl. 1)
1 - New Orleans

EJC:jab
(6)

REC-34

62-109060-6256

MAR 13 1968

1 ENCLOSURE

C. C. - Bishop

5 - Serialized

51 MAR 20 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-57)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DA Moves For Dulles Testimony

The district attorney's office today asked that former Central Intelligence Agency director Allen W. Dulles be ordered to appear before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury to testify March 28 and 29.

It was the second move by the DA's office to obtain testimony from Dulles in connection with the probe of the Kennedy assassination.

A grand jury subpena was issued for Dulles last month asking his appearance here this week.

DA JIM GARRISON has stated his office "has succeeded in identifying the assassination of President Kennedy as an operation conducted by elements of the CIA."

The request for Dulles to appear here alleges that Dulles was CIA director until Sept. 27, 1961, and as such would have pertinent knowledge as to reports that Lee Harvey Oswald, accused as assassin by the Warren Commission, was an agent and-or employe of the CIA.

THE MOTION also charges that while Dulles headed the CIA, the organization negotiated with a New Orleans firm for the purchase of trucks and vehicles to use in the CIA-sponsored Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba and used the name of Oswald, who was at that time in Russia.

The DA's office alleges that the CIA had information about Oswald which was not contained in the Warren Commission report on the assassination. The DA's office said it wants to question Dulles about:

—Information given to the Secret Service but not to the Warren Commission.

—Oswald's CIA dossier.

—Information the CIA has about Jack Ruby and his associates.

—Oswald's access to information about the U-2 spy planes and allegations about Oswald's intelligence training at Minsk, Russia.

The motion also repeated allegations made in the earlier subpena that the late David W. Ferrie, who has figured in the Garrison probe, was an employe of the CIA while Dulles was director.

Judge Matthew S. Braniff signed an order compelling Dulles to appear here. The order, which guarantees Dulles immunity, will be forwarded to the courts in Washington where Dulles now resides at 2723 Que st., N. W.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEWORLEANS, I

Date: 3-8-68
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION O PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-62

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 3/11/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTN: General Investigative Division

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (66-7106 N)

RE: DEMONSTRATION AT FBI Office
NEW YORK OFFICE, 3/11/68 - New York

Re NYtelephone call 3/11/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and six copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned and dated as above.

At 2:15 PM this date two unidentified men appeared in front of the New York office entrance, 201 East 69th St, NYC, carrying placards which read: "FBI and CIA Killed Kennedy".

These men caused no disturbance, did not block the entrance to the building nor did they cause any disturbance whatsoever.

NYO notified the 19th Precinct which sent a squad car to check the area. The NYO attempted to take photographs of the two individuals, but they departed at 2:25 PM before photographs could be taken.

1 cc to CIA, USSS, & Dept I-14-68

62-109060-6257 KIHR:dcs

3-Bureau (Encs 7)
1-NY 66-7106 N

ST 109

18 MAR 12 1968

REC-30

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

FJI:AHD
(4)

INT SEC.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 MAR 21 1968

GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: March 11, 1968

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: DEMONSTRATORS AT
FBI OFFICE BUILDING
NEW YORK CITY
MARCH 11, 1968

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bishop

Supervisor Illig, New York Office, advised that at 2:15 p. m. today two individuals appeared at the 69th Street entrance of the building where our New York Office is located carrying placards. These placards read "FBI and CIA Killed Kennedy."

The two demonstrators were of Latin origin, possibly Puerto Rican, and they were only in front of the building for a short period of time and departed prior to the time Agents arrived on the scene.

Supervisor Illig advised that the two demonstrators caused no disturbance and to his knowledge there was no press coverage of this short demonstration.

ACTION:

This is submitted for record purposes.

REC

62-109060-6258

RIS:hcs
(8)

57 MAR 21 1968

FBI

Date: 3/12/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY.

One copy of these newspaper articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 2)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 2)
1 - Miami (Encl. 2)
1 - New Orleans

EJC:jab
(6)

REC-31 62-109060 6259

EX-113 10 MAR 14 1968

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Bishop

54 MAR 21 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

55MAR 22 1968

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Haggerty Denies Shaw Move to Call 1,300

80-Juror Sampling Ordered

By ROSEMARY JAMES

Criminal Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. today denied a motion by attorneys for Clay L. Shaw to subpena 1,300 prospective jurors in the attempt to transfer Shaw's conspiracy trial out of New Orleans; he ruled that a sampling of 80 jurors will be called.

Shaw, 54-year-old retired businessman, is accused by District Attorney Jim Garrison of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy. Shaw and his lawyers claim that he cannot get a fair trial here and have filed for a change of venue.

A hearing on the move to have Shaw tried at least 100 miles from the city recessed last Wednesday after his attorneys filed a motion to subpena every person on the jury wheel.

THE MOTION was filed after the defense was told by Judge Haggerty repeatedly, during two days of testimony from newsmen, news executives and other witnesses, that the only relevant issue is whether or not prospective jurors can give the Shaw case an impartial hearing.

When the hearing resumed today at 10 a. m., Judge Haggerty said that in the interests of a speedy trial he was denying the motion to call all persons whose names are now in the wheel.

Instead, each Criminal District Court judge will select 10 prospective jurors by lot and this sampling of the wheel will be subpenaed to appear a week from today.

AFTER READING his judgment, Haggerty recessed the hearing until 10 a. m. next Monday. At that time questioning of the jurors will begin.

The judgment reads as follows:

"On Wednesday, March 6, 1968, there was filed with the court a motion for instanter supenas requesting this court to subpena all prospective jurors whose names were then and there contained within the jury wheel maintained by the Jury Commission for the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana.

"The court at that time requested counsel for defendant to supply to the court by 4 p. m. the following day, to wit, March 7, 1968, a memorandum of authorities supporting the request made in said motion.

"The court received a letter dated March 7, 1968, from Mr. William Wegmann, of counsel for the defendant, wherein he stated that their research failed to disclose any jurisprudence of cases bearing on this particular point of law.

"In case No. 112-503, State of Louisiana vs. John Dorsey, et al, we find that counsel for the defendant Dorsey, who at that time was Mr. Edward I. Mahoney, requested that the entire contents of the jury wheel be subpenaed to testify in open court and his purpose at that time was to find out how many persons were of the white race and how many of the colored race. The forms and slips themselves did not, and do not at this time, give any indication of race. That out of 1,360 names furnished by the Jury Commission, 1,034 appeared in court and testified in open court; that out of the said total of 1,034 persons, 946 were found to be of the white race and 88 of the colored or Negro race.

"This court is of the opinion that it was necessary for these persons to appear and testify because that was the only way a legal determination could be made as to their

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-6259

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, L

Date: 3-11-68
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION O PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

race.

"I AM OF the opinion that a different legal situation exists in this instant case because we are not trying to learn the race of the prospective jurors but whether or not they have a fixed opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant were they to sit on his case as a juror.

"At the outset, I wish to call attention to the fact that the grand jury indictment was rendered on March 22, 1967.

"Continuances have been requested by the defense and have been granted by the court in this matter. Even as of this date, this case cannot be set for trial by the state because the pleadings have not as yet been finally completed.

"It must be noted that the defendant, under the constitution, is entitled to a speedy trial and it also must be noted that justice delayed is justice denied.

"It is noted by the court that on the hearing held on March 5 and 6, that some 25 witnesses were subpenaed by the defense. Of this number, 14 were actually called to the witness stand an donly one witness was asked the question, could he grant the defendant, Mr. Clay L. Shaw, a fair trial if he were selected as a juror to try the case and his answer was in the affirmative, yes, that he could.

"THE LAW OF Louisiana requires that the Jury Commission for the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, maintain and keep a minimum number of 750 names of prospective jurors in the wheel at all times. Inquiry was made of Mr. Noel Rada, chairman of the Jury Commission, who advised me Wednesday that there were approximately 1,300 names of prospective jurors in the wheel at that time.

"It must be pointed out that there is a minimum number required by law but not a maximum number. Recently, judges, en blanc, requested the jury commissioners to add to the wheel because it was felt that the more names in the wheel at any given time, the less chance a person would have of repeating each year serving on the jury.

"It was further hoped that by having such a large number of prospective jurors in the wheel, that a person would not be called until every third or fourth year.

"THE REQUEST is made of this court to call the approximately 1,300 prospective jurors as witnesses to testify as to whether they have a fixed opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant, Mr. Clay L. Shaw.

"Were I to grant such a request, one would have to guess as to how many months it would take before we finally concluded the taking of the testimony of the approximately 1,300 witnesses. Were we to take 10 witnesses a day, it would take 130 working days.

"The possibility of witnesses dying or moving to distant places certainly must be visualized.

"I belive it is entirely possible, feasible and legal to take a certain group, a certain number of prospective jurors from the various sections of the Criminal District Court. With this sampling of the projected number, I believe that it could be fairly and legally ascertained whether or not the defendant can get a fair trial from the citizens of this parish.

"I am hereby requesting the Honorables, the other seven judges of the Criminal District Court, comprising Sections A, B, D, E, F, G, and H, to select 10 names by lot from the list of jurors on their respective panels for the month of March.

"I RESPECTFULLY ask my brother judges to make this selection Wednesday morning, March 13, 1968, and to return to me said names, together with their addresses, and I will then take the 80 names selected, including the 10 selected from Section C, and have them be ordered and subpenaed to appear as witnesses on Monday, March 18, 1968, at 10 a. m.

"These 80 witnesses to be subpenaed will be considered witnesses called by the court and they will be subject to cross examination by both the defense and the state after they have been questioned by the court.

"I would like to specifically state in my ruling today that the defendant has not been denied his right to exhaust the entire jury wheel at the proper time. There is no limit to challenges for cause and a legal cause for challenge does exist when a person states he or she has a fixed opinion prior to serving on a jury.

"The defendant's rights to challenge for cause all prospective jurors still remains his prerogative to be exercised when this case goes to trial.

"Considering the foregoing reasons, the motion for instanter subpenas for the approximately 1,300 prospective jurors is hereby denied."

AFTER THE JUDGE read his decision, F. Irvin Dymond, chief trial attorney for the defense, took a bill of exceptions to the ruling and the hearing was recessed.

When the 80 jurors have been called, the defense can call additional witnesses. When the defense has completed its argument for a change of venue, the state will have an opportunity to present rebuttal testimony.

Asked today if the state plans to call its own witnesses, Assistant District Attorneys Richard V. Burnes and James L. Alcock said they won't know until after the defense has completed its arguments.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Judge to Rule On Subpenas For Shaw Panel

Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. was scheduled to rule at 10 a. m. today on a motion by attorneys for Clay L. Shaw to subpena about 1,300 prospective jurors in the move to have Shaw's conspiracy trial transferred at least 100 miles from New Orleans.

The 54-year-old retired businessman has been charged by District Attorney Jim Garrison with conspiring to murder the late President John F. Kennedy. Shaw and his attorneys claim that he cannot get a fair trial here and have filed for a change of venue.

The hearing on the change of venue was recessed Wednesday by Haggerty after Shaw's attorneys filed a motion to subpena the entire jury wheel as witnesses.

The defense asked that the jurors be subpenaed after the judge ruled repeatedly during questioning of newsmen, news executives and other witnesses that the only relevant question is whether prospective jurors feel they can hear the Shaw case fairly.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, L

Date: 3-11-68
Edition: RED COMET
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION O PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 3/13/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
- MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is a newspaper article appearing in New Orleans Times Picayune newspaper concerning above captioned matter.

This newspaper article is also being enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

3 - Bureau (Encl. 1) ENCLOSURE
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 1)
1 - Miami (Encl. 1)
1 - New Orleans

EJC:jab
(6)

62-109060-6260

REC 36

NOT RECORDED
2 MAR 15 1968

EX-105

SEC.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

55 MAR 25 1968

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

HAGGERTY ACTS ON SHAW MOVE

To Call 80 Prospective Jurors in Case

BY CLARENCE DOUCET

Denying a defense motion to subpena 1,300 prospective jurors, Judge Edward A. Haggerty instead has made arrangements to have 80 of them subpenaed to appear at 10 a. m. Monday when a hearing for change of venue in the Clay L. Shaw case resumes.

In a brief 12-minute session Monday, Haggerty reviewed the motion to subpena the 1,300 names in the jury wheel —from which jury members are selected—and explained that defense attorneys for Shaw in "their research failed to disclose any jurisprudence or cases bearing on this particular point of law."

The judge said later that the questioning of each of the 80 witnesses could take "20 minutes to two hours" or more, depending on the questioning by defense and state attorneys.

MOTION GIVEN

The defense motion was submitted last Wednesday during the second day of courtroom activity on the change of venue hearing.

Shaw, who is charged with participating in a conspiracy to assassinate President John F. Kennedy, is seeking to have his trial moved from New Orleans, his attorneys claiming that because of publicity generated locally during the past year he would not be able to get a fair trial here.

Shaw was arrested March 1, 1967. A preliminary hearing was held later that month and the three-judge panel that presided found that there was sufficient evidence to hold him for trial. Shaw has denied the charges.

Referring to continuances granted at the request of the defense attorneys, Haggerty said Monday:

"Continuances have been requested by the defense, and have been granted by the court in this matter. Even as of this date, this case cannot be set for trial by the state because the pleadings have not as yet been finally completed.

"It must be noted that the defendant, under the Constitution, is entitled to a speedy trial, and it also must be noted that justice delayed is justice denied."

In denying the motion to subpena the 1,300 prospective jurors, Haggerty said he could find only one case where a motion had been entered to subpena the jury wheel and that involved a 1944 case.

RACE QUESTION

The purpose at that time, he said, "was to find out how many persons were of the white race and how many of the colored race. The form and slips themselves did not, and do not at this time, give any indication of race."

Haggerty said it was necessary for the prospective jurors to appear in the 1944 case "because that was the only way a legal determination could be made as to their race," but he added:

"I am of the opinion that a different legal situation exists in this instant case, because we are not trying to learn the race of the prospective jurors, but whether or not they have a fixed opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant were they to sit on his case as a juror."

If he was to grant the motion, the judge added, "one would have to guess as to how many months it would take before we finally concluded the taking of the testimony of the approximately 1,300 witnesses. Were we to take 10 witnesses a day, it would take 130 working days.

Referring to the selection of a lesser number, Haggerty said he believed "it is entirely possible, feasible and legal," continuing that "with this sampling of the projected number, I believe that it could be fairly and legally ascertained whether or not the defendant can get a fair trial from the citizens of this parish."

SELECT NAMES

He said he is requesting the other seven criminal district court judges to select 10 names each by lot from the list of jurors on their respective panels for March, making the selection Wednesday. Haggerty said he would include 10 selected from his section of the court and have the 80 persons subpenaed to appear as witnesses on Monday.

The 80, he said, would be considered witnesses called by the court, and they will be subject to cross examination by both the defense and the state after being questioned by the judge.

Haggerty said he wanted to "specifically state in my ruling today that the defendant has not been denied his right to exhaust the entire jury wheel at the proper time. There is no limit to challenges for cause, and a legal cause for challenge does exist when a person states he or she has a fixed opinion prior to serving on the jury.

He said Shaw's right to challenge for cause all prospective jurors still remains "his prerogative" when the case goes to trial.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUN

NEWORLEANS, I

Date: 3-12-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION O PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE 11-22-63

Character: AFO or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE 62-109060-6260

FBI

Date: 3/15/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

REC 36 EX-103

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas and New Orleans dated 1/5/68, and New Orleans airtel to Bureau, 1/15/68.

In accordance with instructions contained in referenced Bureau airtel, the article on the GARRISON assassination probe by WILLIAM W. TURNER, which appears in the January, 1968 issue of "Ramparts" magazine, has been thoroughly reviewed and analyzed. Such analysis was made after thoroughly reviewing the analysis made by the New Orleans Office and the comments in the enclosed analysis refer to both the article in "Ramparts" magazine and the New Orleans analysis.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies of the Analysis of this article by the Dallas Office. Two copies are enclosed for the information of the New Orleans Office.

The information set forth in the enclosed Analysis by the Dallas Office was obtained by a search of logical references contained in both the general and special indices of the Dallas Office, the special indices being an extensive indices relating to the assassination investigation.

EX-103 REC 36 62-109060-6261

Certain of the information set forth in the Analysis is from the personal recollection of SA MANNING C. CLEMENTS who coordinated the RUBY phase of the investigation, and of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING who coordinated the assassination investigation and wrote the majority of the reports concerning the

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (encls-10)
2 - New Orleans (89-69) (encls-2)
2 - Dallas

54 2 MAR 20 1968

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Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

RPG:jeg
(7)

C. C. Bishop

MAR 18 1968

MAR 5 1 1968

assassination and LEE HARVEY OSWALD. The voluminous files in connection with this investigation precluded a complete review of all data references on each name mentioned in the article. Such a review of all references to names mentioned in the "Ramparts" article does not appear feasible or reasonable, considering the fact that the "Ramparts" magazine is a vicious, muck-racking magazine with a leftist orientation, and the author of the article is former Special Agent WILLIAM W. TURNER, whose antics are well known to the Bureau.

Any further analysis of the "Ramparts" article to the exclusion of the many others which have been written disagreeing with the President's Commission findings would not appear feasible.

The Dallas Office is constantly alert for any allegations made by GARRISON or anyone else, which warrant special attention or consideration, and where information is contained in Dallas files relating to any new allegations made, same will continue to be promptly furnished the Bureau.

ANALYSIS

ARTICLE ENTITLED "THE GARRISON COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY" BY WILLIAM W. TURNER, JANUARY, 1968 ISSUE RAMPARTS MAGAZINE

The following is an analysis of the above captioned article which supplements the analysis prepared by the New Orleans Office. This analysis will deal with various allegations appearing in captioned article and the page number, column number and paragraph number of the article as well as the page number of the New Orleans analysis will precede the information set forth with respect to each:

Page 46, Column 3, beginning with paragraph 2, ending column 1, page 47, and pages 1 and 2 of the New Orleans analysis:

The results of the interview with CHUCK ROLLAND, Winterland Skating Rink, 2400 Norfolk, Houston, Texas, are reflected on page 85 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated December 18, 1963, captioned "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS."

This interview does not reflect any information from ROLLAND to the effect that DAVID FERRIE received a telephone call while at the skating rink but does reflect that a Mr. FERRIS, or FERRIE, contacted ROLLAND by telephone on November 22, 1963, and asked for the skating schedule as he was coming in from out of town and desired to do some skating while in Houston.

Page 47, Column 1, Paragraph 3, and Page 2 of the New Orleans analysis

Dallas files failed to reflect LEE HARVEY OSWALD had any current New Orleans library card issued in the name of DAVID FERRIE in his possession at the time of his arrest in Dallas, Texas.

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 16 1978

ENCLOSURE

Report of SA WARREN C. DE BRUEYS, dated December 2, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka", on page 729, indicates that New Orleans Public Library Card No. 18640, was assigned exclusively to LEE HARVEY OSWALD as of May 27, 1963.

Page 49, Column 1, Paragraphs 1 and 2, and Page 6 of the New Orleans analysis

Dallas files reflect no information indicating CIA uses the NASA facility as a cover for clandestine operations nor do they contain any information connecting OSWALD with the CIA.

Page 49, Column 1, Paragraph 3, and Column 2, Paragraph 1, and Pages 6 and 7 of the New Orleans analysis

Dallas files contain no additional information concerning the information attributed to DONALD P. NORTON, other than that contained in New Orleans analysis, and Dallas files do not reflect NORTON was ever interviewed by the FBI concerning the assassination.

Page 49, Column 2, Paragraph 2, and page 7 of the New Orleans analysis

Dallas files do not contain any information indicating OSWALD was schooled in covert operations by the CIA while in the U. S. Marine Corps, or at any other time, nor that he had any access to information about the U-2.

Page 49, Column 2, Paragraph 3, and Pages 7 and 8 of the New Orleans analysis

With respect to LEE HARVEY OSWALD's Russian language ability, the report of SA WARREN C. DE BRUEYS, under the OSWALD caption, on page 143 reflects an interview with MACK OSBORNE who was stationed at El Toro Marine Corps Air Station during 1959, who stated OSWALD was interested in learning the Russian language and spent a great amount of his free time reading papers printed in Russian with the aid of a Russian-English dictionary.

Dallas files do not reflect OSWALD received any tutoring while in the U. S. Marine Corps at Atsugi Naval Station.

Page 49, Column 3, Paragraph 1, and pages 8 and 9 of the New Orleans analysis

An interview with DENNIS RYMAN OFSTEIN, a fellow employee of OSWALD at the Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., is set forth on pages 472 through 477 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/23/63 at Dallas, under the OSWALD caption. It reflects OFSTEIN and OSWALD had a common interest in the Russian language and that OSWALD had aroused OFSTEIN's suspicious by his conversation about microdots and the military establishments in Russia to the extent that OFSTEIN stated he did not press OSWALD for additional information about his activities in Russia because he (OFSTEIN) thought OSWALD might have been in Russia on some mission for the United States. This was an opinion expressed by OFSTEIN.

It would appear it was strictly an opinion as to whether OSWALD showed any unusual interest in the "contrails" of high-flying aircraft, Soviet military deployment, and military facilities.

Page 50, Column 1, Paragraph 2 ending in Column 2, and page 9 of the New Orleans analysis

There is no information in the files of the Dallas Office to the effect that OSWALD carried a library card issued to DAVID FERRIE when arrested in Dallas.

Page 52, Column 1, Paragraphs 2 and 3 Through Column 2, and pages 10 and 11 of the New Orleans analysis

The files of the Dallas Office contain no information concerning CLAY SHAW, his alleged affiliation with CIA, or involvement in the assassination except that which has been alleged by District Attorney JAMES GARRISON and his supporters.

Page 52, Column 3, Paragraphs 1 through 3, and pages 12 and 13 of the New Orleans analysis

Based on the identifying information available, no information could be located in Dallas files concerning any alleged Minnutemen plot against STANLEY MARCUS, involving a JOHN MORRIS, or any other alleged Minutemen member.

Page 52, Column 1, last paragraph entitled "The Making of a Patsy", and pages 15 through 17 of the New Orleans analysis

The files of the Dallas Office contain no information identifiable with FRED A. SEWELL.

Page 54, Column 2, through Column 3 Paragraph 4, and page 64 Column 1, Paragraph 1 ending with Column 2, and pages 19 and 20 and 27 through 29 of the New Orleans analysis

The information with respect to Mrs. SYLVIA ODIO, and her alleged visitors LORAN EUGENE HALL, WILLIAM SEYMOUR and LAWRENCE HOWARD, JR., is not a revelation of any striking import but the article appears to place some emphasis on the fact that HALL, SEYMOUR and HOWARD were located and identified by the FBI just before the President's Commission Report went to press. The backgrounds of ODIO, HALL, SEYMOUR and HOWARD were exhaustively checked and because of such backgrounds, i.e., SYLVIA ODIO was of questionable mental stability, it is extremely easy for questions to be raised such as those mentioned in the article.

It does not appear that the article contained any allegations with respect to ODIO, HALL, SEYMOUR and HOWARD which have not been surfaced to date and recently HOWARD, HALL and SEYMOUR have received considerable publicity through GARRISON's investigation.

Page 56, Column 3, Paragraph 2 through Column 2 Paragraph 1, Page 58, and pages 20 and 21 of the New Orleans analysis

The files of the Dallas Office reflect a report of SA DAVID J. REID, dated December 20, 1963, at El Paso, Texas, under the OSWALD caption wherein information concerning RICHARD CASE NAGELL is set forth. It reflects NAGELL has a history of mental disturbances and was the subject of a bank robbery investigation by the El Paso Division.

The report of SA DEAN N. RAY dated January 3, 1964, at El Paso, Texas, under the OSWALD caption reflects that NAGELL advised on January 2, 1964, that he had been acquainted with MARINA OSWALD, wife of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. NAGELL stated he knew nothing of OSWALD's intention to assassinate the President.

The report of SA DAVID J. REID, dated January 30, 1964, at El Paso, Texas, under the OSWALD caption, reflects MARINA WALD did not know NAGELL and had never seen him.

There is no record of a "Bravo Club" or "Delta Club" in the files of the Dallas Office.

Page 60, Column 3, Paragraph 3 through Paragraph 2, Column 1, Page 61, and pages 21 and 22 of the New Orleans analysis

The article contains information relative to JACK RUBY's contact with ROBERT RAY McKEOWN of the Houston, Texas, area concerning possible influence on McKEOWN's part with FEDEL CASTRO to effect release of CASTRO prisoners and subsequent contact with McKEOWN's possible sale of jeeps to Cuba. In an interview on December 21, 1963, JACK RUBY advised voluntarily concerning his contact with McKEOWN, concerning the possible sale of jeeps, having obtained McKEOWN's number through a newspaper article reflecting court action against him. RUBY made no mention of any contact with McKEOWN relative to the release of prisoners. Accordingly, except for McKEOWN's statement he thought the person who called him by telephone was RUBENSTEIN, there is nothing to show this person was, in fact, JACK RUBY. There are no references in the Dallas files relative to JERRY BROOKS or JERRY MILTON BROOKS, who according to the article, claimed MAURICE BROOKS GATLIN had "scotched" the jeep deal. There are no references in the Dallas files concerning GATLIN.

Page 61 and 62, and pages 23 and 24 of the New Orleans analysis

There is positively no confirmation from extensive investigation that JACK RUBY traveled to Cuba via Mexico, or otherwise, in 1962 or 1963, as the article would have the reader believe. The article quotes one THAYER WALDO, an "old Latin hand with sources inside Cuba" as saying RUBY boasted he was "in with both sides" while in Cuba. The Dallas files reflect THAYER WALDO then a reporter with the Fort Worth, Texas, "Star Telegram" newspaper was interviewed on November 30, 1963, the results of which interview are reflected in the report of SA MANNING C. CLEMENTS dated December 11, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, on page 528 under the RUBY caption, at which time WALDO made no mention of any knowledge of RUBY's connections in Cuba.

The article states that if RUBY did go to Mexico in 1962 it "may have been on narcotics business." The article bases this assumption on information appearing in the President's Commission Report emanating from prostitute EILEEN CURRY, FBI No. 3375602, to the effect that in 1956 her paramour JAMES RICHARD BREEN, FBI No. 3543773, was associated with RUBY in narcotics traffic in Dallas. There is absolutely no confirmation from extensive investigation that RUBY ever engaged in narcotics activity. At the outset of the investigation, RUBY's name was checked negatively through Federal Bureau of Narcotics records in Dallas. Subsequently, the names of BREEN and CURRY were checked negatively through the records of the same agency.

The article further indicates that RUBY's alleged trip to Cuba in 1962 may have been concerned with gun-running and cites statements of NANCY PERRIN RICH in regard to alleged meetings in Dallas at which RUBY was in attendance. Extensive investigation failed to confirm one iota of information furnished by RICH to Special Agents. RICH was, in fact, described as apparently a mentally unbalanced prostitute. Her husband who was allegedly associated with RUBY in gun-running meetings, was dead at the time.

The article gives credit to PENN JONES, JR., for development of information concerning one ROSE CHERMI. There is no reference in the Dallas files to ROSE CHERMI as a former RUBY employee, or otherwise.

Page 62, Column 2, Paragraph 3, and pages 25 of the New Orleans analysis

The files of the Dallas Office contain no information identifiable with GARY UNDERHILL.

Page 64, Column 2, Paragraph 1, and page 30 of the New Orleans analysis

On pages 469 and 470 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated December 10, 1963, at Dallas, under the OSWALD caption, there are reflected interviews with JOSEPH ROLAND HUMMEL on November 29, 1963, and November 30, 1963. The article indicates HUMMEL told GARRISON that he had been casually acquainted with OSWALD, but neither the interviews of HUMMEL

on November 29 and November 30, 1963, indicated HUMMEL was acquainted with OSWALD but that he thought he had seen him and had heard that OSWALD had been seen at the YMCA in Dallas in July, 1963. The article distorts the actual information from HUMMEL by stating he was acquainted with OSWALD and that he saw OSWALD when HUMMEL really said he thought he had seen OSWALD.

Page 64, Column 3, Paragraph 1, and pages 30 and 31 of the New Orleans analysis

Information concerning the allegation by ARTURO ALCOCER RUIZ is set forth on pages 316 and 317 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated March 10, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, under the OSWALD caption. Page 317 reflects that it was definitely established that EVA GRANT, on November 21 and 22, 1963, was convalesing from an operation and had been staying close to her home at 3929 Rawlins Street, Dallas, Texas, for at least a week immediately preceding the assassination and that it was impossible for EVA GRANT to have been in San Antonio, Texas, on November 21, 1963.

Mrs. REX GOODMAN, who was the landlady of Mrs. EVA GRANT, stated that EVA GRANT was 45 to 50 years of age, 5'4" tall, 140 pounds, and had red hair, which would hardly fit the description of an "obese woman" as indicated in the article as being EVA GRANT.

Page 65, Column 1, Paragraph 1, through Page 66, Column 1, Paragraph 1, and page 31 of the New Orleans analysis

A thorough study and reconstruction of the firing of the fatal shots was conducted by the President's Commission at Dallas with the assistance of FBI Laboratory representatives and the complete details of such reconstruction are available at Dallas but were made available to the President's Commission by the Bureau. No analysis of the article's statements about the fatal shot being fired from the grassy knoll area is therefore being made, as this is certainly not a new allegation but has been repeatedly mentioned by GARRISON. It is believed that GARRISON has actually contradicted himself with respect to the fatal shot coming from the grassy knoll by having mentioned something about shots being fired by an individual or individuals in a man hole below the street who could have escaped through large drainage pipes.

Page 66, Column 1, Paragraph 2 through Column 2, Paragraph 1, and pages 31 to 33 of the New Orleans analysis

Information to the remarks by Deputy Sheriff ROGER CRAIG have been surfaced by GARRISON and the files of the Dallas Office reflect no additional pertinent information other than that set forth in the analysis by the New Orleans Office.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: March 8, 1968

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Sullivan

SUBJECT: "THE DAY KENNEDY WAS SHOT"
AUTHOR: JIM BISHOP

SYNOPSIS

Mr. Bishop's second installment of his book "The Day Kennedy Was Shot" has been reviewed. It deals with the period of time and events prior to President Kennedy's arrival at Love Field in Dallas and up until the time he was pronounced dead at the Parkland Memorial Hospital in Dallas. Mr. Bishop writes in a descriptive narrative style describing events and actions of principals who became involved in the assassination. He still maintains a great admiration for President and Mrs. Kennedy throughout this installment.

This installment has numerous references to the Director, FBI, and FBI personnel. In addition, Mr. Bishop describes former Attorney General (AG) Robert F. Kennedy and the Director's relationship with him. Mr. Bishop writes about this in the following manner:

Mr. Bishop describes the AG as the most energetic of the Kennedys, the most belligerent and, in the same set of scales, the least tactful. He was the President's brother, campaign manager, buffer, and hatchetman.

Bishop said President Kennedy thought Robert F. Kennedy would be a good AG, but he found little support for the appointment even among his followers. Bishop described the AG as having little experience in courts, and even less in the field of political compromise, but the President was pleased with his work.

Bishop said the AG, when counsel to the "McClellan Committee" fought organized crime and applied himself to exposure of union racketeers, notably James Riddle Hoffa. Exposure turned out to be easy with assistance of renegade witnesses and television, but conviction in court was seldom achieved and devising of new statutes by the committee was lax and ineffectual.

Bishop said the AG found that the FBI belonged to his Department. This opened a new avenue of investigative procedure, a broad

JJM:mcs (9)
ENCL BEHIND FILE

62-116395-6262

SYNOPSIS CONTINUED - OVER

ENCLOSURE
APR 23 1968

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MAR 21 1968

MAR 20 1968

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one encompassing the use of thousands of trained Agents. "The free use of this weapon, Kennedy found, was blocked by the massive presence of John Edgar Hoover who had been prosecuting interstate felons since 1924, the year before Bobby was born."

Bishop said that "Hoover had enjoyed the confidence and respect of Presidents from the administration of Calvin Coolidge onward. Now, in advanced years, the old Tiger and the young Wildcat were in the same hunting preserve." Bishop said one of the least appreciated of the JFK virtues was his habit of stepping across polished shoes of other public servants. In some cases, fear of the President kept the victims from protesting. "In others, notably Hoover and the FBI, the schism became the gaping wound, unhealing and suppurating." Bishop said the AG wanted to take charge of the FBI. "Hoover did not relish being summoned by an inexperienced boy," and in this respect, the President could not help his brother. "Hoover was a national hero; his FBI was never tainted by scandal, and permitted no encroachment by other departments." Bishop said the President could not risk the wrath of the people by "retiring Hoover," and "the Wildcat was stuck with the Tiger."

Bishop said "Bobby" in making one of his moves designed to keep a needle in the "hide of Hoover," had a group called "The Organized Crime Committee," and their work was to expose "American Mafia, or Cosa Nostra" which was high on the agenda of the FBI, but "Robert Kennedy was hoping to jail malefactors where Hoover and his FBI had failed."

The above quoted references to the Director and the FBI are not further amplified or commented upon in this installment of Jim Bishop's book.

Joseph (A).

Bishop incorrectly describes La Cosa Nostra (LCN) hoodlum Valachi as an FBI prisoner who in return for furnishing information on LCN, was promised protection by the Bureau. No such promise was ever made to Valachi by Bureau Agents. The responsibility for Valachi's security and custody was always that of Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Bishop mentions SAC J. Gordon Shanklin of Dallas and several other Agents who participated in the assassination investigation but not in a derogatory vein. He describes the "bedlam" existing in the Parkland Memorial Hospital, Dallas, after the President was shot and vividly describes Mrs. Kennedy and her actions relating to President Kennedy.

Bishop's book will come to about 200,000 words and will conclude at 3:25 a.m. 11/23/63, when the body of the President is met at the White House Gate by a United States Marine Honor Guard.

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
Re: "THE DAY KENNEDY WAS SHOT"

ACTION:

It is recommended that Mr. Bishop be contacted and informed that his comments concerning Valachi are incorrect in regard to the FBI in that no promise was made to Valachi by Bureau Agents and the responsibility for Valachi's security and custody was always that of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

He should also be advised in connection with his remarks that the FBI had failed in jailing individual members of the American Mafia that all information concerning the existence and activities of the "Mafia or La Cosa Nostra" were developed and furnished to the Department of Justice by the FBI.

DETAILS - OVER

Memo to Belmont Memorandum
RE: "THE DAY KENNEDY WAS SHOT"

DETAILS

Mr. Bishop has made available the second installment of his book "The Day Kennedy Was Shot." It has been reviewed.

The second installment deals with the period of time and events prior to President Kennedy's arrival at Love Field in Dallas and up until the time he was pronounced dead at the Parkland Memorial Hospital in Dallas. Mr. Bishop writes in a descriptive narrative style describing events and actions of principals who became involved in the assassination. He still maintains a great admiration for President and Mrs. Kennedy throughout this installment.

He describes President Kennedy as a person to be remembered as a leader with high purpose and firm resolution who was at his best when he was politically, economically, and inspirationally far ahead of his people. Mr. Bishop said veterans of Congress studied President Kennedy and often viewed him as an opportunistic son of a rich and merciless man.

In defining President Kennedy's ability for work, Mr. Bishop said that on President Kennedy's wedding night, he dismayed his bride by locking the door to their suite at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel and sitting at a desk to note his speaking engagements for the following two months.

This installment has numerous references to the Director, FBI and FBI personnel. In addition, Mr. Bishop describes former Attorney General (AG) Robert F. Kennedy and the Director's relationship with him. Mr. Bishop writes about this in the following manner:

Mr. Bishop describes the AG as the most energetic of the Kennedys, the most belligerent and, in the same set of scales, the least tactful. He was the President's brother, campaign manager, buffer, and hatchetman.

Bishop said President Kennedy thought Robert F. Kennedy would be a good AG, but he found little support for the appointment even among his followers. Bishop described the AG as having little experience in courts, and even less in the field of political compromise, but the President was pleased with his work.

CONTINUED - OVER

Losen to McGrath Memorandum
RE: "THE DAY KENNEDY WAS SHOT"

Bishop said the AG, when counsel to the "McClellan Committee" fought organized crime and applied himself to exposure of union racketeering, notably James Riddle Hoffa. Exposure turned out to be easy with assistance of renegade witnesses and television, but conviction in court was seldom achieved and devising of new statutes by the committee was laborious and ineffectual.

Bishop said the AG found that the FBI belonged to his department. He opened a new avenue of investigative procedure, a broad one encompassing the use of thousands of trained agents. "The free use of this weapon, Kennedy found, was blocked by the massive presence of John Edgar Hoover, who had been prosecuting interstate felons since 1924, the year before Bobby was born."

Bishop said that "Hoover had enjoyed the confidence and respect of Presidents from the administration of Calvin Coolidge onward. Now, in advanced years, the old Tiger and the young Wildcat were in the same hunting preserve." Bishop said one of the least appreciated of the AGs virtues was his habit of stepping across polished shoes of other public servants. In some cases, fear of the President kept the victims from protesting. "In others, notably Hoover and the FBI, the schism became the gaping wound, unhealing and suppurating." Bishop said the AG wanted to take charge of the FBI. "Hoover did not relish being summoned by an inexperienced boy," and in this respect, the President could not help his brother. "Hoover was a national hero; his FBI was never tainted by scandal, and permitted no encroachment by other departments." Bishop said the President could not risk the wrath of the people by "retiring Hoover," and "the Wildcat was stuck with the Tiger."

Bishop said "Bobby" in making one of his moves designed to keep a needle in the "hide of Hoover," had a group called "The Organized Crime Committee," and their work was to expose "American Mafia, or Cosa Nostra" which was high on the agenda of the FBI, but "Robert Kennedy was hoping to jail malefactors where Hoover and his FBI had failed."

Bishop said on the surface, the Department of Justice and the FBI worked well together. "The attitude of subordination was maintained by Hoover, and the Departmental amenities flowed in memoranda between the wings of the big doughnut-shaped building on Pennsylvania Avenue. But, in the law, Robert Kennedy could issue unpalatable orders and force their execution."

The above quoted references to the Director and the FBI are not further amplified or commented upon in this installment of Jim Bishop's book.

CONTINUED - OVER

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: "THE DAY KENNEDY WAS SHOT"

In discussing Valachi, the La Cosa Nostra hoodlum who testified before a Senate Committee on Organized Crime matters, Bishop incorrectly describes him as an FBI prisoner, who the Bureau had promised to protect "even if they had to arrange security in a Federal prison." This of course is untrue. Valachi was originally convicted of a narcotics violation and while an inmate at Atlanta Penitentiary, committed a murder which resulted in a life sentence in a Federal pen. Valachi's security, therefore, was and is the responsibility of the United States Bureau of Prisons. In the interviews we conducted with Valachi, we obtained voluminous data from him concerning the individuals composing the organization La Cosa Nostra. No promises, of course, were ever made to Valachi concerning his protection and safekeeping by any of our Agents.

It was noted SAC J. Gordon Shanklin of Dallas was mentioned on several occasions, one of which concerned his conference with Dallas Agents prior to the arrival of President Kennedy on November 22, 1963, regarding the dissemination of any information coming to the attention of any Agents concerning the President which should be made available to the U.S. Secret Service.

It is noted that Bishop has misspelled Shanklin's name as "Schlanklin" in several instances.

Bishop mentions that following the shooting of President Kennedy, SAC Shanklin telephonically notified the Director who instructed Shanklin to offer the full services of our Laboratory, and to find out how badly the President was hurt and to call back. Bishop also mentions the Director calling the Attorney General Robert Kennedy in McLean, Virginia, notifying him of the event.

Bishop mentioned SA James P. Hosty who had the Lee Harvey Oswald case assigned to him in Dallas, prior to the assassination, and described him as a "solid non-panic Agent."

Bishop described the "bedlam" which existed in the Parkland Memorial Hospital, Dallas, after the President was shot. He told about SA Doyle Williams standing inside of the door phoning SAC Shanklin and, at the same time rubbing his jaw. He said Williams had hurried into the emergency area, "and two overwrought Secret Service men, one with a machine gun, punched him against a wall before Mr. Williams had time to reach for his Government identity card."

Mr. Bishop agreed with the President's Commission in that three shots were fired from the Texas School Book Depository Building;

CONTINUED - OVER

however, he claims the first shot hit the pavement causing debris to strike President Kennedy causing his initial reaction. He continues that a portion of this shell was that which struck a bystander. Bishop's theory is, the second shot was the one which struck President Kennedy, traversed through his body, and struck Governor Connally, and the third shot was the fatal shot to the head.

In the conclusion of this installment, Bishop vividly describes Mrs. Kennedy and her actions relating to President Kennedy at the hospital up until the time he was declared officially dead, even though it was known by those close to President Kennedy, he expired prior to the time of the official announcement.

This second installment of Mr. Bishop's book was comprised of 177 double-spaced typewritten pages. He indicated his book will come to about 200,000 words and will conclude at 3:20 a.m., November 23, 1963, when the body of John F. Kennedy is met at the White House Gate by a U. S. Marine Honor-Guard.

FBI

Date: 3/12/68

REC-66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, MIAMI (89-35) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On 3/7/68, HARRY RICHARD HAMPTON, 16400 SW 240th Street, Miami, Florida, advised that he had been approached on 3/7/68, by two men who produced identification indicating they were with the New Orleans, La., District Attorney's Office. These two men showed HAMPTON two photographs indicating that the photographs might be of his brother, CLINTON ARTHUR HAMPTON. Both of these photographs were of an individual in the company of a police officer. HARRY HAMPTON stated that there was a resemblance of the individual in the photographs to his brother, CLINTON ARTHUR HAMPTON. Box 1940 Homestead, Fla

HARRY HAMPTON advised the two men that his brother now resides with his father, RUSSELL B. HAMPTON, Box 2254, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands. HARRY HAMPTON stated that his brother was in the Air Force in Texas at the time of the assassination. It would appear that HARRY HAMPTON was probably shown photographs similar to the photograph which appeared recently in newspapers together with an article indicating that New Orleans District Attorney GARRISON was offering a reward to anyone who could identify the unknown individual in the photograph. The article also indicated that the person in the photo-

62-109060-6263

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas (89-43)
2 - New Orleans
2 - Miami (1 - 89-35)
(1 - 105-8342)

REC-66 EX-105 2 MAR 14 1968

FPG:klj (9)

C. C. - Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

62 MAR 26 1968

graph was arrested in the rail yard near the school book depository in Dallas.

HARRY HAMPTON furnished the following description of his brother:

Name	CLINTON ARTHUR HAMPTON
Sex	Male
Race	White
Age	28
Place of Birth	Homestead, Florida
Height	5'8"
Weight	150
Hair	Sandy
Prior employment	Cooks Gas Company Homestead, Florida
Prior address	10720 SW 248th St. Miami, Florida
Current address	St. Thomas, Virgin Islands

The above is submitted for the information of the Bureau, Dallas and New Orleans.

Miami taking no action.

FBI

Date: 3/15/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed for the Bureau are six (6) copies of LHM relating to captioned matter. One (1) copy of LHM being sent to Dallas for information.

The data contained in the LHM was furnished to SA WILLIAM R. RUMPH. SAM DE PINO refused to identify his source of information, stating only that the source was "close to activities in the DA's Office."

A review of the latest New Orleans City, Suburban, and Telephone Directories failed to reflect a bail bond agency containing the name BLOOM or BLUM. No listing could be located of anyone named BLOOM or BLUM employed in the bail bond business.

C. C. - Bishop

ENCLOSURE

REC 3

62-109060-6264

3 - Bureau (62-109060) (Enc. 6)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 1) (INFO)
2 - New Orleans
WRR - smd
(6)

X-102

12 MAR 18 1968

5 - [illegible]

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

1 cc returned 8/8 9a rl

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
March 15, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Sam DePino, Newscaster, WVUE-TV, Channel 12, New Orleans, Louisiana, voluntarily furnished the following information to a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on March 14, 1968:

DePino determined from a source, which he declined to reveal, that an intensive investigation is now in progress by District Attorney Jim Garrison's Office into an alleged plot to kill Garrison.

DePino continued that a New Orleans bail bondsman (first name unknown) Bloom (phonetic), was wounded by a gunshot which he suffered in his office about a week ago. Bloom was supposedly aware of a plot to kill Garrison, having allegedly been consulted previously by unknown conspirators as to the advisability of carrying out the death plot against Garrison. DePino had no information as to who Bloom's assailant is, nor does he know whether the shooting of Bloom is related to the plot against Garrison.

According to DePino, the plot in question arose when a half million dollars was offered to bring about Garrison's death, and the offer allegedly came from "up the road," interpreted by DePino to be from the Chicago, Illinois, area, although DePino could give no specific reason for saying that the plot originated in Chicago. DePino stated that the factors of Bloom's mysterious

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62-109060-6264

ENCLOSURE

shooting, and the intensive investigation by the District Attorney's Office, have apparently combined to impede the carrying out of the plot against Garrison.

DePino said that he understands that there may be another separate "contract" against Garrison, with payment of up to a million dollars involved. DePino indicated that this plot may involve a fifty-year old white male of Italian descent, further identity not known to DePino. DePino could furnish no additional information regarding the alleged plots against Garrison, nor does he know whether or to what extent the above matters are related.

DePino said that, according to his information, Garrison's Office is aware of the alleged plots and has been intensively investigating the situation for the past three weeks, resulting in the development of suspects in the case, not further identified. DePino mentioned that the District Attorney's Office is "taking the matter seriously."

Domestic [illegible]igence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 3/20/68

Clay L. Shaw, indicted by Jim Garrison's New Orleans Grand Jury, has moved for a change of venue. A hearing on the motion continues.

The attached pertains to the latest news media account of the above-mentioned hearing. Therefore, no dissemination is necessary.

WLS:lrb

WCS/mfd

&WCS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
MAR 19 1968

FBI WASH DC

TELETYPE

FBI NEW ORLS

Mr. Moor
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

910PM 3/19/68 URGENT WHD

TO: DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM: NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

THE RED FLASH EDITION OF THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM FOR MARCH NINETEEN INSTANT CONTAINS A FRONT PAGE ARTICLE WHICH STATES THAT A WIDE MAJORITY OF JURY PANEL MEMBERS TESTIFYING INSTANT DATE WERE STATING THAT THEY COULD GIVE CLAY L. SHAW A FAIR TRIAL ON CHARGES OF CONSPIRING TO KILL PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY. THE ARTICLE NOTED THAT TWELVE MORE OF THE PANELISTS TESTIFIED INSTANT DATE BEFORE CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY, JR. WHO IS HOLDING A HEARING ON A DEFENSE MOTION TO MOVE SHAW'S TRIAL AT LEAST ONE HUNDRED MILES OUTSIDE NEW ORLEANS ON GROUNDS THAT WIDESPREAD PUBLICITY HAS MADE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE DEFENDENT TO GET A FAIR TRIAL IN NEW ORLEANS.

REC 69 62-109060-6265

MAR 21 1968

END PAGE ONE

54 MAR 28 1968

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

OUT OF THE TOTAL OF TWELVE PANELISTS WHO HAD TESTIFIED INSTANT DATE, EIGHT SAID THEY COULD RENDER AN IMPARTIAL VERDICT AND FOUR ADVISED THEY COULD NOT AND THESE WERE IMMEDIATELY EXCUSED BY HAGGERTY.

A TOTAL OF FIFTYTWO INDIVIDUALS HAVE TESTIFIED THUS FAR, INCLUDING THE TWELVE WHO TESTIFIED INSTANT DATE AND OF THIS TOTAL FORTYTWO HAVE TESTIFIED THAT THEY COULD GIVE CLAY SHAW A FAIR TRIAL. NINE TESTIFIED THEY COULD NOT AND ONE REMAINED UNDECIDED.

THE ARTICLE NOTED THAT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE HEARING PROCEDURE OF THE PREVIOUS DAY, EACH JUROR WAS FIRST QUESTIONED BY THE JUDGE THEN CROSS EXAMINED BY ATTORNEYS FOR SHAW AND THE STATE. PRIOR TO THE FIRST WITNESS TAKING THE STAND INSTANT DATE, DEFENSE ATTORNEY IRVIN F. DYMOND SOUGHT TO HAVE THE PROCEDURE FOR QUESTIONING CHANGED WHEREBY THE STATE WOULD CROSS EXAMINE FIRST AND THEN THE DEFENSE. HAGGERTY DENIED DYMOND'S MOTION STATING THAT THE BURDEN

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

IS ON THE DEFENSE TO PROVE THE NEED FOR A CHANGE OF VENUE AND THAT THE DEFENSE HAS THE OPPORTUNITY TO FULLY CROSS EXAMINE EACH WITNESS. DYMOND TOOK A BILL OF EXCEPTION TO THIS RULE.

NO ~~LHM~~ Memo BEING SUBMITTED.

END

SVW

FBI WASH DC

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 3/15/68

The attached pertains to New Orleans District Attorney Garrison's probe of the assassination of President Kennedy. It relates to Garrison having subpoenaed the motion picture film of the assassination taken by Abraham Zapruder of Dallas.

Since the attached was taken from news media, no dissemination is being made.

RCD:chs

1 - JAS

2 - 66

WCF

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

MAR 15 1968

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

1

FBI NEW ORLS

703PM URGENT 3/15/68 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANNS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, FINAL EDITION, MARCH FIFTEEN INSTANT, ADVISED DISTRICT ATTORNEY JAMES GARRISON TODAY SUBPOENAED MOTION PICTURE FILM OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY TAKEN BY ABRAHAM ZAPRUDER OF DALLAS.

THE ARTICLE STATES THE FILM WAS FREQUENTLY CITED IN THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT AND A NUMBER OF FRAMES FROM IT APPEAR AS EXHIBITS, HOWEVER, THE ORIGINAL FILM WAS SOLD TO LIFE MAGAZINE AND THE COMMISSION NEVER SUBPOENAED IT BUT USED A SECOND PRINT.

EX-105 REC-31 62-109060-6266

MAR 22 1968

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE A MAJOR PART OF THE COMMISSION'S CONCLUSION THAT ONLY ONE ASSASSIN FIRED AT THE PRESIDENT RESTS ON ITS ANAYLSIS OF THE FRAMS OF THIS FILM.

END PAGE ONE

62 MAR 29 1968 355

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

THE MOTION FILED TODAY ASKED THAT THE ORIGINAL FILM BE PRODUCED BEFORE THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY AT NINE AM, APRIL FOUR.

THE SUBPOENA REQUEST, ISSUED BY CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE MATTHEW S. BRANIFF, DESCRIBES THE FILM THUSLY:

"AN EIGHT-MM. COLOR MOVIE TAKEN BY MR. ABRAHAM ZAPRUDER, OF DALLAS, TEXAS., ON NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, AT APPROXIMATELY TWELVE THIRTYTHREE PM AND SOLD TO LIFE MAGAZINE FOR AN INITIAL PRICE OF TWENTYFIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

"THIS FILM WAS EXPOSED BY MR. ZAPRUDER FROM A BELL AND HOWELL CAMERA AT EIGHTEEN POINT THREE FRAMES PER SECOND AT THE TIME PRESIDENT KENNEDY WAS ASSASSINATED IN DEALEY PLAZA IN DALLAS.

"MR. ZAPRUDER'S CAMERA WAS AIMED DIRECTLY AT PRESIDENT KENNEDY, AND THE FILM, WHICH HAS NEVER BEEN PUBLICLY SHOWN, THUS DEPICTS IN SOME DETAIL THE CRITICAL INSTANTS WHEN THE PRESIDENT'S LIMOUSINE WAS UNDER SNIPER FIRE.

"THIS FILM, WHICH WAS PURCHASED FROM MR. ZAPRUDER ON THE DAY OF THE ASSASSINATION, IS NOW IN THE POSSESSION

END PAGE TWO

IF TIME, INC., THROUGH ITS SUBSIDIARY LIFE MAGAZINE, AND IS KEPT IN THE TIME-LIFE BUILDING AT ROCKEFELLER CENTER IN NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK.

"IT IS NECESSARY THAT THE ORIGINAL FILM BE PRODUCED BECAUSE SEVERAL OF THE COPIES WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE AVAILABLE TO SELECT FEDERAL EMPLOYEES DO NOT CORRESPOND AND ARE NOT TRUE AND ACCURATE REPRODUCTIONS OF THE ORIGINAL FILM."

THE ARTICLE STATES THAT THE SUBPOENA SHOULD BE SERVED ON A TIME, INC. EMPLOYEE IN LA. AND IF NOT POSSIBLE, SERVICE SHOULD BE ON THE LOUISIANA SECRETARY OF STATE WHO WOULD FORWARD IT TO TIME, INC.

THE ARTICLE CONTINUES THAT GARRISON HAS PUBLICLY CLAIMED IN RECENT WEEKS THAT AN EXAMINATION OF THE ORIGINAL FILM WOULD SHOW THAT PRESIDENT KENNEDY WAS SHOT FROM THE FRONT, NOT THE REAR AS THE WARREN COMMISSION CONCLUDED.

NO memo BEING SUBMITTED.

END

SSVW

FBI WASH DC

CC MR. SULLIVAN

FBI

Date: 3/15/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
- DALLAS, TEXAS
11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are six (6) copies and for Dallas two (2) copies of a LHM reflecting information furnished by FRANK BARTES on 3/13/68, at New Orleans, La.

BARTES stated that his purpose in notifying the FBI regarding enclosed information was his belief that HAROLD WEISBERG was in some way attempting to tarnish the names of Cubans by implicating them in some way with the assassination plot against President KENNEDY. He advised that he had no information which could possibly tie any Cubans in with this plot.

BARTES advised that due to the possible threat to himself or to a member of his family he would probably notify the New Orleans Police Department to make this information a matter of record in the event of some attempt to do harm to himself or to a member of his family.

For the information of receiving offices, BARTES, a Cuban National, has resided in the United States for approximately seven years and has previously furnished information to this office.

REC-35 62-109060-6267

3 - Bureau (Enc. 6) (RM)
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - New Orleans
PDF:med
(7)

1 MAR 18 1968

ENCLOSURE RE: MIA 101

C. C. - Dallas

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

55 MAR 28 1968

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
March 15, 1968

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

Frank Bartes, 1608 Mason Smith Avenue, Metairie, Louisiana, telephonically advised on March 13, 1968, that he had been contacted by one Harold Weisberg for the purpose of an interview on March 12, 1968. Weisberg described himself as the author of a book on the assassination of President Kennedy. Weisberg wanted to talk with Bartes concerning his knowledge of certain events relating to the Assassination of President Kennedy. He stated that he was assisting District Attorney James Garrison in his investigation into the assassination and believed Garrison to be an honest and sincere individual.

Weisberg stated that he had a picture of the man whom he did not identify which was taken at Dallas at the time of the assassination and who supposedly was either an associate of Bartes or the Cuban group that he headed in New Orleans at that time which was known as the Cuban Revolutionary Council. This individual was reportedly involved in the assassination. Bartes advised Weisberg that he had no knowledge of any such individual and could not furnish Weisberg any information of value with regard to the assassination.

Weisberg told Bartes that there were a number of people that wanted to cut his (Bartes') throat. Bartes stated that this sounded like a threat; however, when he questioned Weisberg as to what this meant, Weisberg did not give any names but only added that if these persons could not get to Bartes they knew that he had a large family and might get a member of his family. Bartes commented that he was not afraid of whoever might wish him harm but knew of no reason why he should have such enemies.

62-109060-6267

ENCLOSURE

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

Weisberg commented during the conversation that he did not personally like Mark Lane, another author of a book concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. He added that he had no respect for Lane but did not give his reasons. Weisberg also stated that it was his opinion from investigation that he conducted that Oswald was not a "communist." Bartes stated that he believed that Oswald was a communist. Weisberg criticized Carlos Bringuier, another Cuban residing in New Orleans, for accusing Oswald of being a communist. Weisberg considers Bringuier to be emotionally guided in his opinions.

Weisberg mentioned the name Richard Davis on several occasions in attempting to obtain comments from Bartes concerning his knowledge of Davis. Bartes did not furnish any information to Weisberg concerning Davis but advised this was because he knew of Davis socially but did not have any information which could possibly tie in with the assassination plot against the President. Bartes commented that Weisberg must have been somewhat confused as he called him Mr. Davis on three occasions and when corrected by Bartes, Weisberg apologized but did not offer an explanation. Weisberg indicated to Bartes that Garrison would subpoena him with regard to the Clay Shaw trial; however, he did not indicate when the subpoena would be issued. Bartes told Weisberg that he did not feel he had any information that would be of value to Garrison's investigation but would submit to the subpoena if he received one.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

5-113a ((9-29-65)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 3/19/68

Harold Weisberg has written a number of books which are vitriolic and diabolical criticisms of the Warren Commission, the FBI, Secret Service and the Dallas Police Department. Weisberg's books contain inaccuracies, falsehoods and deliberate slanting of facts. Weisberg has history of Communist Party sympathies and was dismissed by State Department in 1947 for such fact. Weisberg reportedly now assisting New Orleans District Attorney Garrison in his probe of the assassination, and attached memorandum reports interview by Weisberg with Mr. Frank Bartes, a Cuban national who has lived in the U. S. for seven years. Weisberg appears to be attempting to tie in Cubans with the assassination.

This information is being furnished to the Department, Secret Service, and CIA.

REL:cls

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 3/18/68

The attached relates to the pending trial of Clay L. Shaw in New Orleans, Louisiana. Shaw has been accused by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison of conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy.

Since the attached has been obtained from news media, no further dissemination being made of same.

JFM:chs

WCS/M

Encls.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
MAR 18 1968

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

547PM URGENT 3/18/68 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS(89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)4P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

THE RED FLASH EDITION OF THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM FOR MARCH EIGHTEEN INSTANT CONTAINS A LEAD ARTICLE WHICH REPORTS THAT WILLIAM WEGMANN, ONE OF THE DEFENSE ATTORNEYS FOR CLAY SHAW, ACCUSED IN A CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, STATED THAT THE CURRENT HEARING ON MOVING SHAW'S TRIAL OUTSIDE NEW ORLEANS MAY BE IRRELEVANT AND THAT A NEW MOTION COULD BE FILED BEFORE THE TRIAL GETS UNDERWAY. WEGMANN INFORMED CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY, JR. THAT UNDER RECENT U. S. SUPREME COURT DECISIONS, WHETHER SHAW COULD GET A FAIR TRIAL IN NEW ORLEANS AT THE PRESENT TIME WILL BE IRRELEVANT IF THE TRIAL IS NOT HELD UNTIL APRIL OR MAY, SIXTYEIGHT.

END PAGE ONE

REC 6 62-109060—6268
EX-101

3 MAR 22 1968

62 MAR 29 1968

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

THE ARTICLE CONTINUED THAT WEGMANN CONTENDED THAT CONDITIONS MAY CHANGE SO MUCH BETWEEN NOW AND THE ACTUAL BEGINNING OF THE TRIAL THAT A NEW CHANGE OF VENUE MAY BE FILED AND THAT UNDER THE LAW THE DEFENSE MAY DO THIS UNTIL TWO DAYS BEFORE THE TRIAL.

THE ARTICLE ALSO REPORTED THAT JUDGE HAGGERTY ON INSTANT DATE BEGAN CALLING MEMBERS OF THE JURY VENIRE AND ASKING THEM WHETHER THEY HAD BEEN UNDULY INFLUENCED BY THE PUBLICITY IN CONNECTION WITH THE CONSPIRACY CHARGE AGAINST SHAW. THE ARTICLE ANNOUNCED THAT HAGGERTY INTENDS TO QUESTION EIGHTY JURY VENIRE MEMBERS INCLUDING TEN FROM EACH SECTION OF CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT. THE ARTICLE STATED THAT HAGGERTY HOPES TO FINISH THIS PHASE BY MARCH TWENTY NEXT AND THAT BOTH THE DEFENSE AND THE STATE WILL THEN HAVE THE RIGHT TO CALL MORE WITNESSES IF THEY DESIRE. THE ARTICLE ALSO NOTED THAT IF THE CHANGE OF VENUE IS DENIED THE TRIAL COULD BE STARTED BEFORE HAGGERTY IN APRIL OR MAY WHEN A NEW JURY VENIRE IS AVAILABLE. THE

END PAGE TWO

ARTICLE OBSERVED THAT THE SAME PROSPECTIVE JURORS CANNOT TAKE PART IN THE HEARING AND THE TRIAL.

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT AFTER HAGGERTY ASSEMBLED THE JURY VENIRE HE INFORMED THEM THAT THEY WERE NOT CALLED AS JURORS IN THE TRIAL OF CLAY SHAW BUT RATHER THEY WERE THERE FOR THE SOLE PURPOSE OF DETERMINING WHETHER SHAW COULD GET A FAIR TRIAL IN NEW ORLEANS. HAGGERTY CONTINUED THAT THERE IS NOT BEING MADE ANY ATTEMPT TO TRY THE WARREN COMMISSION, THE CIA OR THE FBI. HAGGERTY THEN ANNOUNCED A PLAN FOR THE QUESTIONING OF THE VENIRE MEMBERS WHICH CALLED FOR THIRTY PERSONS TO APPEAR INSTANT DATE, THIRTY MORE ON MARCH NINETEEN NEXT AND TWENTY MORE ON MARCH TWENTY NEXT. HAGGERTY, ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, AFTER A CONFERENCE WITH PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE ATTORNEYS ANNOUNCED THAT HE WOULD APPROVE AN ALTERNATE PLAN TO CALL FOR FORTY WITNESSES TO APPEAR INSTANT DATE AND FORTY MORE WITNESSES TO APPEAR MARCH NINETEEN NEXT. HAGGERTY ALSO

INSTRUCTED THE WITNESSES NOT TO READ ABOUT THE CASE OR WATCH TELEVISION REPORTS OF THE CASE.

AS THE QUESTIONING OF THE VENIREMEN PROCEEDED, HAGGERTY INFORMED THEM THAT THE ONLY QUESTION WAS "WOULD YOU BE ABLE TO GIVE CLAY SHAW A FAIR AND IMPARTIAL TRIAL."

THE FINAL EDITION OF THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM FOR MARCH EIGHTEEN INSTANT REPORTED THAT BY EARLY AFTERNOON THREE OF THE JURY VENIREMEN STATED THAT THEY COULD NOT GIVE CLAY SHAW A FAIR TRIAL AND THAT TEN VENIREMEN STATED THEY COULD GIVE SHAW A FAIR TRIAL. ONE VENIREMAN STATED THAT HE DID NOT UNDERSTAND THE QUESTION. THIS WITNESS WAS EXCUSED BY THE JUDGE.

NO LHM MEMO BEING SUBMITTED.

END

BAP

FBI WASH DC

P

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 3/19/68

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (80-664)(RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau airtel dated 3/11/68. 62-109060-6251

Los Angeles airtel with LHM enclosures dated 2/26/68, captioned [redacted] - Cult of Druidic Praetorians, aka Black Druids, submitted pursuant to Bureau, form 0-7, dated 2/15/68, of same caption, incorporates the results of [redacted] contacts with this office, including that information in context of referenced Bureau airtel.

United States Secret Service, Los Angeles, has been supplied copy of the Los Angeles LHM dated 2/26/68, aforementioned.

REC-1 62-109060-6269

2 - Bureau (AM)
1 - Los Angeles

CMP:Rb
(3)

62-109060

5 MAR 1968

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: March 18, 1968

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: NATIONAL DISTRICT ATTORNEYS ASSOCIATION
AWARD OF HONORARY MEMBERSHIP TO THE DIRECTOR

Per prior arrangements and Bureau approval, Inspector Donald R. Morris attended the Midwinter Meeting of the National District Attorneys Association (NDAA) which was held in New Orleans from 3/12 - 16/68. A separate memorandum is being submitted covering the highlights of the meeting.

Also, per prior arrangements, Morris accepted a plaque which recognized the cooperation existing between the NDAA and the FBI and which awarded honorary membership in the NDAA to the Director.

The plaque was originally scheduled to be presented at the final banquet of the meeting on Saturday night, 3/16/68; however, New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison, without the prior approval of NDAA President William J. Raggio, listed himself as the main speaker at the banquet, and, when Morris learned of this, he arranged for the plaque to be presented at the Association's Luncheon on 3/15/68 (which was not attended by Garrison) to avoid sharing the platform with Garrison at the banquet. This change in time of presentation was accomplished quietly and without any concern being expressed to the general membership.

The award was presented by NDAA President Raggio and the plaque reads as follows:

"National District Attorneys Association presents to
J. Edgar Hoover
as an expression of the high esteem in which he is held by its members and in grateful appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered and the interest taken in our association and for his outstanding Contribution in the fight against Crime in our Nation, the Board of Directors Certify that he has been voted an
Honorary Membership
in this association and is entitled to all privileges granted under its Constitution and by-laws."

Enclosure

NOT RECORDED
4 APR 2 1968

62 APR 1968

1 - Mr. DeLoach (Enc.)
1 - Mr. Bishop (Enc.)
1 - Miss Holmes (Enc.)
1 - Miss Gandy (Enc.)
1 - Mr. Rosen (Enc.)
1 - Mr. Casper (Enc.)

DRM:mdk

In his brief acceptance remarks, Morris stressed the Director's opposition to a national police force and his belief in full cooperation with each agency fulfilling its responsibilities. Morris stated that he knew the Director would treasure the award as a recognition of the cooperation between the FBI and local prosecutors and that it was a privilege to accept the plaque in Mr. Hoover's behalf.

It is noted that Raggio subsequently became increasingly concerned about the possibility of Garrison making irrational charges in his proposed speech at the final banquet. Consequently, on Saturday afternoon, 3/16/68, Raggio, who is District Attorney at Reno, Nevada, and NDAA Vice President William Cahn, District Attorney of Mineola, New York, summoned Garrison and his Chief Assistant, Charles Ward, to Raggio's hotel room. At that time Raggio informed Garrison that he hoped Garrison would keep his remarks brief and that he (Raggio) felt the banquet was neither the time nor the place to discuss pending investigations nor level charges against anyone. Raggio later told Morris that Garrison replied that he would speak only for a few minutes but then, becoming highly emotional and irrational, stated that when he was through there would be no doubt in anyone's mind about the conspiracy in the Federal Government, etc. Raggio then stated if Garrison felt that way then he would have to ask Garrison not to speak at all as Raggio would not permit the NDAA to be a forum for such charges. Garrison stated that unless he was allowed to speak he would cancel the banquet and instructed Ward to lock the doors to the banquet room of the hotel and to not open them until his speaking time was assured. Raggio refused to be blackmailed in this manner, even though 600 people had tickets to attend the dinner which was to be held in the next few hours and the tickets had been paid for. Raggio again stated he would not allow the NDAA to be a forum for such behavior and instructed Cahn to inform the NDAA Board of Directors that the banquet was canceled. The NDAA had already paid the hotel $15 per couple for the banquet and this money was not refunded to them.

The NDAA officers, Board of Directors, and general membership are solidly behind the Director and the FBI and it is felt that the attached note of appreciation to President Raggio should be sent.

RECOMMENDATION: That the attached letter to NDAA President William J. Raggio, Reno, Nevada, be approved and sent.

FBI

Date: 3/20/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY.

One copy of these newspaper articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 3)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 3)
1 - Miami (Encl. 3)
1 - New Orleans

EJC:jab
(6)

EX 111

REC-71 62-109060-6270

MAR 21 1968

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

JURIST EXCUSES FIVE WITNESSES

Admit Fixed Opinions at Shaw Hearing

By CLARENCE DOUCET

Five of 40 witnesses—all persons whose names were taken from the jury wheel—were excused as witnesses Monday because they said they had fixed opinions about the Clay L. Shaw case.

Most of the other witnesses admitted to having impressions about the case, but they testified that they were impressions which would give way to evidence presented during a trial.

Shaw, facing trial for allegedly participating in a conspiracy to assassinate President John F. Kennedy, is seeking to have his trial moved from New Orleans, claiming the publicity in the New Orleans area during the past year prevents his having a fair trial here.

The 40 prospective jurors called on Monday will be followed by a similar number Tuesday when the change of venue hearing is resumed at 10 a. m. in the Criminal District Court of Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr.

The hearing got off to a slow start Monday with only eight of the witnesses being heard during the morning session. However Judge Haggerty, lawyers for Shaw and Asst. District Attorney James Alcock hit upon a routine during the afternoon that enabled them to hear 32 witnesses between 1 and 4:30 p. m.

District Attorney Jim Garrison contends that Shaw, Lee Harvey Oswald and David Ferrie participated in a conspiracy.

Oswald was named by the Warren Commission as the lone assassin of President Kennedy. Both Oswald, shot by Jack Ruby, and Ferrie are dead.

When the hearing began at 10 a. m. Monday all of the 80 persons whose names were selected appeared in the courtroom, but 40 were excused and told to report at 10 a. m. Tuesday.

The 80 prospective jurors represent 10 names from the jury panels of each of the eight sections of the Orleans Parish Criminal District Court.

LIST GIVEN

Those excused were Rudolph J. McCormick, 3433 Benefit; Oliver I. Williams, 4624 Rhodes dr., Milan King Yager, 3521 River Oaks dr., Harry Joslin O'Neill, 5617 Marshall Foch; and John A. Terranova, 6700 Dorian.

One witness, Freddie Barry, 2707½ First, took the stand but was later excused by Judge Haggerty who decided Barry did not understand the legal questions involved.

Others testifying were Marshall McKinley, 4735 Loyola; Pasquala Palumbo, 2561 Madrid; Guy C. Harris, 6229 Caldwell dr.; Fred J. Schuber Jr., 39 Warbler; Carlos H. Kirby Sr., 136 Danny dr.; Ernest J. Talbot, 3220 Plymouth; August Parker Sr., 2040 Caffin; James P. Cooney, 516 Soniat; Hamilton M. Neal Jr., 8437 Apricot, and Richard P. Mansfield, 1469 Athis.

Also, Warren L. Carragan, 908 Belleville; Lloyd A. Caruso, 1707 Richland dr.; George J. Kehoe, 1421 S. Peters; Jame A. McLaughlin, 2925 Eads.

And, Walter E. Keys Jr., 6061 Gen Diaz; Thomas Harvey, 2115 Peniston; Harold R. Johnson, 147 28th st.; Louis P. Dewenter Sr., 5322 Magazine; Hugh J. Farnet, 4485 St. Roch; Roland J. Ayo, 5010 S. Claiborne; Joseph V. Waddell Jr., 2016 Lapeyrouse; Willie Samuel, 3519 Eagle; Joseph Andrew Massey, 4726 Ramsey dr., Edouard Menard Ferrier, 1210 Calhoun; Lawrence Joseph McAlister, 1202 Louisa, George Sartis, 3210 Somerset dr., David J. Meilleur, and James Taplin, 807 Harmony.

Also, Paul Irby Joffrion, 6103 Laurel; Douglas Allen, 6406 N. Tonti; Rudolph A. McLeod, 5029 Columbia; R. M. Williams, 5627 Pratt, Charles J. Nait, 1125 Southlawn blvd.

After Judge Haggerty excused the first witness who said he had a fixed opinion, defense attorneys objected that the witness was allowed to leave the witness stand without being cross-examined. They maintained that the reasons behind the hearing was the claim that local publicity would prevent Shaw from being able to get a fair trial here, and they could bring this out in cross examination.

However Judge Haggerty continued to excuse those witnesses with fixed opinions without permitting them to be cross-examined.

BILLS FILED

The defense filed bills of exception in each case.

The witnesses were first questioned by Judge Haggerty who had each testify that he or she had heard about the case via newspapers, television, radio or conversation. He then asked each witness if they had formed any opinions or impressions about the case, and then asked them if they could give Shaw a fair and impartial trial.

Defense attorneys generally asked if the witnesses watched television news programs, read The Times-Picayune and New Orleans States-Item, and had talked to others about the case.

Specific stories cited were an interview with Garrison that appeared in Playboy magazine; a story about the investigation in Ramparts magazine; a news story in the National Observer; the text of a Garrison speech which was published in the Los Angeles Free Press, and television network specials on the assassination and the Garrison probe.

In some cases, when the defense attorneys did not mention the articles specifically, Asst. DA Alcock, in his cross-examination, did mention them.

On several occasions witnesses who told Judge Haggerty they had no impressions or opinions, admitted to the defense that they did have some opinions, only to answer the assistant district attorney, when

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 3-19-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-6511

he questioned them, that they had no opinions about the case.

The hair-splitting testimony revolved around fixed impressions or fixed opinions compared with impressions or opinions that could be swayed by evidence.

The 34 witnesses who said they had no fixed opinions said they could give Shaw a fair and impartial trial.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Potential Jurors Quizzed In Shaw Venue Hearing

(Indicate page, name of paper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUN

NEW ORLEANS,

Jury panel members today began parading to the witness stand to tell whether they could give Clay L. Shaw a fair trial. By early afternoon, 10 had said yes, three had said no, and one didn't understand the question.

The testimony came at a hearing before Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. on a motion by Shaw's attorneys to have his trial moved 100 miles outside New Orleans on grounds that widespread publicity has made it impossible for him to get a fair trial here.

SHAW, A 55-YEAR-OLD retired businessman, is charged with conspiracy in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. District Attorney Jim Garrison charges Shaw plotted the Dallas slaying here with Lee Harvey Oswald and David William Ferrie.

Judge Haggerty plans to call 80 members of the jury venire by Wednesday in an effort to settle the change of venue question. But a Shaw attorney said today the whole hearing may be irrelevant.

The attorney, William Wegmann, said a new change of venue motion could be filed before the trial gets under way and today's hearing will be irrelevant if the trial is not held until April or May.

CITING RECENT U.S. Supreme Court decisions, Wegmann said conditions may change so much between now and the actual beginning of the trial that a new motion may be filed.

Those testifying during the morning and early afternoon that they could give Shaw a fair trial included:

Marshall McKinley, 4735 Loyola; Pasquala Polumbo, 2561 Madrid; Guy C. Harris, 6229 Caldwell dr.; Fred J. Schuber Jr., 39 Warbler; Carlos H. Kirby Sr., 136 Danny dr.; Ernest J. Talbot, 3220 Plymouth; August Parker Sr., 2040 Caffin; James P. Cooney, 516 Soniat; Hamilton Neal, 8437 Apricot, and Richard P. Mansfield, 1469 Aphis.

THOSE WHO SAID they had already formed an opinion were excused by Judge Haggerty. Neither the state nor the defense was allowed to question them. The defense objected to this and filed a bill of exceptions.

Those in this category included:

John A. Terranova, 6700 Dorian; Rudolph McCormick, 3433 Benefit, and Oliver I. Williams, 4624 Rhodes dr.

One witness, Freddie Barry, 2707½ First, took the stand and was questioned, but Judge Haggerty decided he did not understand the legal questions involved and excused him.

Williams, the first witness called, was asked whether he could give Shaw a fair trial and said he could. But in response to another question, he said he believes Garrison's theories" on the case.

Garrison did not appear in court today. The state's questioning was handled by Assistant DA James L. Alcock.

Shaw was in court with his battery of attorneys.

Judge Haggerty plans to question 80 jury venire members in all, 10 from each section of Criminal District Court. The defense had asked that all 1,300 persons listed in the jury wheel be questioned but this was rejected by the judge.

THE JUDGE HOPES to finish this process by Wednesday. Then both the defense and the state have the right to call more witnesses if they wish.

If the change of venue is denied, the trial could get under way before Judge Haggerty in April or May, when a new jury venire is available. The same prospective jurors cannot take part in both the hearing and the trial.

Members of the jury venire referred to Judge Haggerty's court by his fellow judges began lining up outside of the courtroom long before 10 a. m.

EACH INDIVIDUAL was

Date: 3-18-68
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION O PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

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checked off on a list at a table outside of the court room, then allowed to go inside.

Newsmen were kept out of the court until members of the jury venire subpeaned had been seated.

Then only a few reporters entered and sat in the back rows.

Shaw and his attorneys entered the court about 10:10 and Judge Haggerty, who already was on the bench, started proceedings.

"I wish to thank my brother judges for cooperating in selecting 10 jurors for this court," said Haggerty.

HE TOLD THOSE subpenaed that they were not called as jurors in the trial of Clay Shaw. Rather, said the judge, they were there for the sole purpose of determining whether Shaw could get a fair trial in New Orleans.

"You will be questioned by myself and by the counsel for the defense and for the state," said the judge.

He said the only question was:

"Would you be able to give Clay L. Shaw a fair and impartial trial?"

He said the case is based only on the bill of information from the Orleans Parish grand jury.

"WE ARE NOT TRYING the Warren Commission. We are not trying the CIA. We are not trying the FBI."

The judge then read the bill of information which states in part that Clay L. Shaw "wilfully conspired" to murder the late President John F. Kennedy.

He said the bill was handed down March 22, 1967.

"I would assume you have read, heard or seen something about this case involving Clay L. Shaw," said Haggerty to the panel members. He pointed out however that in a jury trial the prosecution is required to prove guilt "beyond a reasonable doubt."

He told the venire that information that appears in the press may be true but may be irrelevant."

The judge said, "Press information is unsworn, unconfirmed and uncontradicted."

"What we are trying to find out is whether if you were selected, could you put out of your mind what you have heard, seen and read and make the decision on what is presented . . ."

HE THEN OUTLINED a plan for the questioning of the venire members which called for 30 persons to appear today, 30 more tomorrow and 20 on Wednesday.

Alcock then asked to approach the bench and after a conference involving the judge and defense attorneys, Haggerty announced that he would approve an alternate plan that calls for 40 witnesses to be called today and 40 tomorrow.

He also said there would be a request for sequestration of witnesses.

William Wegmann, one of the attorneys for Shaw, told the judge, "I would like the court to instruct the witnesses what sequestration means."

HE POINTED OUT that the press will report the proceedings and ask Judge Haggerty to instruct the witnesses not to read the press reports.

Haggerty agreed, commenting, "I often wonder what good sequestration is when the witness can read it in the paper."

Nonetheless, Haggerty instructed the witnesses not to read about the case or watch TV reports of it.

The court crier then began calling the names of witnesses who were to be questioned today. The rest were to be released until tomorrow.

Those called included: From Sec. A: Warren L. Carragan, 908 Belleville; Lloyd A. Caruso, 1707 Richland rd.; Cooney; Harold R. Johnson, 147 28th st.; Newman T. Johnson, 3923 Annunciation; George J. Kehoe, 1421 S. Peters; Kirby; Mansfield; McCormick; James A. McLaughlin, 2925 Eads; Schuber.

Section B: Donald S. Miller, 1230 Harmony; Williams; Conrad E. McCarthy, 4910 Berkly dr.; Barry; Bernard Farr, 5382 Pasteur blvd.; Roland J. Ayo, 5010 S. Claiborne, Apt. A; Henry L. Diebel, 1319 Dante; Hugh J. Farnet, 4485 St. Roch; Joseph V. Waddell Jr., 2016 Lapeyrouse; Walter E. Keys Jr., 6061 Gen. Diaz; Avie Richard, 407 S. Broad.

Section C: Wilburn L. Abel, 1440 Chartres; Willie Samuel, 3519 Eagle; Lucien Roy Austin Jr., 3129 Frenchmen; Rudolph A. McLeod, 5029 Columbia; Joseph Andrew Massey, 4726 Ramsey dr.; McKinley; Parker; Henry Roland Cocreham Jr., 223 22nd st.; Edouard Menard Ferrier, 1210 Calhoun; Talbot.

Section D: Louis Thomas Aites, 2025 Congress; Louis P. Dewenter Sr., 5322 Magazine; Walter Feltman, 4101 Norman Mayer; Lawrence Joseph McAllister, 1202 Louisa; Harry Joslin O'Neill, 5617 Marshal Foch; Joseph Daniel Hauer, on Seventh st.; William Hall, 841 Burgundy; Harris; Thomas Harvey, 2115 Peniston; Paul Irby Joffrion, 6103 Laurel; George Sartis, 3210 Somerset dr.

Section E: Emmiett Hagan, 1334 Flood; Willie M. Harrison, 508 Socrates; Herbert J. Meyers Sr., 2719 St. Peter; Charles J. McClelland, 5340 Marigny; Edward W. Fortner, 5011 Piety; Jack Klutz, 823 Hidalgo; Nicholas J. Calico, 823 Franklin; John J. Meyer, 110 Sherwood Forest dr.; Norman P. Baquie, 936 Andry; Charles J. Nait, 1125 Southlawn blvd.

Section F: Douglas Allen, 6406 N. Tonti; Felix Anthony De Genova, 5075 DeBore Circle; Sam Anthony Ganci, 2423 Hyman pl.; David J. Meilleur, 2218 Bartholomew; Peter Joseph Miller, 4738 Maid Marion dr.; Palumbo; Lester B. Shapiro, 449 Audubon; Warren Smith, 4140 Paris; James Taplin, 807 Harmony.

Section G: (No addresses given.) Daniel J. Granier, James Edward Faull, Frederick Hotstream, Warren G. Aicklen Jr., Paul E. Bass, Salvadore J. Uli, William C. Byrnes Jr., Harold Anthony Bourgeois Jr., Milan King Yager, Joseph M. Impastata.

Section H: Gennady K. Babenko, 1226 Camp; Leon L. Landry, 717 Leontine; Raymond H. Batey, 4930 Marion dr.; Terranova; Anthony J. Bartlett, 4005 Delgado; Murphy George Sanchez Sr., 4525 St. Anthony; R. L. Williams, 5627 Pratt dr.; John G. Schoen, 7331 Beryl; Byron L. Kane, 3611 Herald; Albert J. Anderson, 3300 Trafalgar.

After the 40 names had been called, the second 40 were dismissed until tomorrow morning. Of those called, 32 were excused until 1 p. m.

The first witness to be called was McKinley, 70, a Negro. McKinley was asked by Judge Haggerty if he had read anything about the charge against Shaw.

McKinley said, "I've read about it."

Judge Haggerty then asked, "Have you formed a fixed opinion in your mind as to whether Mr. Clay L. Shaw can get a fair trial?"

BEFORE M'KINLEY could answer the question, Defense Attorney William Wegmann objected, saying that the judge was influencing the witness's testimony by the way the question was put.

Wegmann said that whether this man says he has a fixed opinion is not relevant.

Wegmann, citing a number of U.S. Supreme Court decisions, said that the fact that you can get a jury now is not relevant. He said that in a number of cases it had been shown prospective jurors had testified that they could give an impartial hearing when, in fact, they could not.

He also said the fact that the court might be able to ge t a jury now is not relevant because conditions could change before the case actually comes to trial.

Wegmann said it could be necessary, if the trial is held of until May or April, to file a new change of venue motion later (under the law, the defense has until two days before the trial to file a change of venue motion. If the current change of venue motion is overruled, the defense still cal file another one until two days of the trial date.)

The judge overruled the objection and said he was going to proceed and Wegmann took a bill of exceptions.

THE JUDGE ASKED McKinley, "If you were called to be a juror, could you give a fair trial to Mr. Shaw?"

McKinley answered, "I could."

"Do you understand that the trial must be based on what happens in court?" the judge asked.

McKinley answered, "Yes."

Under questioning, McKinley said he is retired, that he has been on a jury panel but never has served on a jury.

The judge then told the defense they could examine McKinley and Wegmann said, "These are not our witnesses . . . I don't know why we should question the witnesses before the state."

THE JUDGE ORDERED the defense to question the witness first and Wegmann took a bill of exceptions.

F. Irvin Dymond, chief defense attorney, then proceeded to ask McKinley if he were a native of New Orleans.

Under questioning by Dymond, McKinley said he had been in the city since he was 10 years old, that he can read and write, that he listens to television news "most every night," that he never has read a book called, "Rush to Judgment" or seen a movie by that title and that he sometimes reads old magazines but subscribes to none.

ASKED IF HE subscribes to local newspapers, he said, "Yes, I get The Picayune every morning."

Asked if he reads the paper, McKinley replied, "If anything interests me, I read it . . . I don't read everything."

Dymond then asked McKinley if he had formed any opinion as to whether Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the shooting of President Kennedy.

At this point Alcock objected and Haggerty sustained him.

DYMOND ASKED THE judge, "Aren't you even going to hear my argument?"

The judge said for him to speak up and Dymond said that if a prospective juror has made up his mind that a conspiracy existed then the state will not have to prove to him that part of its case.

The judge said that he was not interested in any Dallas events, only in a New Orleans conspiracy, and he continued to sustain the objection. Dymond took a bill of exceptions.

Dymond then asked McKinley, "Do you have any fixed opinion as to whether there was a conspiracy between David Ferrie, Lee Harvey Oswald and Clay L. Shaw . . ."

Alcock entered an objection. The objection was overruled by Haggerty and Dymond was allowed to finish his question.

". . . and any other persons?"

"I HAVE NO OPINION about that at all," said McKinley. "I don't believe he did it by himself."

Q. "Have you ever heard Mr. Garrison speak on TV concerning Clay Shaw?"

A. "Yes, I've heard him."

At this point Alcock objected to the line of questioning but William Wegmann contended that there was no time limit on the cross-examination of a witness, that "We're able to pursue the questioning all day . . ."

"YOU'RE NOT ALLOWED to pursue it if it is irrelevant and that is my objection," countered Alcock.

Dymond then asked the question again.

"Have you ever heard Mr. Garrison talking on TV concerning Clay Shaw . . ."

A. "A couple of times I heard him. I didn't even remember what he said now."

Q. "You do believe at this time Garrison's theories on the Clay Shaw case?"

A. "Yeah."

Q. "And you would have to be convinced he is wrong?"

A. "I would have to be convinced."

ALCOCK THEN TOOK up the cross-examination of McKinley. He asked McKinley if he could give Shaw a fair trial.

A. "I think he would get a fair trial."

Asked if he would pass judgment on Shaw, McKinley said "No, I couldn't but I think he could get a fair trial. I couldn't judge him."

Q. "If the court failed to carry the burden of proof, you wouldn't convict him, would you?"

A. "I couldn't."

Q. "Do you have an opinion that Clay Shaw is guilty?"

A. "I couldn't say that."

THE NEXT WITNESS was Polumbo, a 57-year-old native of Brooklyn, N. Y., who has lived in New Orleans since 1945. He answered in the affirmative when Haggerty asked if he had read and discussed the trial and if he had been a juror in a criminal case.

"Having served on juries, I am sure you have been instructed that the burden of proof is on the state," said Haggerty.

A. "Yes sir."

Q. "Tell us whether you have fallen into a fixed opinion as to the guilt or innocence of Clay L. Shaw . . ."

A. "No."

DYMOND THEN OBJECTED to the word "fixed" in the question and Haggerty then rephrased the question.

Q. "Have you formed any opinion fixed or not on the guilt or innocence of Clay L. Shaw?"

A. "No, sir."

Q. "If you were called as a prospective juror, would you try the case like any other case?"

A. "Yes, sir."

Q. "Could you give . . . a fair and impartial trial and require the state to prove its case beyond a reasonable doubt?"

A. "I could."

WEGMANN THEN TOOK OVER the questioning, asking Polumbo if he had read stories in connection with the charges against Shaw.

"You couldn't miss it," said Polumbo.

Polumbo then answered no to questions from Wegmann as to whether he had read a Garrison story in Playboy Magazine, a Garrison story in Ramparts Magazine or the book "Rush to Judgment."

Polumbo testified that he had not seen the movie or attended a lecture by Mark Lane, author of the book.

Dymond asked Polumbo if "as an individual you have an opinion" concerning the case.

A. "Yes, sir."

Q. "You as an individual have an opinion as to whether Clay Shaw conspired with David Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald to assassinate the president?"

A. "I have no such opinion."

After further questioning, Polumbo told Dymond that he had no opinion in the case.

THE NEXT WITNESS was Harris. He said he had served as a juror more than 10 times. Judge Haggerty asked Harris if he had "formed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of Clay L. Shaw."

"No," was the reply.

Q. "If you were to be called on the trial of Mr. Clay L. Shaw could you give a fair and impartial trial?"

A. "I believe so, yes. Just as I believe I've done in the past."

Dymond then took over the questioning.

Q. "Do you watch TV news broadcasts?"

A. "Yes."

Q. "Have you heard Mr. Garrison speak on the subject on TV?"

A. "Yes, I have."

Q. "Have you heard Mark Lane . . .?"

A. "No."

Q. "Mort Sahl?"

A. "I'm completely unfamiliar . . ."

Q. "Did you read the article on Clay Shaw in Playboy Magazine?"

A. "No, I didn't."

Q. "Has the publicity . . . affected your thinking in any way?"

A. "I don't think so, Mr. Dymond. I don't feel so."

HE WAS THEN asked by Dymond if he as an individual, not as a potential juror, had an opinion in the case.

A. "As an individual right now, I don't think I have any

opinion as to the validity . . . I haven't given it any thought myself. I don't anticipate any bridges until I get there."

Q. "Is there any particular opinion you would have to get rid of . . ."

A. "I believe I would have to have some facts of which I have none. I've been on juries before."

He was then asked if any of the publicity on the case had made any impression. Harris concluded that, "Yes, it affects you" but that the juror should be able to put it aside.

Q. "You would be hopeful that you would be able to cast it aside?"

A. "Yes."

Q. "But you admit that you do have an opinion?"

A. "Yes, I don't know how much in depth . . ."

Q. "You believe you could overcome any opinion?"

A. "Yes."

ALCOCK THEN ASKED Harris if he as a juror would require the state to prove its case beyond a reasonable doubt.

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

Schuber, the next witness, also testified that he could give Shaw a fair trial. He told Judge Haggerty that he had served on juries twice in the past.

Q. "From what you have seen and read do you have any opinion or impression on the guilt or innocence of Clay Shaw?"

A. "No, sir."

Judge Haggerty: If you were to be called as a juror, could you, irrespective of what you have read, heard or seen, give this defendant a fair trial?

Schuber: "Yes."

Judge Haggerty then turned the witness over to the defense for questioning.

Dymond: "Did you read about the case in The Times-Picayune and the New Orleans States-Item?"

Schuber: "Yes."

Dymond: "Do you read Ramparts magazine?"

Schuber: "No, I have seen it but I do not read it."

Dymond: "Did you read a book called, 'Rush to Judgment'?"

Schuber: "No."

Dymond: "Did you see the movie?"

Schuber: "No."

Dymond: "Would you say you have been unimpressed or have you formed an opinion?"

Schuber: "I have formed no opinion as to the guilt or innocence at this time."

There then followed an argument between Dymond and Alcock regarding the difference between court opinion and court expression.

Alcock charged that the defense had been using the two words interchangeably. Alcock charged that the two are very different in meaning.

Judge Haggerty interjected that anyone who has reached the "age of reason" can form an opinion.

"ANYONE WHO HAS reached the age of reason," asserted Haggerty, "and who can read forms an impression of what he has read."

Haggerty said that the first impression doesn't remain a lasting impression.

Dymond denied that the defense had used the two words, opinion and impression, interchangeably as Alcock stated.

On the contrary, he said that the defense had used the words discriminately.

The fifth witness called to the stand was Terranova, who said that he is a native of New Orleans, is 43 years old, is employed in the shipping department of American Can Co. and has served on one jury.

TERRANOVA SAID that he has formed "somewhat of an opinion."

Under questioning by Alcock, he said he would require the state to prove its case beyond a reasonable doubt.

The sixth witness called was Barry, who said he is a retired former Veterans' Administration employe, a native of St. Charles Parish and that he had not served on a jury before.

Judge Haggerty asked him some of the same questions he had asked other witnesses and, because Barry apparently did not understand the nature of the questions, he was excused without giving the defense or the state an opportunity to question him.

AFTER TWO MORE witnesses testified, in general, that they felt they could give Shaw a fair trial, the court recessed for lunch.

OVER THE weekend, the convention of the National District Attorneys Association here came to an abrupt end as Garrison canceled the group's banquet. It had been scheduled for Saturday night.

Garrison, who was chairman of local arrangements for the convention, canceled the dinner in a huff when the group told him he could not use the banquet as a public forum for his Kennedy assassination probe.

GARRISON WAS TO have been the principal speaker at the banquet. Association president William J. Raggio of Reno, Nev., said his group, reluctant to be drawn into the Garrison probe in any way, asked him not to make the banquet speech after learning that he planned a sharp attack on federal courts.

Last week, Garrison addressed the group at a regular session and attacked federal district court judges here for their decision to enjoin his office from subpenaing Life magazine reporter David L. Chandler to testify before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

Chandler's attorney filed a motion asking that federal district court cite Garrison for contempt. A hearing on this motion is scheduled for Wednesday.

ALLEGEDLY, GARRISON wanted to question Chandler in connection with an organized crime probe. But, in his speech to the DAs, Garrison said the failure to get Chandler was another attempt by the federal government to block his assassination probe.

Over the weekend, Garrison accused the DAs association of trying to censor his planned remarks.

Raggio said, "His actions were completely irrational. In the first place, it wasn't his banquet. The banquet was one of the things covered by the $50 registration fee paid by each delegate."

Today, the association figures that Garrison owes each delegate about $8, the price per person for the banquet.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Most Pledge Fair Trial in Shaw Case

A wide majority of jury panel members testifying today said they believe they could give Clay L. Shaw a fair trial on charges of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy.

Twelve more of the panelists testified this morning before Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr., who is holding a hearing on a defense motion to move Shaw's trial at least 100 miles outside New Orleans on grounds that widespread publicity has made it impossible for the defendant to get a fair trial here.

OF THESE, eight said they could render an impartial verdict. Four said they could not and were immediately excused by Judge Haggerty.

This ran the total, including the 40 persons testifying yesterday, to 42 yes, nine no and one undecided.

At one point this morning, Judge Haggerty ruled out a line of questioning from the defense about Perry Raymond Russo, the state's star witness in a preliminary hearing for Shaw.

Russo testified then that he heard Lee Harvey Oswald and David William Ferrie plot the President's death with Shaw here in September, 1963.

DEFENSE COUNSEL F. Irvin Dymond was questioning a witness about his opinion of Russo's veracity but the judge stopped it, contending the only relevant point is whether the witness could give Shaw a fair trial.

Shaw, a 55-year-old retired businessman and playwright, was charged more than a year ago in the probe initiated by District Attorney Jim Garrison. The DA was absent again today and the state's questioning was handled by assistant DA James L. Alcock.

Judge Haggerty dismissed the first witness this morning after he testified that he already had formed an opinion in the case.

As was the case yesterday, Dymond took a bill of exception, contending that he should have a chance to cross-examine the witness.

THE FIRST WITNESS was Raymond H. Batey, 4930 Marion dr., an employe of a life insurance company, who said he had never been a juror.

He was excused after only two questions from the judge. Batey testified that he had read or heard material concerning the Shaw case. He was then asked by Judge Haggerty, "Have you formed an opinion?"

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

Judge Haggerty then said, "You are excused."

William C. Byrnes Jr., 4467 Spain, a printer who served as a criminal court juror last year, testified that he has not made up his mind on the case and could give Shaw a fair trial.

AS WAS THE CASE yesterday, each juror today was first questioned by the judge, then cross-examined by attorneys for Shaw and the state.

Byrnes was asked by Judge Haggerty, "If you were selected for a juror, do you think you could give Clay L. Shaw a fair and impartial trial?"

"I do," was the reply.

Dymond attempted to get Byrnes to testify that, although he might not have a fixed opinion on the case at this time, he did have some ideas or impressions about the case because of the publicity connected with it.

Byrnes testified that, although he might have some impressions, he had made no decision in connection with the case.

FINALLY, ALCOCK asked Byrnes, "You have no opintions to the guilt or innocence of Mr. Shaw?"

"That is correct," said Byrnes.

Prior to the first witness taking the stand this morning, Dymond sought to have the procedure for questioning changed.

All day yesterday, the judge questioned the witnesses, then the defense cross-examined.

Dymond today wanted the state to cross-examine first and the defense to question the witness later.

JUDGE HAGGERTY denied the motion, contending that the burden is on the defense to prove the need for a change of venue and that the defense has the opportunity to fully cross-examine each witness.

Dymond took a bill of exception to the ruling.

At the start of the second day of hearings, Judge Haggerty told the jury venire, which had been assembled in the courtroom, that he expected to question 12 witnesses this morning and 28 more this afternoon.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEWORLEANS, L

Date: 3-19-68

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62 [illegible] 6-10

The next witness was Sam A. Canci, 2423 Hyman pl., Algiers. He said in response to Judge Haggerty's questioning that although he had heard about the case, he had no fixed opinion as to Shaw's guilt or innocence.

UNDER QUESTIONING by defense attorney William Wegmann, he said he had read about the case in the newspapers and had seen Garrison on television, including the Johnny Carson Show, and part of a documentary. However, he said he hadn't read any magazine articles or books concerning the case.

He said he did not read or watch television reports about the preliminary hearing of Shaw.

Asked whether he had any opinion or impression about the case, he replied, "None whatsoever."

Following Canci's testimony, Conrad E. McCartney, 4910 Berkley, Algiers, told Judge Haggerty that, although he had read newspapers and had seen television programs concerning the case, he had no opinion about it and could render an impartial verdict.

IN RESPONSE TO a question by Dymond as to whether he had some impression or opinion from discussions and reading about the case, he replied, "I do not have an opinion but I recognize that anyone reading anything could have a subconscious opinion."

McCartney told Alcock that he had no conscious opinion and that he could be an impartial juror.

Warren Smith, Negro, 4140 Paris ave., told Judge Haggerty that he had a fixed opinion about the case. Judge Haggerty phrased a question about having a fixed opinion differently and Smith replied, "I couldn't give a fair trial because I have too many thoughts on the subject."

In response to another question, he said that he had read and seen too much concerning Shaw's upcoming trial.

HAGGERTY ASKED, "You mean you couldn't be an impartial juror and judge this case like you would any other."

"Your honor," Smith said, "this case is extraordinary. It's been in the news and that would interfere with my constructive thinking on the matter."

"You're excused," Judge Haggerty said.

Under questioning by Judge Haggerty, Frederick F. Hotstream, 7118 Perrier, said that he had no impression on the case and could be a fair juror.

He said that he had read about the case in the newspapers, watched it on television and had read the Playboy magazine issue with a Garrison interview but had skipped that article.

Under questioning by Dymond, Hotstream said that he had an opinion but that it could be changed by evidence.

Alcock asked him, "Wouldn't you just try the case on the facts?"

"Right."

"You haven't heard enough facts to try the case, isn't that right?" Alcock asked.

"Right."

He was excused.

Louis T. Aites, 2025 Congress, who said he has lived in New Orleans for 12 years and served on a jury last week, testified that he could give Shaw a fair trial, if chosen as a juror.

ON CROSS-EXAMINATION, Aites testified that he had read none of the books nor seen any of the special television programs concerning the case.

As with other witnesses, Dymond attempted to establish the difference between a fixed opinion and a potential juror having an impression or an opinion that could be changed by testimony.

When Aites insisted that he would have to hear the evidence before he could make a decision in the case, Dymond asked him about a personal opinion right now.

"You have a personal impression that could be overcome by the evidence?" asked Dymond.

"Yes, I would say so," the witness replied.

ALCOCK THEN asked Aites, "You have no opinion one way or another as to the guilt or innocence of Mr. Shaw, isn't that right?"

"No, I don't," said the witness.

The next witness was Albert J. Anderson, 3300 Trafalgar, who also testified that he could give Shaw a fair trial.

Dymond asked Anderson if he believed the testimony of Perry Raymond Russo, a star witness in the preliminary hearing on Clay Shaw.

ANDERSON SAID he had an opinion about Russo's testimony but changed it.

"What changed your opinion?" asked Dymond.

"Well, my son went to school with this boy . . ."

AT THIS POINT, Haggerty stopped the questioning, contending that the only thing that mattered in the change of venue hearing is whether the witness can testify that he could give Shaw a fair trial.

After some legal argument, Dymond asked the witness, "Do you have an opinion either way as to whether Perry Russo was telling the truth?"

"No," was the reply.

AFTER SOME MORE questions, Dymond noted, "Your testimony changes from an opinion on Perry Raymond Russo to no opinion at all."

Wilburn L. Abel, 1440 Chartres, an engineering company supervisor, was dismissed by the judge after he testified that he had a definite opinion as to the guilt or innocence of Shaw.

The next witness was Norman P. Baquie, 936 Andry, a bank clerk, who said he had served as a juror. Baquie testified that he had no fixed opinion as to the guilt or innocence of Shaw and felt that he could give the defendant a fair trial.

He also was asked his opinion on the veracity of testimony by Perry Russo.

ALCOCK OBJECTED when Dymond asked Baquie if he had an opinion as to the truthfulness of Russo's testimony.

Dymond jumped up, contending that the state's case in the preliminary hearing was "based 90 per cent on Perry Raymond Russo's testimony."

Judge Haggerty countered, "you can't make this statement . . ." Dymond contended "He was the only witness that testified concerning an alleged conspiracy meeting involving Shaw."

Judge Haggerty sustained Alcock's objection.

Donald S. Miller, 1230 Harmony, told Judge Haggerty that he had a fixed opinion about the case and did not feel he could serve as a juror.

AFTER THE JUDGE excused Miller, Paul E. Bass, Negro, took the stand and said that he had no opinion and could render a fair and impartial verdict based on evidence.

Under questioning by Dymond, he said, "I have heard so much, read so much, I can't make up my mind." Bass said, "I just don't know what to think about it" and that he could "go into it with an open mind."

Following his testimony, Judge Haggerty recessed the court for lunch.

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
ATTN. FBI LABORATORY

DATE: 2/26/68

FROM : SAC, HOUSTON (62-2115) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING
(OO: Dallas)

ReHOairtel, 2/23/68.

Being forwarded to the Bureau by Railway Express is a 303 Savage cartridge furnished by WILLIAM KOYE, 2/23/68, Houston, Texas in captioned matter, GBL No. B-9068870.

The Laboratory is requested to conduct appropriate examination in an effort to develop any pertinent information.

Furnish results to Dallas.

3 - Bureau
(1 - Package)
1 - Dallas (Info)
1 - Houston
JSW/sjm
(5)

Copy [illegible] in Lab for Lab action & report

ONE CALIBER .303 SAVAGE CARTRIDGE FURNISHED WILLIAM KOYE 2-23-68

INDEX LAB FILES

COPIES DESTROYED
21 JAN 17 1973

REC 8

62-71

FEB 27 1968

SEVEN SIX

MAR 2 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Laboratory Transmittal Form
1-72

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

(Attn. Mr. Raupach, Rm. 5732)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attn. Mr. Lenihan, Rm. 818, 9&D)
1 - Office, Rm. 7133
1 - Mr. Frazier

To: FBI, Houston (62-2115) Date: March 28, 1968

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11-22-63; MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

REC 36

FBI File No. 62-109060-6211
Lab. No. PC-A5239 BX

Examination requested by: Houston

Reference: Letter 2/26/68

Examination requested: Firearms

Remarks:

Specimen Q628-C328 is being returned to the Houston Office under separate cover by Railway Express.

MAILED 9
MAR 29 1968
COMM-FBI

cc lab dept to USSS, & Dept PAO (Cowin) 3/29/68 6 Full

Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)

2 - Dallas Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)

RAF:rat(16)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Room
Holmes
Gandy

55 APR 4 1968
57 APR 9 1968

TELETYPE UNIT ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

REPORT of the

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Houston

Date: March 28, 1968

FBI File No. 62-109060

Lab. No. PC-A5239 BX

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11-22-63; MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Specimens received 3/22/68

Q628-C328 One caliber .303 Savage cartridge furnished by William Koye, 2-23-68

Results of examination:

The submitted cartridge, Q628-C328, is a caliber .303 Savage cartridge bearing the headstamp of the Savage Arms Corporation, Westfield, Massachusetts. It is not possible to determine the year of manufacture; however, it was noted that this cartridge is not excessively oxidized and no corrosion of the type which would be present if the cartridge had been exposed to the weather for any extensive period of time is present.

Savage Model 99 rifles are the only weapons known to have been chambered for the caliber .303 Savage cartridge.

The only mark found on Q628-C328 was a mark on the rim of the cartridge which may have been produced by the extractor of a weapon. This mark is suitable for comparison purposes.

The submitted cartridge could not be loaded into and fired in Lee Harvey Oswald's caliber 6.5mm Mannlicher-Carcano rifle.

RAF:rat (16)

rat

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

DATE: March 28, 1968

TO: SAC, Houston

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11-22-63 MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Invoice of Contents

- ☐ Crypt.-Trans.
- ☐ Document
- ☒ P & C
- ☐ Radio Engineering
- ☐ LFPS

QC28-C328 011-1, 2 #

8/1-E-8933985

Sent 4-11-68 7c

Railway Express

Special Instructions:
Mail Room: Show shipment date and registry number.
Shipping Room: Show shipment date; bill of lading number; initial invoice; return to Section checked in block; after initialing in block, invoice to be placed in administrative file.

FBI File No. 62-109060

3/28/68 PC-A5239 BX

62 APR 8 1968

FBI

Date: 2/26/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (~~157-1610~~)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (80-664) (RUC)

RE: [redacted]
Cult of Druidic Praetorians, aka
Black Druids
OO: New York

Re Bureau Form 07 with enclosure to Los Angeles, 2/15/68, captioned as this communication with additional reference to Los Angeles airtels to Director, 2/1/68, 2/12/68, and 2/14/68, captioned [redacted] Information Concerning," and New York teletype to Director, FBI, captioned, [redacted] Threats Against the President."

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are eight (8) copies of a Letterhead Memorandum dated and captioned as this communication. A copy of the Letterhead Memorandum is being furnished to the U.S. Secret Service, Los Angeles, California, with FD 376.

U.S. Secret Service, New York, was orally advised of information attributed to THOMAS REED described in referenced teletype of New York by SA DENNIS L. BIRTCIL. This data, including that other information concerning WALL in the enclosure, was orally reported to SA STUART KNIGHT, U.S. Secret Service, Los Angeles, California, 2/13/68, by SA CHARLES M. PAGE. SA KNIGHT noted that the "Cult of Druidic Praetorians" also known as the "Black Druids", as well as [redacted] were known to Secret Service locally.

Documentation of LHM follows:

3 - Bureau (Encl. 8)
1 - New York (157-1610) (Info) (Encl. 1)
2 - Los Angeles
(1 - 157-New)

CMP/alm/rem
(6)

MAR 1 1968

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 25 1968

54 APR 2 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

58 MAR 29 1968

1. [redacted] contacted 2/1/68, by SA CHARLES M. PAGE as recited in referenced Los Angeles airtel, 2/1/68. Bureau airtel to SAC, Los Angeles, 2/6/68, captioned, [redacted] Los Angeles, California," enclosing copy of Los Angeles telegram directed to Director, FBI, 2/3/68.

2. Telephonic contact by [redacted] with Los Angeles Office on 2/4/68, as set forth in Los Angeles File 80-664-1.

3. Interview of [redacted] on 2/10/68, during his appearance at the Los Angeles Office of the FBI was conducted by SA JOSEPH C. ALSTON and SA GILBERT G. BENJAMIN as noted in referenced Los Angeles airtel, 2/12/68. These agents also interviewed [redacted] at the Los Angeles Office, 2/14/68, per referenced Los Angeles airtel, 2/14/68.

4. THOMAS REED, 5 Sunnybrook Road, Bronxville, New York, telephonically contacted the New York Office, 2/12/68, per referenced teletype to New York, 2/12/68.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Los Angeles, California
February 26, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

[redacted]
Cult of Druidic Praetorians
Also Known as Black Druids

In response to his request on February 1, 1968, [redacted], was contacted by a Special Agent of the FBI on that date at his residence, [redacted] Los Angeles, California. [redacted] advised he is unemployed and the spiritual leader of a religious cult known as "Cult of Druidic Praetorians", also more commonly known as the "Black Druids". [redacted] stated this organization was founded in New York City, October 15, 1965, as a religious-political group numbering approximately 13 young people. The religious aspect was centered in the belief in mystical occurances and the political aspects were conservative aims. He said that the organization had no specific address or headquarters in New York City.

[redacted] advised that from October, 1966, to June, 1967, he was employed in New York City [redacted] with the Zurich Life Insurance Company, 156 Williams Street. [redacted] said that he left this employment to move with the Black Druids group to Los Angeles in June, 1967, where they established residence at [redacted] He said that this move was also prompted by the fact that he suffered from asthma. He said that since the move to the Los Angeles area he has not been employed and subsists on the communal earnings of the young followers who now approximate 25 in number.

According to [redacted] the Black Druids dropped the political aspects of their organization and are now more religiously oriented with a more thorough belief in the validity of mystical experience. To this end, [redacted], as leader of the group, desires to set up a corporation known as Intuitive Advice Incorporated, whose purpose will be to produce a television show illustrating the mystical beliefs of the Black Druids. This television production, however, will have satire aimed at the American Telephone and Telegraph, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Moscow, President Lyndon B. Johnson, and California Governor Ronald Reagan.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] said that he felt that the CIA had determined the purpose of the television production and, in order to prevent its production or taping, had commenced a program of harassment. [redacted] said that he could not specifically substantiate that CIA was instigating this harassment but that he felt the neighboring residences at [redacted] Drive and [redacted] Los Angeles, were houses which were used as observation posts by the CIA to watch his movements. He inferred that CIA had possibly been instrumental in preventing him from being employed in Los Angeles and possibly was aware of telephone conversations that emanated from his residence.

According to [redacted] he had attempted to contact various law enforcement agencies concerning his allegations of harassment which he said had increased, particularly in the last month or so. He claimed that the law enforcement agencies did not respond to his complaints. He said that he, himself, personally did not make these complaints but had instructed members of his group to advise of the foregoing alleged harassments by CIA. In this connection, he said that on January 31, 1968, he had requested certain of his young male followers, who he did not name, to telephonically contact the "Chicago Tribune," the "New York Daily News" and relate the general substance of the alleged CIA harassment.

According to [redacted] sometime in the near future, he intends to take his group of 25 people to Hong Kong and there attempt to engage some firm to tape a television production concerning the Black Druids and their beliefs. In response to a specific inquiry as to how financing for such travel and production costs could be met, he indicated that his group had saved approximately $8,000 and this should suffice. He stressed that he was not engaged in any "cheap publicity for the Black Druids".

[redacted] said that on Tuesday, January 30, 1968, he mustered his group of 25 followers and went to the British Consulate in Los Angeles, where he talked to a representative of the Consulate. [redacted] said that he wanted to ask the British Consulate if he could gain political asylum in Hong Kong and there produce his television taping. He indicated that this act was prompted by his feeling that harassment would never cease and that this was one good way to avoid CIA surveillance.

[redacted]

By way of background, Wall said that he was born July 22, 1931, at Sioux Falls, South Dakota and was originally raised as a Catholic, but as a young adolescent fell away from this religion and commenced to develop a philosophy as a result of his wordly experiences and failure to maintain a continuous status quo in the four colleges that he attended. He claimed that he was a "wordly person", that he liked good stories, good liquor and women. He said that just some 25 days ago he first began to believe in God again since his youth. He stresses that his group does not use narcotics in any form, and are solely banded together in a common belief in mystical events.

As concerns [redacted] subsequently identified as the wife of [redacted], it is noted that this person, a resident of [redacted] Los Angeles, directed a telegram, on February 3, 1968, to Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Washington D.C., which in essence requested that someone interfere on behalf of her husband as her husband was on a "hunger strike". This telegram indicated that the [redacted] had called the White House and were "disconnected, probably by the CIA".

On February 4, 1968, [redacted], telephonically contacted the Los Angeles Office of the FBI and advised that he was aware of some information that was to be taped on February 5, 1968, and was to be played on a local television station on February 9, 1968. He was non-specific in regard to this information.

At approximately 5:00 p.m. on February 10, 1968, [redacted] appeared at the Los Angeles Office of the FBI. At this time it was noted that he had under his coat a plastic superman doll and a deck of cards which he represented to be "a million dollars". [redacted] appeared to be under the influence of liquor and, at this time, said, "I am an Irishman that gets mad." He said he had been in a padded cell and, at this point, picked up a glass ash tray and intentionally broke it. He mentioned that he had been in a room that "was a giant light switch". He talked in a rambling manner, stating that he was going to be the next President of the United States and had information concerning the assassination of President Kennedy; that he had information

[redacted]

that was going to lead to the next Stock Market crash, "which would be worse than the Irish potato famine," and that every item in the Los Angeles Times, a local newspaper, of February 10, 1968, was really about him. Wall was subsequently escorted from the office and was then noted to immediately stand in the middle of the street challenging a bus driver to run over him.

Mr. Thomas Reed, 5 Sunnybrook Road, Bronxville, New York, telephonically notified the New York Office of the FBI on February 12, 1968, that he had learned that [redacted] had been sending threatening telegrams to President Johnson, and supposedly was doing this from Los Angeles, California. According to Reed, [redacted] was a mental case and is under the belief that he is being persecuted by the CIA. Reed was of the opinion that [redacted] had been arrested recently for assaulting a police officer in Los Angeles.

On February 13, 1968, SA Stuart Knight, United States Secret Service, Los Angeles, California, was advised of the foregoing information concerning [redacted]. SA Knight said that the name and general activities of Wall, as well as his general background, was already known to the United States Secret Service in Los Angeles.

On February 13, 1968, files of the Identification Division of the Los Angeles Police Department were reviewed concerning [redacted] and under Los Angeles Police Department Number [redacted] it is reflected that John Doe, Number 2, subsequently identified as [redacted] was booked under Number [redacted] on February 8, 1968, for battery against a police officer [redacted] was described as a white male, 5 feet 7 inches in height, weighing 170 pounds, who refused to give his age and birth date.

Arrest report reflects, among other things, that during the booking, John Doe, Number 2, subsequently identified as [redacted] was completely irrational and refused information necessary to complete the booking record. One of his comments at this time was, "Whale is a bird. I am controling all your minds."

On February 14, 1968, [redacted] appeared at the Los Angeles Office of the FBI.

[redacted] stated that he had important information regarding the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, which he had received from "unrevealed sources". He said that the CIA was responsible for the assassination and that Jack Ruby was a "Manchurian Candidate in the affair." He further advised that "two men that Director J. Edgar Hoover had second guessed" could give confirmation of the above statements. He named the men as Robert Welch of the John Birch Society, and General Walker.

[redacted] further advised that he was offering his services to the FBI as part of a committee to investigate the assassination without charge today; however, anytime after today, if his services are accepted, it will cost the FBI two million dollars.

FBI

Date: 3/21/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning above captioned matter.

One copy each of these articles is being furnished to Dallas and Miami.

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 5) ENCLOSURE
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 5)
1 - Miami (Encl. 5)
1 - New Orleans

EJC:jab
(6)

REC-59 62-109060-6273
NOT RECORDED
20 MAR 23 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SHAW HEARING END IS CLOSER

Last 40 Jury Prospects Take Witness Stand

By CLARENCE DOUCET

The change of venue hearing for Clay L. Shaw moved closer to completion Tuesday as the last 40 of 80 persons whose names were taken from the jury wheel made their trek to the witness stand.

Some 31 said they felt they could give Shaw a fair and impartial trial if they were members of the jury. Eight others said they had fixed opinions, while one witness was excused because of his age.

Of the 80 persons called Monday and Tuesday, 65 said they could give Shaw a fair trial. Thirteen said they had fixed opinions, and in addition to the man excused because of age, another was excused because he will not understand the legal questions.

CONSPIRACY CHARGE

Shaw is facing trial on a charge that he participated in a conspiracy to assassinate President John F. Kennedy.

His attorneys are seeking to have the trial moved from New Orleans, claiming that publicity here in the past year will prevent their client from receiving a fair trial.

It was their hope in calling the prospective jury members to the witness stand to show that pretrial publicity has had a harmful effect on the opinions of prospective jurors.

The 80 persons called represented 10 names from each jury panel of the eight sections of Criminal District Court.

At the conclusion of Tuesday's hearing, Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. instructed Shaw's attorneys that they had until Thursday to notify him if they desire to call any more witnesses. He did not set a deadline.

LIST OF EXHIBITS

They will also provide him with a list of news stories, television scripts and films — all part of the scores and scores of exhibits entered during the hearing — which they want him to read or view before announcing his decision on the plea for a change of venue.

Judge Haggerty indicated that when the hearing is concluded he will submit a written decision.

If Shaw's lawyers subpena additional witnesses then the office of District Attorney Jim Garrison will also be given an opportunity to call witnesses.

However, sources close to both the defense and the DA's office said they do not expect any more witnesses to be called.

SAME RESULTS

Tuesday's questioning of the prospective jurors followed closely the style used Monday — and in many respects produced the same results.

Witnesses who told Judge Haggerty they had no impressions or opinions about Shaw's guilt or innocence would admit under questioning by the defense that they did have some personal opinions about the case, only to answer under cross-examination by the state that they had no personal impressions or opinions that would impede their giving Shaw a fair trial.

Because the witnesses' names were taken from the jury wheel, they were witnesses of the court and questioned first by Judge Haggerty.

Generally, he questioned them about the length of time they lived in New Orleans, what they did for work, and then would ask if it was a correct assumption that during the past year they had heard, seen, read, or talked with their friends about the Shaw case.

OPINION ABOUT CASE

They were then asked if what they had heard, seen, read or talked about had resulted in an impression or opinion about the guilt or innocence of Shaw.

They were then asked if they could give Shaw a fair and impartial trial, considering only the evidence that might be brought out in court.

The cross-examination by the defense began generally by asking the witness if he watched television news programs regularly and read news stories in The Times-Picayune and New Orleans States-Item.

Then, normally, would begin a series of questions that, generally, led to the admission of a personal impression or opinion.

FORM OF QUESTIONS

The form of the questions was similar to this:

You have probably heard your friends and associates express this case, haven't you?

You have probably heard your firends and associates express an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of Mr. Shaw, haven't you.

Is it not a fact that you yourself, at one time or another, have expressed an opinion about this case, about the guilt or innocence of Mr. Shaw?

The state, upon cross examination, would revert to the first questions asked by Judge Haggerty, and ask the witnesses if it was correct that at the present time they have no opinions or impressions that would interfere with their giving Shaw a fair trial, considering only the facts brought out in court.

EIGHT EXCUSED

The eight witnesses who were excused Tuesday by Judge Haggerty because they said they had fixed opinions were: Raymond H. Batey, 4930 Maid Marion; Warren Smith, 4140 Paris ave.; Donald S. Miller, 1230 Harmony; Emmett Hagan, 1434 Flood; Herbert J. Meyer Sr., 2719 St. Peter; Daniel J. Granier, 1411 Kabel; Wilburn L. Abel, 1440 Chartres, and Peter Joseph Miller, 4738 Maid Marion.

Joseph M. Impastata, 83, 500 Chartres, was excused because of his age.

Others who appeared and said they could give Shaw a fair trial were:

William C. Brynes, 4467 Spain; Sam Anthony Ganci, 2423 Hyman pl.; Conrad A. McCartney, 4910 Berkley dr.; Frederick Hotstream, 7118 Perrier; Louis Thomas Aites, 2025 Congress; Albert Joseph Anderson, 3300 Trafalgar; Norman D. Baquie, 536 Andry; Paul E. Bass, no

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUN

NEWORLEANS, L

Date:
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION O PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE 62-10406-1-6475

address given; and Nicholas J. Calico, 823 Franklin.

Also, Walter Feltman, 4101 Norman Mayer; Joseph David Houck, 1408 Sixth; John G. Schoen, 7331 Beryl; Lester B. Shapiro, 449 Audubon blvd.; Avie Richard, 407 S. Broad; Byron L. Kane, 3611 Herald; Felix Anthony De Genova, 5075 DeBore; John J. Meyer, 110 Sherwood Forest dr.; Henry Roland Cocrehan, Jr., 223 22nd st.

And, Willie M. Harrison, 508 Socrates; Edward W. Fortner, 5011 Piety; Jack Klutz, 823 Hidalgo; Salvadore J. Uli, 825 Webster; Gennady K. Babenko, 1226 Camp; Charles J. McClelland, 5340 Marigny; Murphy George Sanchez Sr., 1525 St. Anthony; Leon Leo Landry, 717 Leontine; Anthony J. Bartlett, 4005 Delgado; Henry L. Diebel, 1319 Dante; Harold Anthony Bourgeois Jr., 439 Bouny; Warren Thomas Aicklen Jr., 2135 Stephen Girard, and Lucien Roy Austin Jr., 3129 Frenchmen.

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Comiskey Calls for Arguments

Counsel for District Attorney Jim Garrison today asked Federal District Judge James A. Comiskey to dismiss a contempt of court action against Garrison.

Comiskey at the outset of the hearing conferred with attorneys and then announced that no witnesses would be heard today.

INSTEAD, HE SAID, the court would take up oral arguments on the legal aspects, particularly whether David L. Chandler, Life magazine reporter, had the right to bring such a procedure against Garrison.

Chandler, through his attorney Cicero Sessions, last week charged in a motion filed in federal court that Garrison, in addressing a district attorneys' meeting here last week, said there was a "federal conspiracy" for the withholding of evidence in Garrison's investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

The motion quoted Garrison as saying that the court had reached an opinion "without basis in law" and such opinions and conclusions were reached by "direction of unnamed officers of the federal government."

TODAY THE JUDGE said witnesses would be excused. He said the argument would be heard on whether Chandler's motion should be allowed to stand — whether there should be a one-judge or three-judge hearing and whether another judge should be appointed to hear the matter.

Earlier, James L. Alcock, assistant district attorney, filed a moton to dismiss the Chandler action. Alcock stated that if there is contempt involved it is criminal contempt and that only certain officials such as judges and U.S. attorneys could bring such a proceeding, not Chandler.

However, in Sessions' original motion for contempt, he said if the court holds he is not authorized to prosecute Garrison for criminal contempt, the court should, "in the absence of action by the U.S. attorney for this district . . . appoint an attorney to carry out the mandate. . ."

GARRISON is reported to have said that Chandler was given immunity because Life is performing a function for the federal government by "withholding the Zapruder film from the public so you can't . see" that President (John F.) Kennedy was shot from the front."

Garrison was also alleged to have said that employes of the National Broadcasting Co. have been successful in fighting appearances before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury because "NBC is part of RCA, which has defense contracts."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS,

Date: 3-20-68
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-1-6213

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shaw Lawyers To Decide on New Witnesses

Attorneys for Clay L. Shaw have until tomorrow to decide whether they will call any more witnesses in an attempt to get their client's trial moved at least 100 miles from New Orleans.

Yesterday another 40 persons testified in the change of venue hearing for Shaw, who Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison has charged with conspiracy to murder President John F. Kennedy.

THEIR NAMES WERE drawn from the parish jury wheel to testify as prospective jurors as to whether pre-trial publicity in the case would prevent them from giving Shaw a fair trial.

Of the 40, there were 31 who said they could give Shaw a fair trial, eight who said they had fixed opinions and one who was excused because of age.

On Monday, 40 others testified, and out of the two-day total of 80 there were 65 who told the court they could give Shaw a fair trial. Thirteen said they had fixed opinions. Two were excused, one because of age, the other because he said he didn't understand the legal questions involved.

IF SHAW'S attorneys decide to call more witnesses, the district attorney's office will also be given an opportunity to call additional witnesses.

This appears unlikely, however. Sources close to both sides said they do not expect any more witnesses to be called.

Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. indicated he will submit a written decision in the case when the hearing is completed and when he has read and viewed the myriad of news stories, television transcripts and films presented as evidence.

THE HEARING for 55-year-old Shaw, a retired businessman and playwright, began three weeks ago with the testimony of numerous news media executives and newsmen.

Then a week's delay resulted while Judge Haggerty considered the defense attorney's motion to subpena the entire list of names in the jury wheel, about 1,300 persons. The request was denied and the hearing resumed Monday.

Shaw's attorneys had asked for the hearing on grounds that excessive publicity has prejudiced their client's chances to receive a fair trial within a 100-mile radius of New Orle

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 3

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS,

4

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Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Garrison Aide Quits to Join Gravel Office

Assistant District Attorney Richard V. Burnes, who has played a major role in the investigation of the Kennedy assassination, has resigned from the DA's staff.

Burnes has joined the law firm of Camille Gravel in Alexandria, Assistant DA James L. Alcock said today.

Alcock said Burnes' resignation had nothing to do with the assassination probe by District Attorney Jim Garrison. Burnes resigned effective March 15.

Reached in Gravel's office today, Burnes refused to make any comment on his resignation.

"Many attorneys join the DA's staff to gain experience, then move on to other jobs," Alcock said. He said the Alexandria position offered Burnes "a much better financial arrangement."

Last year another Garrison aide, William Gurvich, left the DA's staff in a disagreement over the prosecution of Clay L. Shaw, who is charged with conspiracy to assassinate President John F. Kennedy.

As recently as last week, Burnes was associated with Alcock in the hearing on a motion to move Shaw's trial outside New Orleans.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 4

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS,

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☐ Being Investigated

EXCLUSIVE

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

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PAGE 1

STATES*ITEM

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Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62 [illegible] 6213

[illegible]

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 3/21/68

The attached relates to the pending trial of Clay L. Shaw charged by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison with conspiracy to kill President Kennedy.

Since the attached has been obtained from news media, no further dissemination being made of same.

JFM:chs

WCS/M

-1-

Swas

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
MAR 21 1968

FBI WASH DC

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW ORLS

532PM URGENT 3/21/68 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, FOR MARCH TWENTYONE INSTANT CONTAINS AN ARTICLE WHICH ADVISES THAT ATTORNEYS FOR CLAY L. SHAW, CHARGED WITH CONSPIRING TO KILL PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, HAVE ANNOUNCED THEY PLAN TO CALL NO ADDITIONAL WITNESSES IN connection WITH THE DEFENSE PLEA TO HAVE SHAW'S TRIAL MOVED OUTSIDE NEW ORLEANS. CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY, JR. HAS SET ORAL ARGUMENTS IN THIS MATTER FOR MARCH TWENTYSIX NEXT BUT THE DEFENSE ATTORNEYS FOR SHAW WILL APPEAR IN HAGGERTY'S COURT AT ELEVEN THIRTY AM, MARCH TWENTYTWO NEXT TO PRESENT CERTAIN DOCUMENTS THEY WANT CONSIDERED IN THE CASE. THE NATURE OF THE DOCUMENTS WAS NOT DISCLOSED.

REC 99 62-109060-6274

END PAGE ONE

14 MAR 26 1968

55 APR 1 1968

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

THE ARTICLE ALSO REPORTED THAT ALTHOUGH THE OFFICE OF ORLEANS PARISH DA JAMES GARRISON HAD THE RIGHT TO CALL REBUTTAL WITNESSES, A GARRISON AIDE HAS INFORMED HAGGERTY THAT THERE ARE NO PLANS TO CALL ADDITIONAL WITNESSES IF THE DEFENSE CALLS NONE.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

~~LINE FIVE OF PAGE ONE. GIVE ME ALL WORDS AFTER WITNESSES IN THAT LINE PLS~~

~~CONNECTION~~

BGM

FBI WASH DC

CLRP

C. MR. SULLIVAN

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 3/22/68

Attached relates to efforts being made by attorneys for Clay L. Shaw for a change of venue in his trial in New Orleans. Shaw has been charged by District Attorney Garrison with conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy.

Since attached was obtained from news media, no further dissemination being made of same.

JFM:cbs

WCS/mm

WCS/mm

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
MAR 22 1968

REC 99

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

TELETYPE

FBI NEW ORLS

724PM URGENT 3/22/68 CJM

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED COMET EDITION, IN ITS ISSUE OF MARCH TWENTYTWO INSTANT REPORTED THAT DEFENSE ATTORNEYS FOR CLAY L. SHAW FILED INTO EVIDENCE TODAY IN THEIR PLEA FOR A CHANGE OF VENUE A LETTER DA JIM GARRISON WROTE TO THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

THE LETTER, THE ATTORNEYS SAID, STATES THAT SHAW FAILED TO SUBMIT TO A LIE DETECTOR TEST.

THE LETTER ATTORNEYS TOLD JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY, JR. ADDS TO THE UNFAVORABLE PUBLICITY CONCERNING SHAW.

GARRISON WROTE THE LETTER IN RESPONSE TO A NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY PROGRAM WHICH CRITICIZED DA GARRISON FOR THE METHODS EMPLOYED IN CONDUCTING HIS INVESTIGATION INTO THE ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

62-109060-6275

REC 99

END PAGE ONE

ST. 115

14 MAR 26 1968

5 16 68

20 APR 1 1968

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

PAGE TWO

89-69 NO

IN COURT TODAY SHAW'S ATTORNEYS TOLD THE JUDGE THEY HAD NO MORE WITNESSES TO PRESENT IN THE CHANGE OF VENUE HEARING AND ORAL ARGUMENTS WERE SCHEDULED FOR TWO DAYS.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

BGM

FBI WASH DC

cc MR. SULLIVAN

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 3/22/68

William Walter is a former Security Patrol Clerk of the New Orleans Office, who has changed his story repeatedly concerning an alleged FBI message sent to New Orleans 11/17/63, reporting a threat against President Kennedy. There was no such communication.

The New Orleans Office has been instructed to interview Walter, pin down his story, and obtain signed statement.

The attached relates to efforts being made to locate Walter. We are following this matter closely.

JFM:chs

WCS/mm

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 22 1968

TELETYPE

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

5:15PM 3-22-68 URGENT LWH

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE.

RE BURAD MARCH TWENTYTWO.

MR. GUY WOOTAN, ATTORNEY, NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE BLDG., APPEARED AT USA LACOUR'S OFFICE WITH MR. WALTER ON MARCH FIFTEEN LAST AS HIS ATTORNEY.

MR. WOOTAN WAS CONTACTED THIS AFTERNOON BY SAC RIGHTMYER WITH REFERENCE TO PRESENT LOCATION OF MR. WALTER. MR. WOOTAN ADVISED THAT MR. WALTER IS IN CONSTANT TRAVEL STATUS OUTSIDE THE STATE OF LOUISIANA AND RETURNS HERE ONLY OCCASIONALLY. MR. WOOTAN ADVISED HE HAD NO IDEA HOW HE COULD CONTACT MR. WALTER BUT THAT WALTER NORMALLY TELEPHONES HIM AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK. MR. WOOTAN STATED THAT HE WOULD IMMEDIATELY ADVISE ME OF MR. WALTER'S LOCATION JUST AS SOON AS HE HEARD FROM WALTER.

REC 09 62-109060-6276

MAR 26 1968

AT THE TIME MR. WALTER WAS INTERVIEWED BY SAC, JACKSONVILLE, HE GAVE AS HIS ADDRESS ONE FIVE THREE THREE JACKSON AVE., NEW ORLEANS, LA. INVESTIGATION AT THIS ADDRESS REVEALS THAT MR.

END PAGE ONE

62 MAR 3 196839

Deleted Copy Sent wm Walter
by Letter 10/2/75
Per FOIA Request

REC'D. REC. UNIT

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

WALTER, ALTHOUGH STILL MAINTAINING THIS APARTMENT, HAS NOT BEEN THERE FOR THE PAST THREE WEEKS.

THIS MATTER WILL BE VERY CLOSELY FOLLOWED WITH MR. WOOTAN AND OTHER SOURCES TO THE END THAT MR. WALTER CAN BE INTERVIEWED IN ACCORDANCE WITH BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS AS SOON AS HE IS LOCATED.

END

LCC

FBI WASH DC

C- MR. SULLIVAN

FBI

Date: 3/22/68

REC-66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Re New Orleans teletype dated 3/19/68.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are six copies, and for Dallas two copies, of a letterhead memorandum which sets forth the results of interviews conducted with U. S. Attorney LOUIS C. LACOUR, Eastern District of Louisiana, and Assistant U. S. Attorneys HARRY F. CONNICK and GENE S. PALMISANO in connection with the interview conducted by these individuals with former Bureau clerical employee WILLIAM S. WALTER and WALTER's attorney, GUY WOOTEN.

In conformance with the request of USA LaCOUR, one copy of the letterhead memo is being furnished to his office.

No further action in connection with this development is being taken by New Orleans, UACB.

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 6)
2 - Dallas (Encl. 2)
1 - New Orleans

REC-66 62-109060-6277

6 MAR 27 1968

EJC:jab
(6)

Deleted Copy Sent wm S. Walter
C. C. - Bishop by letter 10/2/75

FBI/DOJ

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

1cc LHM returned 8/8. Rel

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New Orleans, Louisiana
March 20, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

On March 19, 1968, U. S. Attorney Louis C. LaCour, Eastern District of Louisiana, New Orleans, Louisiana revised that approximately one month ago Guy Wooten, Attorney for former Bureau clerical employee William S. Walter contacted his office and inquired if Walter would be in violation of federal law if he testified before a State Grand Jury and divulged information gained during his employment with the Bureau. LaCour stated that Assistant U. S. Attorneys Harry F. Connick and John C. Ciolino informed Wooten that research would be done on this question. Mr. LaCour stated that although Wooten has not been so informed, the research has determined that there is no criminal penalty for violation of the Code of Federal Regulations and that he, therefore, as a former Bureau employee could not be prosecuted criminally if he divulged any information obtained during Bureau employment. Mr. LaCour stated that he does not recall the exact date that Wooten appeared at his office but that he does recall it was after District Attorney James Garrison appeared on the nationally televised Johnny Carson Show and mentioned the name of Walter.

Eastern Dist. - Louisiana

Mr. LaCour also stated that Wooten inquired if the executive privilege from testifying before legislative bodies applied to former Bureau employees. Wooten was informed that this executive privilege does apply to former Bureau employees and that Walter, therefore, could urge the privilege if he chose in the event he appears before a State Grand Jury.

Mr. LaCour stated that Wooten and Walter per previously made appointment appeared in his office on the afternoon of March 15, 1968 and that also present to talk with Wooten and Walter in addition to Mr. LaCour were Assistant U. S. Attorneys Connick and Gene S. Palmisano.

Eastern District

62-109[illegible]-6277

ENCLOSURE

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

Assistant U. S. Attorney Harry F. Connick advised as follows:

On Friday, March 15, 1968, sometime between 4:00 and 4:30 PM he went to U. S. Attorney LaCour's Office where there were already present Assistant U. S. Attorney Gene S. Palmisano, Guy Wooten, Attorney for William S. Walter and William S. Walter. A discussion was already being held when Mr. Connick arrived at the office. Mr. Connick recalls that Walter stated he had been employed by the FBI, New Orleans in 1963, and that he worked a 12:00 midnight to 8:00 AM shift on November 17, 1963. Walter was the only employee working on this shift. While on duty on this date, Walter stated he received a wire communication addressed to the Special Agent in Charge, New Orleans, and also directed to other cities which Walter may have mentioned but the names of which are not recalled by Mr. Connick. Walter stated that the wire communication advised that there would possibly be an attempt on the life of President Kennedy in connection with his forthcoming visit to Texas. Mr. Connick stated that Walter may have mentioned the city Dallas but that he does not recall. Walter informed that he used the teletype machine to acknowledge receipt of this communication by placing his initials on the communication and that the teletype operators in the Bureau offices in the other cities also gave the same acknowledgement. Mr. Connick stated that Walter advised that he probably notified Special Agent in Charge Harry C. Maynor of the receipt of this teletype since this was normal procedure.

Walter further advised that after he resigned from the FBI he attended Tulane University in New Orleans as a student and that there was an occasion when Mark Lane gave an address on campus on the subject of the Kennedy assassination. Walter described a question and answer session following Lane's speech in the Tulane Student Union where about six hundred students were present and that Lane made some statement which prompted a student standing next to Walter to ask Walter if Walter had not been employed by the FBI at the time of the Kennedy assassination. This remark was overheard by a woman standing nearby who approached Walter, identifying herself as Mrs. Mark Lane and asked Walter if he might desire to speak to Mark Lane. Walter replied that he had no reason to talk with Lane.

Walter related that he subsequently received a telephone call sometime in 1968 from an individual in District Attorney Garrison's Office and that this individual, believed by Walter to be an investigator by the name of Bertel, shortly thereafter met Walter at the corner of Claiborne and Carrollton Street. Walter related that other representatives from the District Attorney's Office arrived and that Mark Lane and his wife also appeared on the scene. Lane talked with Walter about his FBI employment, asking him if he was employed by the FBI in New Orleans in November, 1963. Walter replied that he was so employed. Lane suggested that Walter get in Lane's car where they could talk and that Walter observed that Lane probably had a tape recorder in the car. Lane replied that he did have a tape recorder in the car. Walter then excused himself and departed the area. Walter shortly thereafter left town and subsequently received a letter and a telephone call from Lane requesting that Walter contact Lane and that Walter at this point enlisted the services of Attorney Guy Wooten who telephonically contacted Mark Lane and suggested that Lane stop contacting Walter because Walter did not know anything that would assist Lane.

Walter stated that he does not have a copy of the wire communication in question, that he did not give a copy to Lane and that he does not know who would have such a copy.

Assistant U. S. Attorney Palmisano advised that he was present in U. S. Attorney LaCour's Office on the late afternoon of March 15, 1968, at which time there was also present U. S. Attorney LaCour, Assistant U. S. Attorney Connick and Attorney Guy Wooten and his client William Walter.

Wooten made an opening statement that Walter does not want to become involved in the Garrison inquiry and would like to stay out of it. U. S. Attorney LaCour requested that Walter start from the beginning.

According to Assistant U. S. Attorney Palmisano's recollection Walter stated that he resigned his FBI clerical position in New Orleans in 1966.

Walter stated that he was on duty alone from 12:00 midnight to 8:00 AM on November 17, 1963 and that he recalls receiving a teletype which stated there would be an attempt on the life of President Kennedy in connection with his trip to Texas. Walter further stated that while he definitely remembers the receipt of such a teletype he does not have an independent recollection as to the action he took, but that he would normally telephonically contact the SAC and inform him of its contents. Mr. LaCour inquired if Walter would also advise the ASAC and Walter replied not unless it was a matter involving civil rights.

Assistant U. S. Attorney Palmisano stated he asked Walter where the teletype came from and that Walter replied it came from Washington. Mr. Palmisano stated that he does not recall if Walter made any specific mention regarding Dallas, but that he would definitely state that Walter used the word Texas. Mr. Palmisano asked Walter what action he would have taken after he talked with the SAC and that Walter replied that while he had no independent recollection he would normally have alerted Agents to contact informants to corroborate the allegation.

Walter then described his attendance at Tulane University during a campus speech made by Mark Lane and that Lane made some reference that the FBI has been checking out everything that Lane has been stating.

A nearby student friend asked Walter if it was Walter's job to check out Lane for the FBI and that Walter explained that he was a former FBI employee. A woman nearby then identified herself to Walter as Mrs. Mark Lane and suggested that Walter might talk with Mark Lane. Walter declined and Mrs. Lane stated that Mark Lane would like to talk with Walter because there is being made by Lane a concerted effort to contact former FBI employees.

Walter then described his absence from town and that upon his return to New Orleans he was informed by his landlord that one Bertel had been making an effort to contact Walter. The landlord gave Bertel's telephone number to Walter. The name Bertel according to Walter meant nothing to him and he called the number and was informed by Bertel that Bertel wanted to talk

with Walter concerning information Walter had told to either Mark Lane or Mark Lane's wife. Walter met Bertel near the Tulane campus within a few minutes and that Bertel drove up accompanied by an unidentified investigator from the District Attorney's Office. Walter advised Bertel and his companion that he had no information of value and that immediately thereafter a third car, believed to be from the District Attorney's Office arrived and in a separate vehicle there arrived Mark Lane and his wife.

Lane apologized to Walter for the presence of so many individuals and stated that he had merely asked the District Attorney's Office to help him locate Walter and that he, Lane was not employed by the District Attorney's Office. Lane made a concerted effort to have Walter get into Lane's car and that Walter stated that Lane probably had a tape recorder in the car. Lane replied that he did have a tape recorder in the car but that he had none on his person. Lane opened up his coat to demonstrate that he did not possess a tape recorder on his body.

Walter informed Lane that he had no information concerning the teletype that Lane had indicated an interest in but stated that he actually lied to Lane in this respect because he had been carefully instructed by the FBI upon his departure from the Bureau not to divulge any information learned during his Bureau employment.

U. S. Attorney LaCour stated that Walter in the presence of Assistant U. S. Attorneys Connick, Palmisano, Attorney Wooten and himself that he did remember that he received a conference-type teletype during the hours that he worked from 12:00 midnight to 8:00 AM on November 17, 1963. Further, that Walter stated he recalled the teletype in effect announced there was to be an assassination attempt on the President in connection with his trip to Texas. Further, that Walter recalled making telephonic contact with SAC Gaynor in order to inform him of the contents of the teletype. In response to the question as to what Walter did next, Walter stated he did not recall but that he would normally contact the SAC under these circumstances.

U. S. Attorney LaCour has no information to the effect that Walter is under subpoena by the District Attorney's Office,

Orleans Parish, but that Wooten had held a telephone conversation with Garrison, date not known, and that Garrison indicated it is his intention to subpoena Walter.

LaCour stated that neither he, Connick nor Palmisano took any notes during the conference with Walter and Wooten and that this was because they wanted to let Walter talk. Further, LaCour stated that he did not question Walter about the information he had furnished to the Jacksonville Office of the FBI on February 1, 1968 or the New Orleans Office of the FBI on February 2, 1968.

The files of the New Orleans Division do not contain any teletype or communication of any nature such as that referred to by Walter.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date March 19, 1968

William Walter, former Security Patrol Clerk, New Orleans Office, resigned in 9/66 while on probation for demonstrating atrocious judgment concerning activities while in sick leave status. On the Johnny Carson television show 2/1/68 James C. Garrison claimed that Walter told Mark Lane the New Orleans Office received a TWX message 11/17/63, advising there would be an attempt to assassinate President Kennedy in Dallas on 11/22/63. Exhaustive search of our files at Headquarters, New Orleans, Dallas and other FBI Offices disclosed no such communication.

On 2/1/68 Walter contacted Jacksonville Office and said that the statements attributed to him by Garrison were completely false. Walter said he never saw a teletype or any other message of the type alleged to exist by Garrison and Mark Lane. On 2/5/68 Walter told New Orleans Office Lane was attempting to pressure him to acknowledge existence of a TWX message. Walter stated he told Lane he possessed no information about any TWX message.

In view of Walter's statements as reported in attached teletype, it is felt we should interview him, pin him down and take a signed statement from him. By separate communication we are writing to the Attorney General to get concurrence to such action in view of legal implications involved.

REL:as

3/26/68

Airtel

1 - Mr. Lenihan

To: SAC, New York (Enclosures - 3)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

REC-66 62-6277

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

NARS. REC. UNIT

On January 31-February 1, 1968, Johnny Carson had as his guest on his television show, New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison. During the approximate one-hour Carson show, Garrison rehashed many of the allegations he has made at press conferences during recent months. He also spoke of what he called "new evidence" which he has developed in connection with his probe of the assassination of the late President Kennedy.

MAILED 12
MAR 26 1968
CONGRESS

Garrison alleged that Mark Lane who has been helping him in his investigation, recently interviewed William S. Walter, a former Security Clerk of the New Orleans Office of the FBI, and that Lane and his wife had submitted an affidavit to Garrison setting forth the results of the interview with Walter.

Garrison alleged that Walter informed Lane that on the morning of November 17, 1963, at which time Walter was on duty as a Security Clerk in the New Orleans FBI Office, the New Orleans Office received a TWX message which was directed to all southern regional offices of the FBI. The message reportedly stated that an attempt to assassinate President Kennedy would be made in Dallas on November 22, 1963. Walter allegedly called the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Office and informed him of the message and received instructions from the Special Agent in Charge to call the appropriate Agents of the New Orleans Office and tell them to maintain contact with various informants.

1 - Dallas (89-43)
1 - New Orleans (89-69)

REL:as
(6)

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE AND FOUR.

54 APR 3 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Deleted Copy Sent Walter
by Letter 10/2/75
Per FOIPA

Garrison further alleged that Walter told Mark Lane that the FBI had also sent a directive to the New Orleans Office instructing the various Agents who had conducted interviews concerning the assassination of President Kennedy to examine their interview reports to make sure there were no conflicts contained in them; further that the Agents were ordered to resolve any conflicts, prepare new reports and destroy the old reports.

For your information, William S. Walter was employed as a file clerk at our New Orleans Office from June, 1961, until he was separated for military service on December 4, 1961. He was reinstated on August 14, 1962, and in August, 1963, he was designated as a Security Patrol Clerk in the New Orleans Office of the FBI. He voluntarily resigned from the FBI September 7, 1966, to accept other employment.

A thorough check of our files at Seat of Government and at New Orleans disclosed no record of any type of communication to the New Orleans Office or any other office reporting that there would be an attempt to assassinate President Kennedy in Dallas on November 22, 1963.

Enclosed for your information are a copy of a letterhead memorandum dated February 2, 1968, at Jacksonville, Florida, and a copy of a letterhead memorandum dated February 5, 1968, at New Orleans, which set out data volunteered to each office, respectively, by William S. Walter. Each communication reports that Walter denied the allegations of Garrison made on the Johnny Carson television program.

However, we have now received information from United States Attorney Louis C. LaCour, New Orleans, Louisiana, reporting that Walter is alleging there was a wire communication addressed to the Special Agent in Charge, New Orleans, reporting that there would be possibly an attempt on the life of President Kennedy in connection with President Kennedy's forthcoming visit to Texas. Walter reportedly claims he notified Mr. Harry G. Maynor, then Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Office, of the receipt of this communication.

Airtel to SAC, New York
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

Enclosed is a letterhead memorandum dated March 20, 1968, at New Orleans which sets out full details of the information furnished by United States Attorney LaCour and two of his assistants in connection with their recent contact with Walter.

A check of Bureau files disclosed former Special Agent in Charge Harry G. Maynor is employed as Director of Security, General Telephone and Electronics Service Corporation, 730 Third Avenue, New York, New York.

New York Office should immediately contact Mr. Maynor and furnish him a brief background of the incident and allegations involving Walter. New York Office should ask Mr. Maynor if he can recall any FBI communication to the New Orleans Office alleging there would be an assassination attempt of President Kennedy in Texas or whether he was ever contacted by former Security Patrol Clerk William S. Walter reporting receipt of such communication from the Bureau.

New York Office should ask Mr. Maynor whether he can recall receiving or seeing any communication from FBI Headquarters instructing the various Agents of the New Orleans Office who had conducted interviews concerning the assassination of President Kennedy to examine their interview reports to make sure there were no conflicts contained in them; further that the Agents were ordered to resolve any conflicts, prepare new reports and destroy old reports.

Results of your interview with Mr. Maynor should be immediately forwarded to the Bureau by airtel enclosing a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination.

NOTE:

William S. Walter, former Security Patrol Clerk, New Orleans Office, resigned in September, 1966, while on probation for demonstrating atrocious judgment concerning activities while on sick leave. Walter has changed his story repeatedly concerning an alleged communication from FBI Headquarters to New Orleans reporting there would be an assassination attempt of President Kennedy in Texas. We instructed New Orleans by teletype 3/22/68 to interview Walter, pin him down and get a signed statement from him in this

OJC R

Airtel to SAC, New York
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

NOTE CONTINUED:

matter. Walter reportedly is traveling around the country and New Orleans is attempting to locate him for interview. Inasmuch as he claims former Special Agent in Charge Harry Maynor was informed of this alleged FBI communication involving an assassination threat against President Kennedy, desirable Mr. Maynor be immediately contacted so we will have the true facts in this matter and can so advise the Attorney General. Mr. Maynor's employment position and address obtained from Special Correspondents List.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
MAR 19 1968

TELETYPE

REC-40

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

M

FBI WASH DC

2-47PM URGENT 3-19-68 CAL 7 P

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTY TOW SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS-INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

REBUTEL CALL MARCH EIGHTEEN LAST.

USA LOUIS C. LACOUR, EDLA, NEW ORLEANS, LA. ON INSTANT DATE ADVISED THAT APPROXIMATELY ONE MONTH AGO GUY WOOTEN, ATTORNEY FOR FORMER CLERICAL BUREAU EMPLOYEE WILLIAM S. WALTER CONTACTED HIS OFFICE AND INQUIRED IF WALTER WOULD BE IN VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAW IF HE TESTIFIED BEFORE A STATE GRAND JURY AND DIVULGED INFORMATION GAINED DURING HIS EMPLOYMENT WITH THE BUREAU. LACOUR STATED THAT AUSA'S HARRY F. CONNICK AND JOHN C. CIOLINO INFORMED WOOTEN THAT RESEARCH WOULD BE DONE ON THIS QUESTION. LACOUR STATED THAT ALTHOUGH WOOTEN HAS NOT BEEN SO INFORMED, THE RESEARCH HAS DETERMINED THAT THERE IS NO CRIMINAL PENALTY FOR VIOLATION OF THE CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS AND THAT HE, THEREFORE,

EX-114 REC-40 62-109060-6228 MAR 27 1968

END PAGE ONE LPET XEROX APR 12 1968

Deleted Copy Sent w m & Waite
by letter 10/2/75
Per FOIA Request

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

PERS. REC. UNIT

PERSONNEL RECORDS UNIT

REC'D 5/23/68 REL'D

AS A FORMER BUREAU EMPLOYEE COULD NOT BE PROSECUTED CRIMINALLY IF HE DIVULGED ANY INFORMATION OBTAINED DURING BUREAU EMPLOYMENT. LACOUR STATED THAT HE DOES NOT RECALL THE EXACT DATE THAT WOOTEN APPEARED AT IS OFFICE BUT THAT HE DOES RECALL IT WAS AFTER DA JAMES GARRISON APPEARED ON THE NATIONALLY TELEVISED JOHNNY CARSON SHOW AND MENTIONED THE NAME OF WALTER.

LACOUR ALSO STATED THAT WOOTEN INQUIRED IF THE EXECUTIVE PRIVILEGE FROM TESTIFYING BEFORE LEGISLATIVE BODIES APPLIED TO FORMER BUREAU EMPLOYEES. WOOTEN WAS INFORMED THAT (H)IS EXECUTIVE PREVILEGE DOES APPLY TO FORMER BUREAU EMPLOYEES AND THAT WALTER, THEREFORE, COULD URGE THE PRIVILEGE IF HE CHOSE IN THE EVENT HE APPEARS BEFORE A STATE GRAND JURY.

LACOUR STATED THAT WOOTEN AND WALTER PER PREVIOUSLY MADE APPOINTMENT APPEARED IN HIS OFFICE ON THE AFTERNOON OF MARCH FIFTEEN LAST AND THAT ALSO PRESENT TO TALK WITH

END PAGE TWO

WOOTEN AND WALTER IN ADDITION TO LACOUR WERE AUSAS CONNICK AND GENE S. PALMISANO. CONNICK AND PALMISANO WERE INTERVIEWED INSTANT DATE AND LACOUR, CONNICK AND PALMISANO ARE ALL UNANIMOUSLY AGREED THAT DURING THE CONFERENCE WITH WOOTEN PRESENT, WALTER STATED THAT HE RECALLS BEING ON DUTY AT THE NEW ORLEANS FBI OFFICE FROM TWELVE PM, SATURDAY THROUGH EIGHT AM ON NOV. SEVENTEEN, SIXTYTHREE, AND THAT HE WAS THE ONLY INDIVIDUAL ON DUTY DURING THIS SHIFT. FURTHER, THAT WALTER RECALLS RECEIVING SOMETIME DURING THE EARLY MORNING HOURS OF NOV. SEVENTEEN, SIXTYTHREE, A TELETYPE WHICH STATED THERE WOULD BE AN ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY IN CONNECTION WITH HIS TRIP TO TEXAS.

CONNICK RECALLS THAT WALTER STATED THAT THE TELETYPE WAS ADDRESSED TO THE SAC, NEW ORLEANS AND OTHER CITIES POSSIBLY MENTIONED BY WALTER BUT NOT RECALLED BY CONNICK. CONNICK FURTHER RECALLS THAT WALTER STATED THE TELETYPE REPORTED THAT THERE WOULD BE A POSSIBLE ATTEMPT ON THE

END PAGE THREE

LIFE OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY IN CONNECTION WITH HIS FORTH-
COMING VISIT TO TEXAS AND THAT WALTER ADKNOWLEDGED RECEIPT
OF THIS COMMUNICATION BY TYPING HIS INITIALS ON THE
TELETYPE MACHINE AND THAT OTHER OFFICES-RECEIVING THE
COMMUNICATION DID THE SAME THING. CONNICK FURTHER RECALLED
THAT WALTER STATED THAT WHILE HE DOES NOT SPECIFICALLY
REMEMBER, HE PROBABLY NOTIFIED FORMER SAC HARRY G. MAYNOR
OF THE RECEIPT OF THIS COMMUNICATION SINCE THIS IS STANDARD
PROCEDURE. CONNICK FURTHER RECALLS THAT WALTER STATED THAT
HE DOES NOT HAVE A COPY OF THE TELETYPE IN QUESTION, HAS
NOT FURNISHED A COPY TO MARK LANE AND HAS NO INFORMATION AS
TO WHO MIGHT POSSESS A COPY. La 67

AUSA PALMISANO ADVISED THAT HE RECALLS WALTER STATING
THAT HE WAS ON DURTY IN CLERICAL CAPACITY AT THE NEW
ORLEANS FBI OFFICE FROM TWELVE PM, SATURDAY THROUGH EIGHT
AM ON NOV. SEVENTEEN, SIXTYTHREE AND THAT HE RECALLS
RECEIVING A WIRE COMMUNICATION BUT THAT HE DOES NO POSSESS
ANY INDEPENDENT RECOLLECTION AS TO WHAT ACTION HE TOOK

END PAGE FOUR

FOLLOWING RECEIPT OF THE TELETYPE BUT THAT HE NORMALLY WOULD ADVISE THE SAC. PALMISANO STATED THAT WALTER SAID THE TELETYPE FURNISHED INFORMATION TO THE EFFECT THAT THERE WOULD BE AN ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY IN CONNECTION WITH HIS TRIP TO TEXAS. PALMISANO ASKED WALTER WHERE THE TELETYPE ORIGINATED FROM AND WALTER REPLIED THAT IT CAME FROM WASHINGTON. WALTER STATED THAT WHEN HE HAD BEEN CONTACTED BY LANE FOLLOWING THE GARRISON APPEARANCE ON THE JOHNNY CARSON SHOW HE HAD TOLD LANE THAT HE KNEW OF NO SUCH TELETYPE BUT THAT ACTUALLY HE LIED TO LANE FOR THE REASON THAT UPON HIS DEPARTURE FROM THE FBI HE HAD BEEN INSTRUCTED THAT HE WAS NOT TO DIVULGE ANY INFORMATION OBTAINED BY HIM DURING HIS BUREAU EMPLOYMENT.

USA LACOUR STATED THAT HE RECALLS WALTER ADVISING THAT WHILE WALTER WAS ON DUTY FROM TWELVE MIDNIGHT TO EIGHT AM ON NOV. SEVENTEEN SIXTYTHREE RECEIVING A CONFERENCE-TYPE TELETYPE WHICH CONTAINED A MESSAGE TO THE EFFECT THAT THERE WAS TO BE AN

ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT ON THE PRESIDENT IN CONNECTION WITH HIS TRIP TO TEXAS. FURTHER, THAT WALIER RECALLS CALLING SAC MAYNOR. LACOUR ASKED WALTER WHAT HE DID AFTER HE CALLED SAC MAYNOR AND WALTER REPLIED THAT HE DOES NOT RECALL BUT THAT HE WOULD NORMALLY CALL THE SAC UPON RECEIPT OF A TELETYPE OF THAT NATURE.

USA LACOUR HAS NO INFORMATION OT THE EFFECT THAT WALTER IS UNDER SUBPOENA BY THE DA'S OFFICE, ORLEANS PARISH, BUT THAT WOOTEN HAD HELD A TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH GARRISON, DATE NOT KNOWN, AND THAT GARRISON INDICATED IT IS HIS INTENTION TO SUBPOENA WALTER.

LACOUR STATED THAT NEITHER HE, CONNICK OR PALMISANO TOOK ANY NOTES DURING THE CONFERENCE WITH WALTER AND WOOTEN AND THAT THIS WAS BECAUSE THEY WANTED TO LET WALTER TALK. FURTHER, LACOUR STATED THAT HE DID NOT QUESTION WALTER ABOUT THE INFORMATION HE HAD FURNISHED TO THE JACKSONVILLE OFFICE ON FEB. ONE LAST OR THE NEW ORLEANS OFFICE ON FEB. TWO LAST.

END PAGE SIX

PAGE SEVEN

THE FILES OF THE NEW ORLEANS DIVISION DO NOT CONTAIN ANY TELETYPE OR COMMUNICATION OF ANY NATURE SUCH AS THAT REFERRED TO BY WALTER.

USA LACOUR SO ADVISED.

LHM TO FOLLOW.

END

GFH

FBI WASH DC

P

ULLIVAN

LRT

The Attorney General

March 20, 1968

REC-40 62-109060-6278

Director, FBI

FJ 114

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

On January 31-February 1, 1968, Johnny Carson had as his guest on his television show New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison. My letters of February 5, 1968, and February 6, 1968, summarized an allegation made by Garrison on the Johnny Carson show relating to William S. Walter, a former Security Patrol Clerk of the New Orleans Office of the FBI. In addition, we have also furnished to the Department a copy of a memorandum dated February 5, 1968, at Jacksonville, Florida, and a copy of a memorandum dated February 5, 1968, at New Orleans, Louisiana, both of which set forth in detail information volunteered to us by Walter relating to Garrison's allegation involving Walter.

MAR 20 1968
COMM-FBI

For your additional information in this matter, United States Attorney Louis C. LaCour and Assistant United States Attorneys Harry F. Connick and Gene S. Palmisano informed our New Orleans Office on March 19, 1968, that William S. Walter and the latter's attorney, Mr. Guy Wooten, visited Mr. LaCour's office March 15, 1968. Messrs. LaCour, Connick and Palmisano all recalled that during their conference with Mr. Walter and Mr. Wooten, Walter stated that he recalled being on duty at the New Orleans FBI Office from 12 o'clock midnight to 8 a.m., November 17, 1963, and that he was the only individual on duty during this shift. Walter added that he recalled receiving sometime during the early morning hours of November 17, 1963, a teletype from FBI Headquarters, Washington, D. C., which stated there would be an attempt on the life of President Kennedy in connection with the President's trip to Texas.

62-109060

REL:as (13)

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Deleted Copy Sent with Sab Office
by Letter 10/2/75
Per FOIA Request

Mr. Connick stated it was his recollection that Walter claimed the teletype in question was addressed to the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Office and to other cities. He also recalled that Walter stated he probably notified Mr. Harry G. Maynor, then Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Office, of the receipt of this teletype from FBI Headquarters. Mr. Connick further recalled that Walter stated he does not have a copy of the teletype in question and has no information as to who might possess a copy of it. Mr. Connick also recalled that Walter stated he has not furnished a copy of this teletype to Mark Lane. Mr. Palmisano recalled that during the conference with Walter, Walter stated he had been contacted by Mark Lane following the appearance of New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison on the Johnny Carson show. Mr. Palmisano recalled that Walter stated he had told Mark Lane he knew of no such teletype but that actually he had lied to Lane for the reason that upon his departure from the FBI he had been instructed that he was not to divulge any information obtained by him during his Bureau employment.

For your further information, Mr. LaCour informed our New Orleans Office that he has no information indicating Walter is under subpoena by Garrison's office but that Walter's attorney, Mr. Wooten, has been in telephone conversation with Garrison at which time Garrison indicated it is his intention to subpoena Walter.

For your further information, Mr. LaCour informed our New Orleans Office on March 19, 1968, that neither he, Mr. Connick or Mr. Palmisano took any notes during their conference with Walter and Wooten because they wanted to let Walter talk. Mr. LaCour also stated he did not question Walter about the information Walter had furnished to the Jacksonville Office of the FBI or the New Orleans Office of the FBI in this particular matter.

In view of the conflicting information that was furnished to Messrs. LaCour, Connick and Palmisano to that which was previously furnished by Walter to this Bureau, it is our intention to immediately contact Mr. Walter in an effort to resolve the conflicting data being furnished by

The Attorney General

him in this particular matter. During our interview with Walter, we intend to ask him to furnish to us a signed statement setting forth the full facts in this matter. In view of the possible legal implications in our contact with Walter in this matter, we would like to be advised by you whether there is any objection to such an interview by us in this matter at this time.

We would appreciate an immediate response from you in this matter.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Edwin L. Weisl, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE:

William S. Walter, former Security Patrol Clerk, New Orleans Office, resigned in September, 1966, while on probation for demonstrating atrocious judgment concerning activities while on sick leave. On Johnny Carson show 1/31-2/1/68 Garrison alleged Walter possessed information there was an FBI communication sent to New Orleans 11/17/63 reporting a threat against President Kennedy regarding Kennedy's forthcoming trip to Texas. Walter subsequently contacted Jacksonville Office and New Orleans Office and emphatically denied Garrison's allegation. Walter claimed Mark Lane was attempting to pressure him to state there was such an FBI communication. On 3/19/68 U. S. Attorney LaCour, New Orleans, advised Walter now claims there was an FBI communication 11/17/63 as alleged by Garrison. Desirable Walter be interviewed immediately, pinned down and be asked to give a signed statement in this matter. Before proceeding with such interview we are contacting Department to get concurrence to such interview in view of legal implications involved.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO : Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: March [illegible], 1968

FROM : Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

SUBJECT: Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy
November 22, 1963,
Dallas, Texas

With reference to the Bureau's memorandum of March 20, 1968, to the Attorney General, there is no objection to the proposed interview of former FBI Bureau Security Patrol Clerk William S. Walter.

EX-114

10/2/75 Wm S. Walter

REC-40 62-109060-6279

6 MAR 27 1968

4/4/68 rdb:ac

MAR 27 1968

Teletype to N.O.
3/27/68
REL:dw

PERS. REC. UNIT

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
3/22/68

CODE

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan

TELETYPE URGENT

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

EX-114

TO SAC NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

REC-40

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060) — 6279 —

PERSONAL ATTENTION

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTY-TWO, NINETEEN SIXTY-THREE.

REURTEL MARCH NINETEEN, LAST, SUMMARIZING INFORMATION FURNISHED TO YOU BY USA LOUIS C. LACOUR AND AUSAs CONNICK AND PALMISANO RELATING TO INFORMATION FURNISHED THEM BY WALTER S. WALTER, MARCH FIFTEEN, LAST.

IN VIEW OF CONFLICTING INFORMATION FURNISHED MESSRS. LACOUR, CONNICK AND PALMISANO TO THAT PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED YOUR OFFICE AND JACKSONVILLE OFFICE BY WALTER, BUREAU DESIRES YOU IMMEDIATELY CONTACT WALTER AND PIN HIM DOWN ON HIS ALLEGATIONS. INFORM WALTER OF HIS RIGHTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH CURRENT BUREAU PROCEDURES AND ALERT HIM TO THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE EIGHTEEN, SECTION ONE ZERO ZERO ONE, RELATING TO FURNISHING OF FALSE INFORMATION TO A U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY. DURING YOUR INTERVIEW, YOU SHOULD OBTAIN A SIGNED STATEMENT FROM WALTER WHEREIN HE SETS FORTH COMPLETE DETAILS CONCERNING THE ALLEGATION INVOLVING AN FBI COMMUNICATION TO NEW ORLEANS AND OTHER OFFICES ON NOVEMBER SEVENTEEN, NINETEEN SIXTY-THREE, ALLEGEDLY STATING THERE WOULD BE A THREAT TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY IN CONNECTION

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Tamm
Trotter
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Deleted Copy Sent wm S Walter 10/24/75 EDIMIS

REL:cls (8)

12 APR 15 1968

INITIALED DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

VIA TELETYPE
351PGJM
MAR 22 1968

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

ENCIPHERED

Airtel to SAC, New Orleans
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
62-109060

WITH PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S TRIP TO TEXAS. INTERVIEW OF WALTER SHOULD BE CONDUCTED BY YOU PERSONALLY ALONG WITH AN EXPERIENCED AGENT OF YOUR OFFICE. IF WALTER INSISTS THAT HIS ATTORNEY BE PRESENT DURING INTERVIEW, YOU SHOULD PROCEED WITH THE INTERVIEW WITH HIS ATTORNEY PRESENT. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL HAS BEEN TOLD OF OUR PLAN TO INTERVIEW WALTER AND CONCURS WITH THIS DECISION. FURNISH RESULTS OF YOUR INTERVIEW WITH WALTER TO BUREAU IN FORM SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION AND SUBMIT YOUR SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER ACTION IN THIS MATTER.

NOTE:
William S. Walter, former Security Patrol Clerk, New Orleans Office, resigned in September, 1966, while on probation for demonstrating atrocious judgment concerning activities while on sick leave. On Johnny Carson show 1/31-2/1/68 Garrison alleged Walter possessed information there was an FBI communication sent to New Orleans 11/17/63 reporting a threat against President Kennedy regarding Kennedy's forthcoming trip to Texas. Walter subsequently contacted Jacksonville Office and New Orleans Office and emphatically denied Garrison's allegation. Walter claimed Mark Lane was attempting to pressure him to state there was such an FBI communication. On 3/19/68 U. S. Attorney LaCour, New Orleans, advised Walter now claims there was an FBI communication 11/17/63 as alleged by Garrison. Desirable Walter be interviewed immediately, pinned down and be asked to give a signed statement in this matter. We have written to the Attorney General advising we plan immediate interview with Walter and the Attorney General, by letter 3/21/68, advised Department has no objection to such interview.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 3/21/68

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 1/19/68, and accompanying LHM which contained information relating to the personal property of MARINA N. OSWALD PORTER and her deceased husband, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, for assistance of the Department in defending a civil suit, captioned "MARINA N. OSWALD PORTER, et al, versus the United States of America (U.S.D.C.-N.D. Texas, Civil Action No. CA-3-2282, Dallas Division)."

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of a newspaper clipping appearing in the "Dallas Morning News", Dallas, Texas, on 2/22/68 captioned "$500,000 Value Placed on Oswald Paraphernalia" reflecting a 17 page deposition was taken 1/31/68 from MARINA OSWALD PORTER, whose legal advisors had suggested she value certain paraphernalia belonging to the late LEE HARVEY OSWALD at $500,000.

On 3/11/68 AUSA KENNETH MIGHELL, Dallas, Texas, discussed the ownership of the following listed items referred to in Dallas LHM of 1/19/68:

Exhibit No.C315 (referred to on page 49 of Dallas LHM dated 1/19/68)

" No.C317

" " C318

" D41 (referred to on page 54 of Dallas LHM dated 1/19/68)

" " D108 (referred to on page 60 of Dallas LHM dated 1/19/68)

" D155 (referred to on page 61 of Dallas LHM dated 1/19/68)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

2 - Bureau (encl-1)
2 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
2(4)

REC 62-109060-6280

SI 115

MAR 27 1968

MAR 25 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

The information from the various reports identified in the above-referred to LHM relating to the obtaining of the above-numbered exhibits was discussed with AUSA MIGHELL who stated the above six items were the only ones concerning which he had any question at this time and that the information related to him was sufficient for his purposes.

He was advised that should he have additional questions he should contact the Dallas Office.

The above is furnished the Bureau for its information.

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

500,000 Value Placed on Oswald Paraphernalia

Mrs. Marina Oswald Porter's l advisers suggested she e certain paraphernalia be- ging to the late Lee Harvey ld at $500,000, a document d this week in federal court ed.

he document — a 17-page sition taken Jan. 31 in the e of Asst. U.S. Atty. Ken hell — then became one of a growing number of legal papers dealing with the suit Mrs. Porter filed against the U.S. government in October.

The remarried widow of the man the Warren Commission named as President Kennedy's assassin, she wants the money as compensation for several hundred items confiscated by the government for the National Archives.

In the deposition, however, she acknowledged she met John J. King, a Denver gun collector, about an hour in Dallas several months ago to discuss the suit she then intended to file.

But she added she and King did not sign any agreement leading her to bring the $500,000 suit.

King is similarly seeking $2 million compensation from the government for the rifle used to kill the president and a pistol used to kill Dallas policeman J. D. Tippit. He had purchased both from Mrs. Porter.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page # 5-A

"The Dallas Morning News" Dallas, Texas

Date: 2/22/68
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: Jack B. Kruger

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:
Being Investigated Dallas

XEROX
MAR 27 1968

62-109060-6280

VIA TELETYPE

MAR 25 1968

ENCIPHERED

REC-44

11:00 AM URGENT 3-25-68 DAO

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND MEMPHIS

FROM NEW ORLEANS

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWO TWO, SIX THREE.

Xerox Copy Sent Wm 2 Walter

To Mr. Gordon 10-1-68

For FBI Report

REBURAD, MARCH TWO TWO, LAST, NEW ORLEANS TELETYPE TO BUREAU, MARCH TWO TWO, LAST AND NEW ORLEANS TELEPHONE CALL TO MEMPHIS, MARCH TWO FIVE, INSTANT.

ON MARCH TWO FIVE, INSTANT, POSTAL INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, LA., ADVISED THAT THEY HAD RECEIVED A CHANGE OF ADDRESS CARD SUBMITTED BY WILLIAM S. WALTER ON MARCH TWO ZERO, LAST, WHICH SHOWED A CHANGE OF ADDRESS FROM ONE FIVE THREE THREE JACKSON AVENUE, NEW ORLEANS, LA., TO PO BOX 7207 SEVEN TWO ZERO FOUR, NASHVILLE, TENN.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF MEMPHIS, REBURAD ADVISED THAT THE SAC WITH A MATURE EXPERIENCED AGENT, WAS TO PERSONALLY INTERVIEW WILLIAM S. WALTER, A FORMER CLERICAL EMPLOYEE OF THE NEW ORLEANS DIVISION, AND PIN HIM DOWN IN REGARD TO HIS ALLEGATIONS. MR. WALTER WAS TO BE INFORMED OF HIS RIGHTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH CURRENT BUREAU PROCEDURES AND ALERT HIM

PERSONNEL RECORDS UNIT

EX-110

REC-44 62-109060-6281

XEROX

APR 2 1968

59 APR 4 1968

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

MAR 26 1968

5 - Sent

FBI/DOJ

TO THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE EIGHTEEN, SECTION ONE ZERO ZERO ONE RELATING TO FURNISHING FALSE INFORMATION TO A U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY. DURING THE INTERVIEW YOU SHOULD OBTAIN A SIGNED STATEMENT FROM WALTER WHEREIN HE SETS FORTH COMPLETE DETAILS CONCERNING THE ALLEGATIONS INVOLVING AN FBI COMMUNICATION TO NEW ORLEANS AND OTHER OEFICES ON NOVEMBER ONE SEVEN, SIX THREE, ALLEGEDLY STATING THERE WOULD BE A THREAT TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY IN CONNECTION WITH PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S TRIP TO TEXAS.

COPIES OF RE COMMUNICATIONS ARE BEING FORWARDED AMSD TO MEMPHIS WITH COPIES OF LHM DATED FEBRUARY TWO, LAST, FEBRUARY FIVE, LAST AND MARCH TWO ZERO, LAST, FOR BACKGROUND INFORMATION. THE INFORMATI REGARDING THE CHANGE OF ADDRESS OF WALTER WAS TELEPHONICALLY FURNISHED MEMPHIS ON MARCH TWO FIVE, INSTANT.

MEMPHIS'S ATTENTION IS AGAIN DIRECTED TO BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS THAT THIS INTERVIEW IS TO BE PERSONALLY CONDUCTED BY THE SAC.

RECEIVED: 12:15 PM FJB

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Swartz
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan (Clo 9th)
1 - Mr. Matter

March 25, 1968

SAC, New Orleans (89-69)

Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

The following is supplied as a matter of interest regarding possible surveillance capabilities of District Attorney for Orleans Parish James C. Garrison. No investigation is to be conducted.

The 3/12/68 issue of "Request for Bids" (a listing of solicitation of bids by state and local authorities for a wide variety of equipment) has the following item:

Bureau of Purchasing, Dept. of Finance, George Will III, Purchasing Agent, Room BE10 City Hall, New Orleans, La. 70112 - Items are as per Specs.
INVESTIGATIVE ELECTRONIC DEVICES - Prop. #5779-BP - March 27th - 6 items, of: 2 each #10-8 Tracer Automobile Systems, complete; 1 each #236-L Wall socket Transmitter, 110v, 40 to 50 megacycles; 1 each #252 FM Sub-Miniature Wearable Transmitter, 30 to 50 megacycles; 1 each #235 Sub-Miniature Room Transmitter, 30 to 50 megacycles; 1 each #272 Interior Automobile Conversation Transmitter, 30 to 50 megacycles; 2 each #195 Transmitter Locator Meters. (#'s indicated are those of Investigative Products, Inc. or eq.).

Tracer Investigative Products, Inc., 256 Worth Avenue, Palm Beach, Florida 33482 has been engaged for several years in the commercial manufacture and sale of good quality microphone and telephone surveillance equipment. In the last few years the #10-8 automobile tailing device and the #195 concealed transmitter detector (neither of which are thoroughly reliable) have been added to Tracer's products.

MAILED 4
MAR 25 1968
COMM-FBI

REC 3 62-109060-6282

JAM:trs
(10)

(See note on Page 2)

MAR 26 1968

Room
55 MAR 28 1968
TELETYPE UNIT

Letter to New Orleans
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
62-109060

Item 236-L is in the form of a cube tap which is plugged into a 110-volt outlet. The #252 is a thin pocket transmitter about the size of a large book of paper matches. The #235 is a miniature microphone transmitter about the size of a rectangular lump of sugar. The #272 is an adaptation of the #252 for concealment in automobiles and operation off a car battery. All are FM transmitters and the bid solicitation specifies a frequency range of between 30 to 50 megacycles. On special order, other frequencies may be obtained.

NOTE:

Above letter predicated on memorandum R. W. Swartz to Mr. Conrad 3/22/68. Mr. Matter coordinated with R. E. Lenihan of Division 5.

REC 16

FBI

Date: 3/22/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles concerning above captioned case.

One copy of these newspaper articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encl. 4)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 4)
1 - Miami (Encl. 4)
1 - New Orleans

EJC:jab
(6)

REC 16 62-109060-6283

MAR 27 1968

C. C. - Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

62 APR 2 1968

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shaw Lawyers To Decide on New Witnesses

Attorneys for Clay L. Shaw have until tomorrow to decide whether they will call any more witnesses in an attempt to get their client's trial moved at least 100 miles from New Orleans.

Yesterday another 40 persons testified in the change of venue hearing for Shaw, who Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison has charged with conspiracy to murder President John F. Kennedy.

THEIR NAMES WERE drawn from the parish jury wheel to testify as prospective jurors as to whether pretrial publicity in the case would prevent them from giving Shaw a fair trial.

Of the 40, there were 31 who said they could give Shaw a fair trial, eight who said they had fixed opinions and one who was excused because of age.

On Monday, 40 others testified, and out of the two-day total of 80 there were 65 who told the court they could give Shaw a fair trial. Thirteen said they had fixed opinions. Two were excused, one because of age, the other because he said he didn't understand the legal questions involved.

IF SHAW'S attorneys decide to call more witnesses, the district attorney's office will also be given an opportunity to call additional witnesses.

This appears unlikely, however. Sources close to both sides said they do not expect any more witnesses to be called.

Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. indicated he will submit a written decision in the case when the hearing is completed and when he has read and viewed the myriad of news stories, television transcripts and films presented as evidence.

THE HEARING for 55-year-old Shaw, a retired businessman and playwright, began three weeks ago with the testimony of numerous news media executives and newsmen.

Then a week's delay resulted while Judge Haggerty considered the defense attorney's motion to subpena the entire list of names in the jury wheel, about 1,300 persons. The request was denied and the hearing resumed Monday.

Shaw's attorneys had asked for the hearing on grounds that excessive publicity has prejudiced their client's chances to receive a fair trial within a 100-mile radius of New Orleans.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 3

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS,

Date: 3-20-68
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor: GEORGE .W HEAL
Title: ASSASSINATION O PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-1267

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shaw Lawyers Won't Call More Witnesses

Attorneys for Clay L. Shaw said today they plan to call no more witnesses in their plea to have Shaw's trial moved outside New Orleans.

Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. set oral arguments in the case for next Tuesday but the defense attorneys will appear in his court at 11:30 a. m. tomorrow to present some documents they want him to consider in the case.

The nature of the documents was not disclosed.

Shaw, 55, is charged with conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy. His attorneys are seeking to have his trial moved at least 100 miles from New Orleans on grounds that publicity about the case has made it impossible for him to get a fair trial here.

The defense had subpenaed a number of persons, mostly newsmen, and had until today to tell Judge Haggerty whether they wanted to call them. The answer was no.

District Attorney Jim Garrison's office also had the right to call rebuttal witnesses. However, a Garrison aide told Judge Haggerty today he planned to call no witnesses if the defense called none.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 27

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS,

Date: 3-21-68
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-6263

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

CHANDLER-D.A. CASE IS AIRED

Contempt Charges Aim of Magazine Reporter

Oral arguments were heard Wednesday in the attempt by Life magazine reporter David Chandler to bring contempt charges against District Attorney Jim Garrison in federal court.

At the same time, United States District Judge James A. Comiskey said he would set "as soon as possible" a date for hearing arguments on a counter-motion by Garrison's office to dismiss Chandler's suit.

The arguments submitted Wednesday considered several points of law, namely:

—Whether Chandler can bring the action against Garrison.

—Whether the case should be heard by one judge, or by a three-judge panel.

—Whether the contempt, if there was any, is to be considered a civil or a criminal matter.

NO PRECEDENT, CLAIM

Cicero Sessions, Chandler's attorney, told Judge Comiskey that he had been unable to find any legal precedent for the situation as it involves Chandler bringing the motion to show cause why Garrison should not be held for contempt.

He maintained that Chandler has the right and that the case should be heard by three judges.

Assistant District Attorney James Alcock, arguing for Garrison, said that if any contempt was committed, it would have to be considered a criminal matter for which Chandler cannot bring action. He said the case should be heard by one judge.

Garrison appeared for court Wednesday, but was notified that his presence was not required and he departed before the oral arguments began.

Chandler's action stems from a speech delivered last March 13 before a national convention of district attorneys at the Monteleone Hotel.

GARRISON QUOTED

He charged in his motion that Garrison said there was a "federal conspiracy" for the withholding of evidence in his investigation of the Kennedy assassination.

The motion also quoted Garrison as saying that the federal court reached an opinion in a case involving his office which had no basis in law, and that such opinions and conclusions were reached by ". . . the federal government."

This referred to a federal court decision in New Orleans which ruled that Chandler did not have to appear before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury to answer questions about charges of organized crime which appeared in Life magazine. Garrison had supenaed Chandler.

Judge Comiskey handed down the order after the matter was considered by a three-judge federal court panel and remanded to him.

'CASE WIDE OPEN'

Sessions argued that when Garrison delivered his speech "the case was wide open and before this court." He referred to the fact that while Judge Comiskey handed down his decision on March 11, formal court orders had not been signed by March 13.

Sessions also argued that the three-judge panel which heard the case cannot dissolve itself until the judgment becomes fact, and he said this does not occur until after the time has passed for parties to the case to make legal moves for additional findings, or amendments to the findings.

He asserted that the contempt charge should be heard by the three-judge panel, asserting the panel was "bound inescapably to have jurisdiction of this motion."

Sessions reviewed the law regarding direct and indirect contempt as well as civil contempt and criminal contempt and discussed guidelines the court must abide by in contempt action.

COMISKEY ASKS

He argued that Garrison, because there was still time remaining in the court case, "has limitation on his rights of free speech," and asserted that as an attorney, Garrison "has a stronger, more affirmative obligation not to defame the court or do the things that were done in this case."

Judge Comiskey asked Sessions how Garrison's remarks would obstruct the administration of justice regarding Chandler.

Sessions answered that Garrison's claim of a conspiracy "dictated from Washington" make Chandler "part and parcel of a conspiracy to suppress evidence" and that Chandler finds himself "wrapped up with Garrison's investigation" into the assassination.

He claimed that Chandler's rights have been prejudiced and that Garrison's remarks constitute an obstruction of justice.

'RUBS OFF ON HIM'

"He (Chandler) has a right to bring it before the court because it (Garrison's charges) rubs off on him."

Sessions also maintained that Chandler has this right whether the case is heard by three-judge or a one-judge court.

Alcock argued that when the three-judge court made its finding of fact and remanded the case to Judge Comiskey, who adopted the conclusions "in toto," the three-judge court no longer continued to exist.

He said that if there is contempt, it is against one judge and not a three-judge court.

Alcock said that at the outset Garrison has a right to know whether the case is a civil or criminal matter.

SENTENCE HELD KEY

The only way to determine this, he said, is to look at the sentence which might be given.

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, L

Date: 3-21-68
Edition:
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION O PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

He said there is no way the court could give a remedial sentence, which would be a civil case, but some punitive measure might be taken. This, Alcock said, makes it a criminal matter.

If the proceeding is criminal, Alcock continued, the action can be brought only by a judge, the U.S. attorney, or an attorney appointed by the court.

If this is determined to be the case, Alcock added, it precludes Chandler from bringing the action.

As part of the motion, Chandler's attorney also presented a suggestive motion which, if the matter is considered criminal, outlined the methods that action could be taken against Garrison.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Judge Considers DA Contempt Charge

Federal District Judge James A. Comiskey has taken under advisement a motion by Life magazine reporter David L. Chandler to bring contempt charges against District Attorney Jim Garrison.

Chandler's action stems from a speech Garrison delivered last Thursday before the National District Attorneys Association at the Monteleone Hotel.

The motion quotes Garrison as saying federal court reached an opinion in a case involving his office and that the opinion had no real basis in law. He called the decision part of a federal conspiracy to obstruct his probe of the Kennedy assassination.

GARRISON REFERRED to a decision by Judge Comiskey, who ruled that Chandler could not be subpenaed by the DA to testify before the Orleans Grand Jury about charges of organized crime which appeared in Life. Final judgment had not been signed when Garrison made his speech.

Yesterday, oral arguments were heard on whether Chandler can bring such action, whether the case should be heard by one judge or a three-judge panel and whether the charge should be a civil or a criminal matter.

Judge Comiskey said he would set "as soon as possible" a hearing on a counter motion by Garrison's office to dismiss Chandler's charges.

CICERO C. SESSIONS, Chandler's attorney, contends that Chandler has the right to bring the suit and that the case should be heard by three judges.

Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock, arguing for Garrison, maintains that if any contempt was committed, it would have to be considered a criminal matter, for which Chandler cannot initiate action. He said the case should be heard by one judge.

If the proceeding is criminal, Alcock said; the action can be brought only by a judge, the U.S. attorney or an attorney appointed by the court.

Sessions' motion includes an outline of action that should be taken if the court determines that the matter is criminal.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 3

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS,

Date: 3-21-68
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION O PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-6283

ENCLOSURE

GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: March 26, 1968

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

By letter dated 3/18/68, the Department referred to the Bureau a letter addressed to Mr. Joseph F. Dolan, Administrative Assistant to Senator Robert F. Kennedy, written by Richard E. Sprague. The Department's letter also included Sprague's exhibit 1 and exhibit 1 B which was a list of photographers and photographs taken at the assassination site.

This is the same list of material that was previously furnished to us by Miss Polly Busselle of Senator Kennedy's office, and the receipt of this information was acknowledged by Bureau letter dated 12/20/67.

In Sprague's letter to Dolan, he indicates that he is a proponent of the theory that more than one individual was firing shots at President Kennedy when he was assassinated, and this was based on "a wealth of new photographic evidence which has never been examined by the Justice Department." Sprague has compiled several hundred still photographs and movie sequences and desired to send copies to anyone in the Department of Justice. However, one of the stipulations in this connection is that Sprague spend time with a Department of Justice representative to go over maps and photographs with the Department of Justice representative in detail.

6284

REC-59

8 MAR 28 1968

Sprague's list was previously sent to Dallas for analysis and review in detail to determine whether the photographs listed by Sprague had previously been reviewed. Dallas was also instructed to submit recommendations as to whether efforts should be made to obtain any photographs not reviewed to determine whether they have any pertinent bearing relating to the assassination investigation.

COPIES DESTROYED
4 JAN 1973

Dallas completed this review and determined that the majority of the photographs and movie sequences listed by Sprague had been reviewed, and this information was incorporated into reports submitted to the President's Commission. Dallas

KMR:dcs
(7)

Enclosure

3-27-68

CONTINUED - OVER

54 APR2 1968

also noted that descriptive data furnished by Sprague regarding photographers and photographs which they were unable to identify or account for, was very nebulous, and in many instances Sprague did not even identify the photographer.

Bureau, Dallas, and New York files contain no information concerning Sprague. New York was instructed to conduct a credit and criminal inquiry concerning Sprague in an attempt to identify him, and this was negative.

Anticipating Sprague may have collaborated with critics of the Warren Commission, an additional review of books by these critics was conducted to locate any references to Sprague. In Josiah Thompson's book, "Six Seconds in Dallas," he acknowledges assistance from one "Richard Sprague" not further identified. Sylvia Meagher, author of "Accessories After the Fact," a severe critique of the Warren Commission, FBI, CIA, Secret Service, and Dallas Police Department, acknowledges the assistance of Richard E. Sprague stating "I am grateful to Richard E. Sprague for making available a list compiled by him of photographs and films which seem to have been overlooked entirely by the Warren Commission and these investigative agencies." It was noted in Meagher's book she refers to articles in "Rampart's Magazine," and information published by Mark Lane who is currently collaborating with District Attorney Garrison in New Orleans. She also acknowledged the assistance of Harold Weisberg, Penn Jones, Jr., and Shirley Martin of Hominy, Oklahoma, who due to her critical attitude of the assassination investigation and the FBI, was the subject of an SAC Letter.

ACTION:

Since the majority of photographs and movie sequences referred to by Sprague have been reviewed and it appears Sprague has previously furnished these to critics of the Warren Commission, contact with him should not be made.

Attached for approval is a reply to the Department briefly setting forth information relative to Sprague indicating no further action is going to be taken.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 3/21/68

1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

REC-9

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

The New York Office has received on a highly confidential basis from a person at the "Saturday Evening Post" an article entitled, "Secret Evidence On The Kennedy Assassination," which will appear in the "Saturday Evening Post" April 6, 1968, issue. The article is written by David Wise who has been very friendly with the Bureau but who is very much anti-Central Intelligence Agency.

The article by Wise deals primarily with the Warren Commission material in the National Archives which is not available to the public. Wise claims that approximately 20 per cent of the Warren Commission material remains closed to the public and he feels that so long as one file remains closed, there will always be those who maintain that the secret of the assassination is locked inside it.

Wise reports that he recently reviewed stenographic transcripts of several Warren Commission meetings which "give a fascinating picture of attitudes, methods, and frustrations of the seven men named to investigate the assassination." He noted that when the Warren Commission first assembled, Chief Justice Warren urged his six associates to rely on the FBI and other existing Federal agencies in gathering the facts but that John J. McCloy warned his fellow panel members "This Commission is set up to lay the dust...not only in the United States but all over the world...there is a potential culpability here on the part of the Secret Service and even the FBI," and that their reports might be "self-serving." Wise reports that Senator Richard B. Russell sided with McCloy and stated bluntly "I'm not suspicious of anyone going out to cover up but people will be writing about this thing. I told the President the other day, 50 years from today people will be saying he had something to do with it so he could be President." Wise also reports that the Warren Commission was reluctant to interview Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, was fearful to make a trip to Dallas to see the assassination site because of the possibility of being subpoenaed by Jack Ruby's defense counsel, and debated over whether to contact Robert Kennedy to gain

62-109060

REC-9 62-109060-6285

CONTINUED - OVER

REL:kmj (7)

11 MAR 28 1968

65 APR 4 1968

access of pictures of the autopsy of President Kennedy which were in possession of Robert Kennedy. He noted that the Warren Commission never saw the autopsy pictures and that the pictures remained in the possession of Robert Kennedy until October 30, 1966. Then, the X-rays, color photographs and black-and-white pictures of the autopsy were delivered to the Archives under an agreement with the Kennedy family that will preserve their secrecy until 1971. After that, recognized pathologists or specialists with a serious purpose may see them, if the Kennedy family approves.

Wise writes that he reviewed the master list of documents prepared by the Warren Commission and noted that 250 documents are total closed to the public. He states that of the 250 closed documents, 165 are FBI reports; 50 are CIA, 13 are State Department, 11 are Secret Service, and the rest are from a scattering of other agencies. He notes that the titles of many of the closed documents are "particularly intriguing." Most of the documents noted by Wise in this category are CIA documents; however, Wise lists 3 FBI documents in this category as follows:

1. Letter from Director, FBI, dated March 6, 1964, with attached results of interview of Yuri Ivanovich Nosenko (Commission document 451). (Note: Nosenko is the Soviet defector who is in the custody of CIA. He supervised the Soviet KGB inquiry of Oswald in Moscow following the assassination).

2. FBI memo re: Lee Harvey Oswald re: Charles Small, Charles Smolikoff (Mexican trip). (Commission document 1006). (Note: Small, an American, ran a shop in Mexico. Security informants in Mexico were contacted re possibility Small was in contact with Oswald).

3. FBI memo re: investigation concerning telephone numbers found on the 47th page of Oswald's address book (Commission document 941). (Note: This memorandum dealt with telephone numbers of Cuban Consulate, Soviet Embassy in Mexico City, and Cuban Airlines. Security informants were contacted in this matter).

Wise notes that the next review of Warren Commission data in Archives is scheduled for 1970 but that he believes much more could be opened to the public now. Wise writes that "In a Democratic Society, of course, the right to know is not absolute. It must be balanced against national security, law, and individual rights. But, the assassination of a President endangers the very fabric of society, and

CONTINUED - OVER

the response must match the danger." Wise concludes his article by writing "As long as 20 per cent of the commission's files remain locked in the Archives - only 100 feet or so from the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution - doubts will continue to multiply.

"Further disclosure would be consistent with President Johnson's statement on November 25, 1963, the day that John F. Kennedy was laid to rest in Arlington National Cemetery.

"'The people of the nation may be sure,' the President promised his numbed listeners,' that all of the facts will be made public.'"

OBSERVATIONS:

Wise, in stating there are 165 FBI documents totally closed to the public, is incorrect. Actually there are 155 documents. Of these documents, 4 are withheld from the public because of statutory requirements (Guideline 1); 97 are withheld because they contain classified security information (Guideline 2); and 54 are withheld because disclosure: (a) would be detrimental to the administration and enforcement of U. S. laws; or (b) might reveal the identity of confidential sources of information and impede or jeopardize future investigations; or (c) would be a source of embarrassment to innocent persons.* The Guidelines were established under instructions of the Attorney General and the White House.

ACTION:

For information. At no point in his article is Wise critical of the FBI.

*(Guideline 3)

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: March 22, 1968

FROM : R. W. Swartz

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

In a 3/12/68 listing of "Request for Bids" by state and local governmental agencies, an item appears which indicates the Bureau of Purchasing of New Orleans, Louisiana, is soliciting bids for the purchase of several items of technical equipment. These items are designed for such activities as tailing automobiles, microphone surveillances and detection of microphone transmitter equipment. They are to be the equivalent of products made by Tracer Investigative Products, Inc. (of Palm Beach, Florida). For several years now, the latter company has been a manufacturer and distributor of a complete commercial line of good quality wiretapping and room bugging equipment.

Inasmuch as it is felt that the above-mentioned equipment may possibly be for the use of James C. Garrison, District Attorney for Orleans Parish, New Orleans, Louisiana, this information is being made available to the New Orleans Office as a matter of information.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter (regarding the solicitation of bids for automobile and microphone surveillance equipment by the New Orleans, Louisiana, Bureau of Purchasing) be forwarded to the New Orleans Field Office as a matter of interest regarding possible surveillance capabilities of District Attorney James C. Garrison in his Kennedy assassination investigation.

62-109060

REC-9 62-109060-6286

14 MAR 28 1968

62-109060
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Swartz
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan (818 9th & D)
1 - Mr. Matter
JHM:trs
(7)

2 APR 4 1968

FBI

Date: 3/25/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning above captioned matter.

One copy each of these articles is enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

3 - Bureau (Encl. 2)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 2)
1 - Miami (Encl. 2)
1 - New Orleans

ENCLOSURE

ECW:jab
(6)

REC-110 62-109060-6287

MAR 27 1968

C. C. Bishop

5 - Lebedeff

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Letter by DA Introduced by Shaw Lawyers

Defense attorneys for Clay L. Shaw filed into evidence today in their plea for a change of venue a letter Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison wrote to the Federal Communications Commission.

The letter, the attorneys said, states that Shaw failed to submit to a lie detector test.

Shaw, who Garrison has charged with conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy, is asking that his trial be moved at least 100 miles from New Orleans. He claims that prejudicial publicity disseminated by Garrison would prevent his getting a fair trial here.

The letter, the attorneys told Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr., adds to the unfavorable publicity concerning Shaw.

Garrison wrote the letter in response to a National Broadcasting Co. program which criticized the DA for the methods employed in conducting his investigation into the assassination of the President.

In court today, Shaw's attorneys told the judge they had no more witnesses to present in the change of venue hearing and oral arguments were scheduled for Tuesday.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

NEW ORLEANS STAT
ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 3-22-68
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION O
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE
11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62 10760 6287

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

~~Shaw~~ Witness Halt Indicated

Attorneys for Clay L. Shaw indicated Thursday that they do not plan to call any more witnesses in their plea tto have Shaw's trial moved outside New Orleans.

Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. set oral arguments in the case for next Tuesday, but the defense attorneys will appear in his court at 11:30 a. m. Friday to present a list of documents they want him to consider in the case.

Meanwhile, Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's office informed Judge Haggerty it planned to call no witnesses if the defense called none.

Shaw, 55, is charged with participating in a conspiracy to assassinate President John F. Kennedy. His attorneys are seeking to have his trial moved at least 100 miles from New Orleans, maintaining that local pretrial publicity has made it ~~impossible~~ for Shaw to a fair trial here.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 15

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYU

NEW ORLEANS,

Date: 3-22-68
Edition:
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. NEAL
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE
62-109060

6287

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 3/26/68

The attached indicates that District Attorney Jim Garrison has issued another subpoena in connection with his Grand Jury investigation. He has now subpoenaed Mrs. Ruth Paine, a Quaker who lives in Irving, Texas. Mrs. Paine befriended Mariana Oswald, and Mariana was living in her home at the time of the assassination.

Inasmuch as the attached information was obtained from news media, no further action is being taken.

WLS:lrb

WCS/

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 25 1968

TELETYPE

REC 25

FBI NEW ORLS

606PM URGENT 3-25-68 CDC

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69 -

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, FINAL EDITION, FOR MARCH TWENTYFIVE INSTANT, CONTAINES AN ARTICLE WHICH STATES THAT DISTRICT ATTORNEY DA JAMES GARRISON'S OFFICE TODAY SUBPOENAED MRS. RUTH PAINE, AN IRVING, TEXAS WOMAN WHO BEFRIENDED LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND HIS WIFE THE YEAR PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY WAS ASSASSINATED.

MRS. PAINE WAS SUBPOENAED TO APPEAR BEFORE THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY APRIL EIGHTEEN AND NINETEEN BASED ON A SUBPOENA ISSUED BY CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE MATTHEW S. BRANIFF AT THE REQUEST OF ASSISTANT DA JAMES L. ALCOCK.

THE SUBPOENA REQUEST ALLEGES THAT MRS. PAINE TRANSPORTED OSWALD'S RIFLE FROM NEW ORLEANS TO DALLAS IN SEPT., SIXTYTHREE.

END PAGE ONE

62-109060-6288

REC 26

FBI

MAR 28 1968

59 MAR 1968

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

THE REQUEST SAYS MRS. PAINE IS A NECESSARY AND MATERIAL WITNESS BECAUSE OF HER CONNECTIONS WITH THE OSWALDS.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE ON APRIL TWENTYFIVE, SIXTY THREE, MARINA OSWALD LIVED IN MRS. PAINE'S HOME IN DALLAS WHILE OSWALD CAME TO NEW ORLEANS. IT ADDS THAT ON MAY TEN MRS. PAINE DROVE MARINA TO NEW ORLEANS IN HER CAR AND STAYED THREE DAYS, RETURNING TO TEXAS, MAY FOURTEEN.

ALSO, THAT ON SEPT. TWENTY, MRS. PAINE AGAIN CAME BACK TO NEW ORLEANS AND TOOK MARINA OSWALD BACK TO TEXAS WITH HER ON SEPT. TWENTYTHREE.

THE EXACT LANGUAGE OF THE MOTION IS "ALSO SEPT. TWENTY, SIXTYTHREE, RUTH PAINE AGAIN ARRIVED IN NEW ORLEANS, AND DEPARTED WITH MARINA FOR TEXAS ON SEPT. TWENTYTHREE, TRANSPORTING THE ALLEGED ASSASSINATION WEAPON WITH THEM IN THE CAR AT THAT TIME. THIS RIFLE WAS SUBSEQUENTLY KEPT IN RUTH PAINE'S GARAGE."

THE SUBPOENA REQUEST ALSO SAYS MRS. PAINE HELPED OSWALD GET A JOB AT THE TEXAS BOOK DEPOSITORY BY CALLING ON SUPERINTENDENT ROY TRULY ON OCT. FOURTEEN, SIXTYTHREE.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

IT ADDS THAT ON NOV. TWENTYONE OSWALD STAYED AT THE PAINE RESIDENCE AND THAT THE NEXT MORNING HE LEFT FOR WORK AT THE BOOK DEPOSITORY AND WAS LATER THAT DAY ARRESTED AND CHARGED WITH THE ASSASSINATION.

THE ARTICLE STATES THAT ON SATURDAY, THE DAY AFTER THE ASSASSINATION, OSWALD CALLED MRS. PAINE FROM THE DALLAS JAIL TO ASK HER TO GET HIM A LAWYER.

ALSO THAT THE MOTION GRANTS MRS. PAINE IMMUNITY WHILE IN THE STATE AND THAT SHE CAN EITHER OBEY THE SUBPOENA VOLUNTARILY OR FIGHT IT IN THE TEXAS COURTS. IT GIVES HER ADDRESS AS ONE TWO ZERO ONE WOODLEIGH ST., IRVING, TEXAS.

NO memo BEING SUBMITTED.

END

LCC

FBI WASH DC

CC MR. SULLIVAN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109,060) DATE: 3/21/68

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are ten (10) copies and for New Orleans two (2) copies of a LHM containing information furnished by Colonel EARL J. MACHEREY, Richardson, Texas, on March 20, 1968.

Dallas indices contain no identifiable information on MR. and MRS. WILLIAM R. ROACH referred to in the LHM. ROACH Dallas is conducting no investigation to identify the woman referred to by Colonel MACHEREY.

ENCLOSURE

(2) - Bureau (Enc.10)
2 - New Orleans (Enc.2)(89-69)
1 - Dallas
EEH:hm
(5)

REC 48

62-109060-6289

EBI

FBI

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
March 21, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

Colonel EARL J. MACHEREY (Retired), 531 Winchester, Richardson, Texas (telephone AD 1-2265), on March 20, 1968, furnished the following:

In December 1967, MACHEREY visited an unidentified used car lot on Lemmon Avenue, Dallas, Texas, where he conversed with a salesman whose name he cannot recall. The salesman mentioned he was terminating his employment with the car lot and going into other work. MACHEREY expressed interest in finding employment and the salesman volunteered he could possibly get MACHEREY on at the salesman's new employment.

A few days later, on a Sunday, the salesman called MACHEREY, stating he had things set so MACHEREY could meet the salesman's superior and for MACHEREY to meet the salesman. MACHEREY met the salesman and they proceeded to 4014 Holland Avenue, Dallas, Texas. There MACHEREY met the wife of the person he was to meet but did not meet the man, and he cannot now recall the name of the woman he met at that address.

He said the conversation with the woman evolved to her telling MACHEREY that she and other unidentified women were conducting their investigation of the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY. She explained they have developed the theory that the assassin may have fired from the sewer opening in the curb at the edge of the street and then departed the scene through the city storm sewer system.

Further, the woman mentioned her acquaintance with and expressed her high regard for General EDWIN A. WALKER, Dallas, Texas, but made no representation of association with WALKER.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COPIES DESTROYED
21 JAN 16 1973

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-6234

The woman told MACHEREY that she and her associates had photographed the assassination scene in their development of their theory and had turned their findings over to JAMES C. GARRISON, District Attorney, Orleans Parish, New Orleans, Louisiana.

In regard to the theory of the fatal shots having possibly been fired from the curb sewer opening, it is noted this theory has previously been publicly referred to by MR. GARRISON.

A review of the 1967 Dallas City Directory reflects the occupant of 4014 Holland Avenue, Dallas, Texas, as WILLIAM R. ROACH.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO : Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Attention: Mr. Kenneth Daupach

DATE:

FROM : Edwin L. Weisl, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

ELW:CL
129-1

SUBJECT: Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

Forwarded herewith is a letter dated February 14, 1968, addressed to Joseph F. Dolan, which relates to the assassination of the late President. This office has had no previous contact with Mr. Sprague, nor are we in a position to evaluate the proposals contained in his letter. It is requested that you take whatever action is deemed appropriate.

Attachment

cc: Mr. Joseph F. Dolan
Administrative Assistant
Office of Senator Robert F. Kennedy
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

EX-110

REC-40

62-109060-6290

1 MAR 18 1968

EX-PRC

83 MAR 18 1968

6 - ENCLOSURE

memo form 62a dtd 3/26/68 Ltr to AAG Weisl

3/27/68 Xerox/dcm Encls returned to Dept with ltr to AAG Weisl 3/27/68 bkm

Classified

Mr. Edwin L. Weisl, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

March 27, 1968

EX-110 REC-40
Director, FBI 62-109060-6290

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to your letter of March 18, 1968, "ELW:CE:amc," 129-11, with enclosures, relating to Richard E. Sprague and the list of photographers and photographs he has compiled. This same information was previously furnished to this Bureau by Miss Polly Busselle, Office of Senator Robert F. Kennedy.

For your information, this list was reviewed and analyzed by our Dallas Office. It was determined that the majority of still photographs and movie sequences listed by Sprague were previously reviewed, and the results of the reviews were incorporated into reports and furnished to the President's Commission for its consideration. Our Dallas Office also determined that in connection with photographs and movie sequences which were not identified, Sprague gives a very nebulous description and in some instances does not even identify the photographer.

MAILED 12
MAR 27 1968
COMM-FBI

Files of this Bureau contain no previous reference to Richard E. Sprague. However, due to the fact Sprague is a proponent of the theory that more than one person was firing shots when President Kennedy was assassinated, which is the same theory being pursued by critics of the President's Commission, a review of books published by these critics was conducted to determine whether Richard E. Sprague may have collaborated with them.

In Josiah Thompson's book, "Six Seconds in Dallas," he acknowledges a number of people who assisted him. Among those named was one "Richard Sprague," not further identified. In Sylvia Meagher's book, "Accessories After the Fact," which is a severe critique of the Warren Commission, Federal investigative agencies, and the Dallas Police Department, Sylvia Meagher said, "I am grateful to Richard E. Sprague

1 - Dallas (Info)
1 - New York (Info)
KMR:dcs (12)

NOTE: See Rosen to DeLoach Memo dated 3/26/68, captioned "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS, KMR:dcs."

54 APR 16 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. Edwin L. Weisl, Jr.

for making available a list compiled by him of photographs and films which seem to have been overlooked entirely by the Warren Commission and its investigative agencies." In addition, Miss Meagher refers to Mark Lane in many instances and also acknowledges the "invaluable help, support, and friendship" she received from Harold Weisberg, Vincent J. Salandria, Leo Sauvage, Penn Jones, Jr., who have been critical of the President's Commission and its findings.

Since the majority of photographs and movie sequences referred to by Sprague have been reviewed, he is not being contacted by this Bureau and no further action is being taken. The enclosures furnished with your letter of March 18, 1968, are enclosed herewith.

Enclosures (9)

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

REC-D BIZHOb
FBI
MAR 58 1 35 PM 68

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DA Calls Woman Friend of Oswalds

Texan, Gun Linked by Garrison

The district attorney's office today subpenaed Mrs. Ruth Paine, an Irving, Tex., woman who befriended Lee Harvey Oswald and his wife the year President John F. Kennedy was assassinated.

Mrs. Paine was subpenaed to appear before the Orleans Parish grand jury April 18 and 19 in connection with an investigation of the assassination.

The subpena was issued by Criminal District Judge Matthew S. Braniff at the request of Assistant DA James L. Alcock.

THE SUBPENA request alleges, among other things, that Mrs. Paine transported Oswald's rifle, the gun the Warren Commission said was used to kill the president, from New Orleans to Dallas in September of 1963.

President Kennedy was shot to death in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963. DA Jim Garrison says the assassination was plotted in New Orleans by Oswald and others, but he has cast doubt on the commission's conclusion that Oswald was the triggerman.

Except for the gun angle, the subpena request's information about Mrs. Paine is the same as that given in the Warren Report, with which Garrison usually takes violent issue.

The request says Mrs. Paine is a necessary and material witness because of her connections with the Oswalds. It says she first met them in February of 1963 in Dallas and befriended them.

ON APRIL 25 of that year, Marina Oswald lived in Mrs. Paine's home in the Dallas suburb while Oswald came to New Orleans, the document says. It adds that on May 10, Mrs. Paine drove Marina here in her car and stayed three days, returning to Texas May 14.

On Sept. 20, Mrs. Paine again came here and took Marina back to Texas with her on Sept. 23. The exact language of the motion is:

"Also Sept. 20, 1963, Ruth Paine again arrived in New Orleans, and departed with Marina for Texas on Sept. 23, transporting the alleged assassination weapon with them in the car at that time. This rifle was subsequently kept in Ruth Paine's garage."

THE SUBPENA request also says Mrs. Paine helped Oswald get a job at the Texas Book Depository by calling on Supt. Roy Truly on Oct. 14, 1963.

It adds that on Thursday, Nov. 21, the night before the assassination, Oswald stayed overnight at the Paine residence. The next morning he left for work at the book depository, and was later that day arrested and charged with the assassination, the motion says.

ON SATURDAY, the day after the assassination, Oswald called Mrs. Paine from the Dallas jail to ask her to get him a lawyer, the request says.

Like most of the requests for witnesses, the motion grants Mrs. Paine immunity from prosecution while in the state. It gives her address as 1201 Woodleigh st., Irving.

Mrs. Paine can either obey the subpena voluntarily or fight it in the Texas courts.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS,

Date: 3-25-68
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION O PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

6391

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-53)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SHAW DEFENSE OFFERS LETTER

Garrison Wrote Suspect Refused Lie Test

A letter in which District Attorney Jim Garrison allegedly said that Clay L. Shaw refused to take a lie detector test was filed into evidence Friday in Shaw's bid for a change of venue.

Shaw, charged with conspiracy to murder President John F. Kennedy, is seeking to have his trial moved at least 100 miles from New Orleans on the ground that Garrison has created a prejudicial atmosphere among prospective jurors.

Garrison wrote the letter to the Federal Communications Commission in protest of a National Broadcasting Co. program critical of his investigative methods last year.

Defense attorneys told Criminal District Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. that the letter added to unfavorable publicity concerning Shaw.

They also told the judge they had no more witnesses to present in the change of venue hearing. Oral arguments were scheduled for Tuesday.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 34

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, L

Date: 3-24-68
Edition:
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION O PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-291

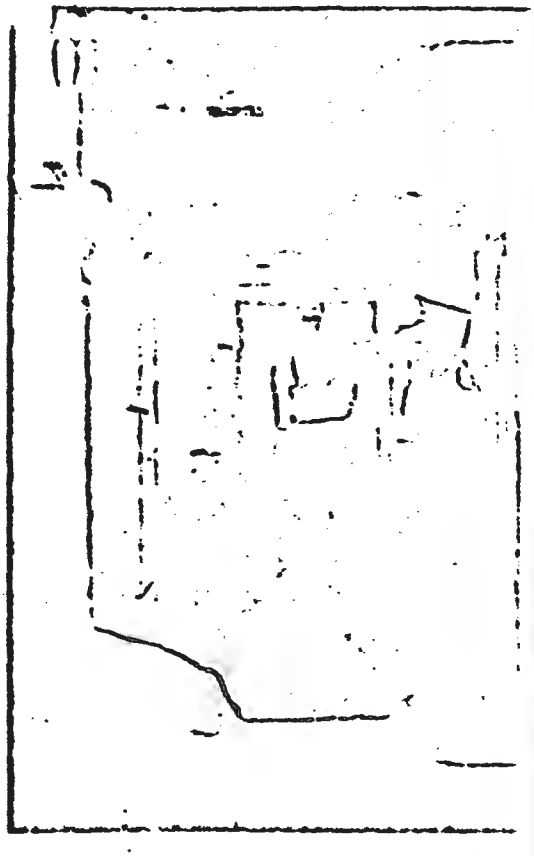
ENCLOSURE

A top medicolegal expert cl

"President Kennedy's auto

By Marshall Houts

The expert is Dr. Milton H. Helpern, who as chief medical examiner of New York City is one of the world's top medical detectives. He himself has either performed or supervised some 60,000 autopsies. The following article gives his eye-opening commentary on the Kennedy autopsy, which remains one of the most tantalizing pieces in the whole jigsaw puzzle of the assassination. The physicians who performed the autopsy, Dr. Helpern believes, weren't qualified for the job and were assigned to it on the false yet widely held assumption that almost any doctor can do an autopsy. Though they did their best under the difficult circumstances, he says, they simply weren't up to shedding light on how many bullets were fired and determining the angle from which those striking the President entered the body. Then, says Dr. Helpern, the Warren Commission failed badly to clarify the medical issues of the President's death and thus cast doubt on its findings.



62-109060
MEDICAL ECONOMICS
3/4/68 6292
NOT RECORDED
1 MAR 28 1968

248

was bungled!"

As chief medical examiner of New York City, Dr. Milton H. Helpern has either performed or supervised approximately 60,000 autopsies. About 10,000 of these have involved bullet wounds. No one else comes close to his vast experience in this aspect of forensic medicine. So it's with good reason that he's often asked for his views on President Kennedy's assassination and the Warren Commission's findings.

"The Warren Commission," Dr. Helpern says, "had an opportunity to settle once and for all a great many confusing doubts about the assassination. Yet because none of its members or its legal staff had any training in forensic medicine, that opportunity fell by the wayside."

But even before the commission came into being, Dr. Helpern feels, another opportunity to eliminate doubts and questions about the tragedy had been fumbled—by three physicians. He refers to those in charge of the autopsy on the President's body.

"I am amazed," Dr. Helpern says, "that the examination and evaluation of the President's wounds could have been handled in the inexpert manner the Warren Commission Report describes. For medical information, the F.B.I. relied on the three doctors who had performed the autopsy. The F.B.I. doesn't have its own experts in forensic medicine. It seldom investigates a murder, since murder usually involves a state jurisdiction only. So bullet wounds aren't the F.B.I.'s long suit."

To appreciate fully the gravity of Dr. Helpern's observations on the medical facets of President Kennedy's death, it's necessary to go back to the historic day of Friday, Nov. 22, 1963. Sometime between 12:30 P.M., when the tragedy struck in Dallas, and the arrival of Air Force One at Andrews Air Force Base just outside of Washington at 5:58 P.M., Mrs. Kennedy decided that the autopsy on her husband's body should be performed at the Naval Medical School in Bethesda, Md. She'd been given two choices: either the Army's Walter Reed Hospital or Bethesda. She selected the Naval Medical School because of the President's World War II service in the Navy.

The fact that the choice was left to Mrs. Kennedy, Dr. Helpern says, shows that "We're still under the delusion that an autopsy is a computerized, mathematical type of procedure, one that *any* doctor is capable of performing, especially if he is a pathologist. If he can run a correct urinalysis this automatically qualifies him as an expert on bullet wounds."

There can be no doubt but that this fallacious assumption was largely responsible for the rash of anti-Warren Commission books in the past three years. Their genesis can be traced directly to what was done and not done in an oper-

More on page 252

Condensed from the book "Where Death Delights: the Story of Dr. Milton Helpern and Forensic Medicine" by Marshall Houts. Reprinted by permission of Coward-McCann, Inc. Copyright © 1967 by Marshall Houts. The author, a former F.B.I. agent, has written nine other books on legal matters, including an eight-volume work on trauma.

...“President Ke. ledy's autopsy was bungled.

Medicine's untapped gold mine

The accompanying article by Marshall Houts presents the view of Dr. Milton H. Helpern, chief medical examiner of New York City, that if the autopay on President Kennedy had been performed by experts, much light might have been shed on the assassination. The fact that the autopsy was bungled, says Dr. Helpern, is but one outstanding example of what can stem from our national neglect of forensic medicine—a specialty in which the ability to perform and interpret an autopsy is of major importance. Most medical schools in the U.S. ignore forensic medicine; only a small fraction of their graduates ever get sufficient exposure to the subject to know even what it covers.

“In communities all over the United States, unqualified doctors are called on to determine whether a bullet wound is a wound of entrance or a wound of exit; whether bruises about a deceased's neck are consistent or inconsistent with some police officer's theory of manual strangulation; whether a burned body was dead or alive at the time of the fire; whether a newborn infant found in a garbage can ever breathed or was stillborn; whether a body found submerged in water drowned or was dead before it was thrown into the water; whether cuts and other marks on a body are consistent or inconsistent with a theory of suicide; whether death from a heart attack occurred before an automobile accident and caused the accident, or whether the accident occurred first and caused the heart attack; whether a stockbroker's anxieties over a falling stock market caused his death so that his widow and children are entitled to payment under workmen's compensation laws; whether a workman's heart attack was caused by carbon monoxide fumes produced by a motor in the room where he worked; or whether any one of a hundred other things took place in this whole great area of death that may control the happiness, liberty, peace, and financial security of the living who are left to deal with the trauma of death.”

Not only is medical education neglecting forensic medicine, says Dr. Helpern, but medical research also largely ignores it. “I don't know of a single, solitary, *major* research project under way in the field of forensic medicine. There isn't any money available to research death. I have no quarrel with the billions being spent to explore space and send people to the moon and Mars. I do think we're missing a bet here on earth that's a little closer to home, even though considerably less glamorous.

“Take the problem of determining the exact time of death. We haven't made any progress on that since I first got into this business. The body has the answer for us, just waiting to be discovered. But who has the time or the... it? No one.

“I want to see some well-financed, well-financed research... ects in every facet of this... of death. With proper rese... could, for example, devise... ods of determining the ... mate age of a clot in a c... artery. We could then det... whether an accident came f... caused the clot, or whether t... came first and caused the a... Hundreds of millions of do... insurance claims every yea... on this one simple ques... at present we are operating... by medical guess.

“There are dozens and... of other facets of the sub... death that must be researc... our office alone, we now h... tailed records on almost 1,6... deaths. We don't have the ... nel or money to make ... statistical arrangement of... records for research pu... They are just filed away by... A great many medical disc... in the past have been ma... through the proper use of s... statistics. For all anyone k... the answer to cancer or h... case or a dozen other ... problems may be lying in... our filing system in the ... examiner's office in New Y... we put all this dormant in... tion on tapes and into com... there's no way of even gu... what discoveries might be ...

ating room at the Naval Medical School in the evening hours the day of the assassination.

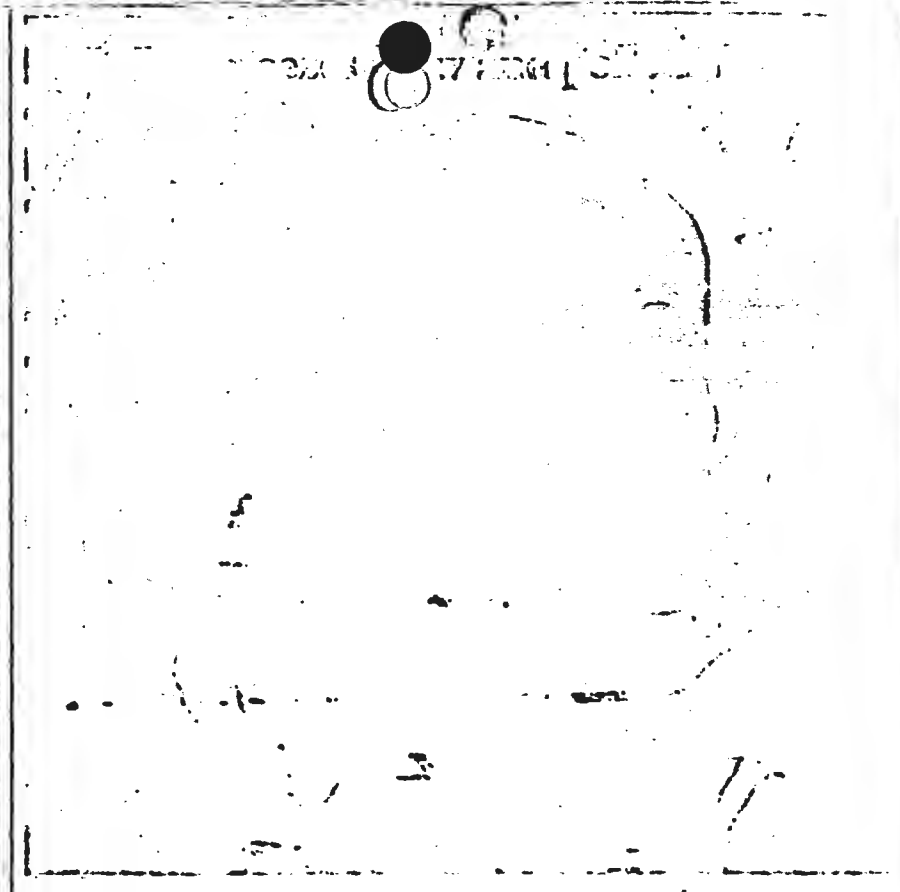
The burden of performing the autopsy on the President's body fell on Comdr. James Joseph Humes of the Navy, a board-certified pathologist who described his qualifications in subsequent testimony before the Warren Commission: "I received my post-graduate training in pathology in various naval hospitals and at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology at Walter Reed in Washington, D.C. My current title is Director of Laboratories of the Naval Medical School. . . . I am charged with the over-all supervision of all laboratory operations in the Naval Medical Center, two broad areas: in the field of anatomic pathology, which comprises examining surgical specimens and post-mortem examinations, and in the rather large field of clinical pathology, which takes in examination of the blood and various body fluids.

"My type of practice has been more extensive in the field of natural disease than violence. However, on several occasions in various places where I have been employed, I have had to deal with violent death, accidents, suicide, and so forth. Also I have completed a course of forensic pathology as part of my training. . . .

"My first assistant [at the autopsy] was Comdr. J. Thornton Boswell, whose position is Chief of Pathology at the Naval Medical School. My other assistant was Lieut. Col. Pierre Finck, who is in the Wound Ballistics Section of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology."

Commander Humes and Comman-

More on page 257



Your allergic patient should receive hours of relief from one week of injections.*

From early spring till killing frost, wind-borne pollens fill the air to make life miserable for persons with seasonal allergies.

Now, with just six to eight daily injections of Allergen, a majority of these patients can get fast relief that often lasts for the entire pollen season.

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Precautions: Inject [illegible] only. Subcutaneous injection may be followed by local formation of [illegible] reaction which could lead to [illegible] necrosis. Contains 35% ethyl alcohol; avoid injection into or close to a [illegible].

Contraindications: None Known.

Safety: Safety has not been demonstrated. Additional injections can be given weeks or months after the [illegible] course if symptoms recur or new allergens enter the picture.

Average Dose: One mL daily for 6 to 8 days by deep intramuscular injection into a large muscle. For [illegible] or two additional doses at 7 to 10 day intervals may be required. For pollinosis, treatment should [illegible] offending pollen appear or symptoms develop. For children the dose may be reduced to 0.75 mL or [illegible]. Patients should be exposed to reasonable amounts of the offending allergen during the course of [illegible] accidental 5- to 10-cc. dose is recommended to prevent [illegible] into subcutaneous tissues and resultant [illegible] pressure should be maintained for a short time to prevent bleeding, do not massage the injection site, [illegible] leaks back onto the skin, wipe off with an alcohol sponge.

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der Boswell were hospital pathologists, not forensic pathologists. The distinction is important. The hospital pathologist performs his autopsies on cases where death occurs in a hospital usually as a result of some natural disease process. The cause of death is *presumed* in the great majority of cases because the patient has been under medical treatment. The autopsy is performed to confirm the diagnosis or for research or other academic purposes.

The forensic or medicolegal autopsy has an entirely different setting. The death is usually not attended by a physician. The exact cause of death is crucial because of the legal implications. There may or may not be a suggestive or presumptive lead to guide the autopsy surgeon. If there is a lead, it's frequently misleading. The hospital pathologist is as much out of his field when he attempts a medicolegal autopsy as would be the chest surgeon who attempted a delicate brain operation.

Colonel Finck stated his professional qualifications this way to the Warren Commission: "I had four years of training in pathology after my internship, including two years of pathology at the University Institute of Pathology in Geneva, Switzerland, and two years at the University of Tennessee. . . . From 1955 to 1958 I performed approximately 200 autopsies, many of them pertaining to trauma including missile wounds, [while] pathologist of the United States Army Hospital in Frankfurt, Germany. . . .

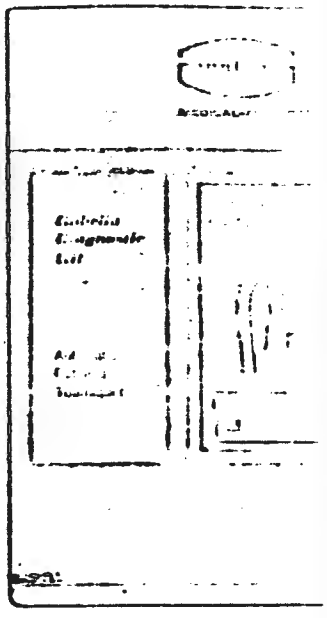
"For the past three years I was chief of the Wound Ballistics Pathology branch of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. In that capacity I reviewed personally all the cases forwarded to us by the Armed Forces and some civilian cases from the United States and our forces overseas . . . approximately 400 cases. . . . I was certified in pathology anatomy by the American Board of Pathology in 1956 and by the same American Board of Pathology in the field of forensic pathology in 1961."

Of the 200 autopsies he performed in Frankfurt, Germany, Colonel Finck did not give the number that involved bullet wounds in the body. He used the vague term "many." As to the 400 cases during his tenure at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, he says, "I reviewed [them] personally." Colonel Finck's 400 "reviewed" cases clearly were not cases in which he presided at the autopsy table and attempted a personal determination as to whether a bullet wound in the body was a wound of entrance or a wound of exit. His duties at the Institute were administrative and supervisory. They did *not* include the performance of autopsies.

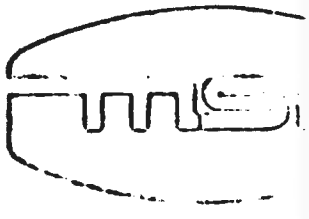
These were the three men charged with the responsibility of evaluating President Kennedy's gunshot wounds. They were all officers and gentlemen and accomplished in their respective fields of general pathology. Regrettably, their field was not bullet wounds. This autopsy was forced on them by circumstances over which they had no control. They dared not refuse it.

The natural discomfort of the three autopsy surgeons working in an unfamiliar area—personally evalu-

More on page 260



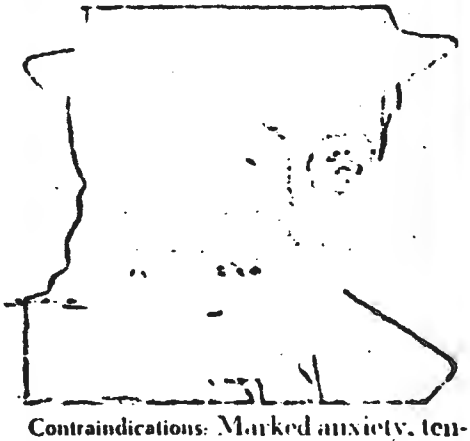
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...“President K[illegible]dy’s autopsy was bungle

ating bullet wounds at the autopsy table—was intensified by a goldfish-bowl atmosphere. The arena was jammed with F.B.I. and Secret Service agents and various other persons.

Later, Commander Humes described four wounds in the President’s body—two wounds of entry and two wounds of exit. One of the head wounds was located 2.5 centimeters to the right and slightly above the external occipital protuberance. It measured 6 by 15 millimeters.

The second head wound was massive, measuring approximately 13 centimeters in its greatest diameter. It was difficult to measure accurately because multiple crisscross fractures of the skull radiated from the large defect. It involved the right and frontal portion of the skull, which had been exploded off by the force of the bullet. During the autopsy, Federal agents brought the surgeons three pieces of bone recovered from Elm Street in Dallas and from the Presidential automobile. When put together, these fragments accounted for approximately three-quarters of the missing portion of the skull.

There was another wound near the base of the back of the President’s neck, slightly to the right of his spine. It was described as being approximately 14 centimeters from the tip of the acromion and the same distance below the tip of the right mastoid process. This wound measured 7 by 4 millimeters. It had clean edges and was sharply delineated.

The fourth wound was just below the Adam’s apple. Commander Humes described it this way: “There was a recent surgical defect in the low anterior neck, which measured some 7 or 5 centimeters in [illegible] or let’s say a recent wound ... ent in this area. This went through the skin, through the cutaneous tissues, and into the ... Or rather into the trachea. President. . . . I had the impression from seeing the wound that it represented a surgical tracheotomy wound.”

It was only on the morning ing the autopsy, when the [illegible] body was already resting in the House, that Commander Humes a telephone conversation with Malcolm O. Perry in Dallas, that the “surgical” throat wound actually a bullet wound enlarged by the tracheostomy Dr. Perry performed.

“The autopsy began well Commander Humes described testimony to the Warren Com “The President’s body was re 25 minutes before 8, and topsy began at approximately p.m. on that evening. . . . Be before the post-mortem exam was begun, anterior, posterior lateral X-rays of the head and torso were made, identification photographs of the full face late President, and a photo showing the massive head with the large defect that was ated with it. To my recollection of these were made before the proceedings began. Several other proximately 15 to 20 in number made in total before we limited proceedings.”

The taking of X-rays was a ing beginning. This should be any bullet wound case. The ings of bullets inside the human

both before and after death are often so bizarre that the only practical way to locate them is through the use of diagnostic X-rays.

The next routine step in any competent medicolegal autopsy involving bullet wounds, after the external examination and the X-rays, is to probe the track of the bullet. A stainless steel rod of small diameter is gently inserted and carefully guided through the wound track. This permits an exact determination of the course of the bullet through the body, its point and angle of entrance, and its point and angle of exit.

Commander Humes made a fumbling effort to probe with his finger the neck wound track that had an entrance perforation of no greater than one-quarter of an inch in diameter. While it is readily understood that not all bullet wounds can be probed, particularly those that strike bone, the wound tracks of bullets that course directly through the body and strike only soft tissue can usually be probed by an experienced forensic pathologist.

There are complicating factors that confuse the novice. "At times," says Dr. Helpern, "the body seems to defy physical laws as it responds to a bullet projected from a gun. Of course, there's a physical explanation for the bizarre paths that some bullets take, but people who haven't had any substantial experience with bullet wounds can be completely misled. If the bullet encounters only soft tissues, it will follow a relatively straight

More on page 264

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line. But if it strikes bone, it's hard to predict just where it will go."

He illustrates his premise by pointing out that probably no more than half the people who attempt suicide by shooting themselves in the head are successful. The bullet strikes the breastbone and is deflected so that it continues around the rib cage, between the bone and the skin. It may come out at the back of the body after causing nothing more than superficial injury; or it may lodge just under the skin, between the skin and the backbone.

Next to bone, the skin offers the greatest resistance to the penetration of a bullet. There are thousands of reported cases in which a bullet passed all the way through the body, only to come to rest just under the skin on the side opposite the point where it entered. The bullet had spent so much of its force that it could not exit through the thin but tough barrier of the skin.

"In about 20 per cent of bullet wounds in the head," Dr. Helpern continues, "the bullet enters and passes through the cranial cavity, then ricochets off the inner table of the skull in a completely different direction. It may carom around inside the skull like a billiard ball bouncing against the cushions of a billiard table."

Even allowing for the vagaries of individual bullet wounds, it has been possible to formulate some general principles that permit the experienced forensic pathologist to be reasonably accurate in his calculations. Regardless of the number or position of the bullet wounds in a given case, the first step is to determine whether each is a wound of entrance or a wound of exit.

When a bullet strikes the skin, it first produces a simple indentation because the skin is both tough and elastic and the tissues underneath aren't rigid and resistant. This stretches the skin immediately under the nose of the bullet. The bullet, which is rotating as well as moving forward, is definitely slowed up at the point of first contact, but it then more or less bores its way through the skin and the tissues underneath and courses on into the body. The skin is stretched by the bullet at the point of entry, then returns to its former condition. Thus the size of the wound of entrance appears smaller than the diameter of the bullet that made it. Usually there is only a small amount of bleeding from wounds of entrance, since tissue destruction at this point isn't great. However, this applies only to wounds from bullets fired at distances in excess of 15 to 18 inches.

Wounds of exit are usually larger than the bullet, since the bullet tends to pack tissues in front of it. These wounds are ragged, torn, and sometimes have shreds of fat or other internal tissues extruding out of them. So wounds of exit may bleed far more extensively than wounds of entrance. However, this is not invariably the case.

"The medical examiner," Dr. Helpern says, "must be on guard for the bizarre, the one-in-a-million case. Such a case is no job for the beginner or the man whose knowledge is limited to what he's learned from a few lectures and textbooks."

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the exact location of the exit wound made by the bullet. (They did this, of course, only after they'd learned following the autopsy that the throat wound wasn't purely surgical.)

The autopsy on the President's body continued until 11 P.M. Then the body was released to those who would prepare it for burial and take it to the White House, where it arrived at 4 o'clock Saturday morning, Nov. 23.

The weeks following the President's death flowed into months as the F.B.I. and Secret Service painstakingly assembled the evidence, item by item, for formal presentation to the Warren Commission. The world waited expectantly for clarification of the bullet wounds.

An aura of confusion clouded the picture—due primarily to statements made by some of the doctors at Parkland Memorial Hospital in Dallas at a press conference a short time after the Presidential party left for the return trip to Washington. These doctors, who had worked skillfully at the impossible task of restoring life to the dead President, had observed the wound in the President's throat. Dr. Perry, the Dallas surgeon, described it as approximately 5 millimeters in diameter. It was exuding blood, which partially hid edges that were "neither clear-cut, that is, punched out, nor very ragged."

At no time during the interval that the President's body was in Parkland Memorial Hospital did any of the doctors turn it so that the back portion of the body could be viewed or examined. They therefore interpreted the wound in the front part of the neck as being a wound of entrance.

No legitimate criticism can be directed against the doctors in Dallas. They performed their futile tasks creditably. None of them had any great experience with bullet wounds, and they couldn't be expected to make a definitive interpretation of whether the neck wound was a wound of entrance or a wound of exit.

But this, says Dr. Helpern, should have been determined at the autopsy. "The major problem in any gunshot case, of course, is to determine which is the wound of entry, and the wound of exit. This is basic. All the critics of the Warren Commission Report would be left dangling in mid-air unless they could suggest that the hole in the front of the President's throat was a wound of entrance. Deprive them of this opportunity for speculation and you pull the rug right out from under them. Give it to them—and they now have it—and they can bring in all kinds of unreliable eyewitness reports of shots coming from the bridge across the underpass or from behind the screen of trees in Dealey Plaza, and puffs of blue smoke that remained suspended in the air. Smoke from gunshots, by the way, just doesn't behave like that!"

Specifically, how could a positive determination have been made at the autopsy that the throat wound was a wound of exit or a wound of entrance? Wasn't the throat wound gone at the time of the autopsy? In one place, the Warren Commission Report states: "At that time they [the autopsy surgeons] did not know that there had been a bullet hole in the front of the President's neck when he arrived at Parkland Hospital [in Dallas] because the tracheostomy in-

cision had completely eliminated that evidence." At another point the report says: ". . . since the exit wound was obliterated by the tracheotomy."

Says Dr. Helpern: "The staff members who wrote that portion of the report simply did not know enough to seek medical guidance. Here's what the autopsy protocol says about this throat wound: 'It was extended as a tracheostomy incision, and thus its character is distorted at the time of autopsy.' The key word here is *extended*. That bullet wound was not 'eliminated' or 'obliterated' at all. What Dr. Perry did at Dallas was to take his scalpel and cut a clean slit away from the wound. He didn't excise it, or cut away any huge amount of tissue, as the report writer would have you believe."

What about the statement that the character of the throat wound had been "distorted"? "Certainly," says Dr. Helpern, "its character was distorted in the sense that the original wound was extended but this throat wound could still have been evaluated. Its edges should have been carefully put back together and restored to their original relationships as nearly as possible. It should have then been studied and finally photographed. By comparing this throat wound with the wound in the back of the neck, there should have been no room for doubt as to which wound was of entry and which of exit. This would automatically establish the course of the bullet, whether from front to back, or back to front."

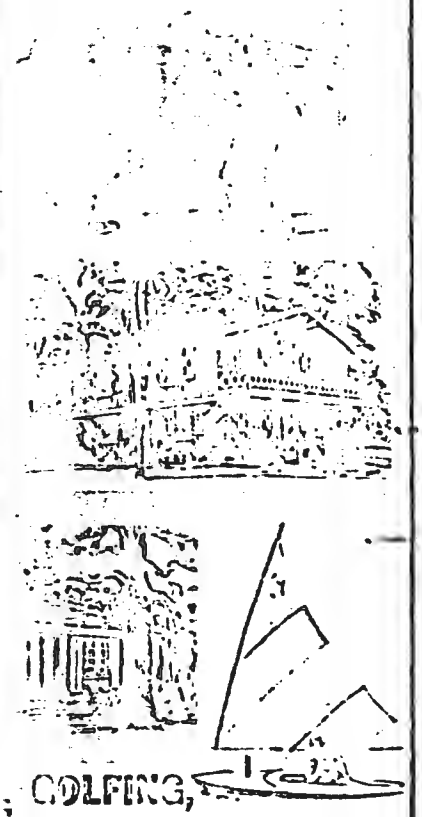
Why wasn't this the procedure followed?

"I can only speculate. In the first place, it was the autopsy doctors' lack of experience. Secondly, at the time they finished their autopsy and closed the body so that it could be prepared for burial, they still labored under the illusion that the bullet had entered the back of the neck, had somehow been stopped in its path, and had then fallen out. So they believed that the hole in the back of the neck was *both* a wound of entrance and a wound of exit. They thought the throat wound was nothing more than a surgical wound, so they felt there was no need to pay it any special attention."

Why did the Warren Commission as distinguished from the autopsy surgeons, fail to clarify the medical issues of the President's death?

"It failed," Dr. Helpern says, "because it did not have sufficient knowledge in the field of forensic medicine even to appreciate the need to call in an expert with experience in bullet wounds. This lack is evident in the official report itself. For example, it includes all sorts of meaningless pictures of Marina Oswald, Oswald's mother, Oswald as a young boy, Jack Ruby's employes or girl friends in varying states of attire, and the X-rays of Governor Connally's body. But the X-rays of President Kennedy's body weren't considered significant enough to the investigation to be filed as exhibits to the report. The same holds true of the black and white and the color pictures of the bullet wounds. These were never seen by the commission members, its staff, or even the autopsy surgeons before the report was finalized. The commission said that it would have to 'press' for the X-rays and photographs

More on page 2



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because these would merely 'corroborate' the findings of the doctors who had conducted the autopsy and that considerations of 'good taste' precluded their publication."

But what about the *drawings* of the President's wounds published in the Warren report? Commander Humes had this to say to the commission: "When appraised of the necessity of our appearance before this commission, we did not know whether the photographs we had made would be available to the commission. So to assist in making our testimony more understandable, we decided to have schematic drawings made of the situation as we saw it. These drawings were made under my supervision and that of Dr. Boswell by Mr. Rydberg. He is a hospital corpsman, second class, and a medical illustrator in our command at Naval Medical School. . . . We had made certain physical m[illegible] of the wounds and of the[illegible] on the body, and we prepa[illegible] and supervised directly [illegible] in making these drawings[illegible] state these drawings are in[illegible]matic. The artist had be[illegible] period of some two days t[illegible] these. He had no photogra[illegible] which to work and had to de[illegible] our verbal description o[illegible] had observed."

At this point Arlen Sp[illegible] commission's assistant co[illegible] quired: "Would it be help[illegible] artist, in redefining the di[illegible] that should become nec[illegible] have available to him e[illegible] photographs or the X-ray[illegible] President?"

"If it were necessary to m[illegible] absolutely true to scale," Co[illegible] Humes replied. "I think it w[illegible] virtually impossible for hi[illegible] this without the photograp[illegible] is most difficult to transmit n[illegible] cal measurements by word[illegible] situation as it was seen to t[illegible] eye. . . . I cannot transmit c[illegible] to the illustrator where [the[illegible] were situated."

Most medical illustration[illegible] ticles and textbooks that [illegible] anatomy are schematic or [illegible] matic in nature. In medicole[illegible] tions, however, where the[illegible] in accuracy as to the path o[illegible] is the goal, the better pra[illegible] certainly to work from the[illegible] graphs themselves rather tha[illegible] schematic medical illustrati[illegible] pared from a secondhand, [illegible] description that is related to [illegible] ist orally. In the case of th[illegible] sination the security regulat[illegible]

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posed were so stringent that the real investigative purpose of taking the photographs and the X-rays was completely obscured.

What might the X-rays show to an experienced observer that could have been completely overlooked by the nonexpert?

"My first interest," says Dr. Helpern, "would be to see whether there could be another bullet or fragment of bullet in the body that has not been accounted for. The commission concluded that the evidence indicated that three shots altogether were fired. Only one relatively intact bullet and the fragments of a second bullet were found. This leaves a missing third bullet. I definitely do not agree with the commission's conclusion that only two bullets caused all the wounds suffered by both President Kennedy and Governor Connally. . . .

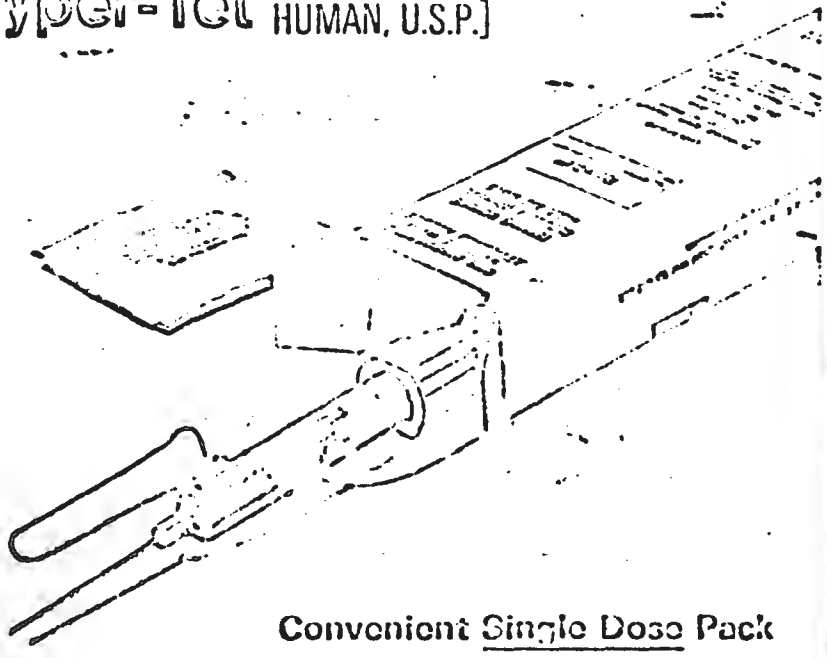
"Since the X-rays of the President's body were not filed as exhibits, we must rely entirely upon the observations of the Navy doctors that they skillfully eliminated the possibility that a third bullet, or a fragment of some bullet, did not enter the body and somehow meander down to come to rest in some illogical, remote spot. Apparently the doctors did not feel confident enough to rely on the X-rays during the autopsy when they tried to go probing for the bullet that was found on the stretcher in Parkland Hospital.

"I would also look for trace flecks of metal that might indicate another head wound. This possibility is extremely remote; but it still exists. Quite often, wounds of entrance in the head are completely overlooked

More on page 282

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What about the black an
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Where else can the Warren
mission be faulted for what
failed to do?

"Their failure to call in so
who knew something about
wounds led them into the fia
of buying Assistant Counsel
Specter's theory that the same
that passed through the Presi
neck was the bullet that
wounded Governor Connally,

in his wrist, and finally going on to slash his thigh. Now, this bizarre path is perfectly possible. When you are working with bullet wounds, you must begin with the premise that *anything* is possible; but Mr. Specter and the commission overlooked two important things.

"In the first place, the original, pristine weight of this bullet before it was fired was approximately 160-161 grains. The weight of the bullet recovered on the stretcher in Parkland Hospital (Commission Exhibit 399) was reported by the commission as 158.6 grains. This bullet wasn't distorted in any way. I cannot accept the premise that it thrashed around in all that bony tissue and lost only 1.4 to 2.4 grains of its original weight. I cannot believe either that this bullet is going to emerge miraculously unscathed, without any deformity, and with its lands and grooves intact.

"Secondly, Mr. Specter and the commission have asked too much from this bullet. The energy of the bullet is sometimes so spent that it can't quite get out through the final layer of skin, and it comes to rest just beneath the outside layer of skin. If it does get through the skin, it may not have enough energy to penetrate even an undershirt or a light cotton blouse. It has exhausted itself and just more or less plops to a stop.

"This single-bullet theory requires us to believe that this bullet went through seven layers of skin. It passed through the back of the President's neck, then out through his throat; it entered the Governor's back and out through his chest; it next entered the skin on the back of his wrist; it came out through the layer of skin on the inside of his wrist; and it apparently penetrated the layer of skin on his left thigh. In addition to these seven layers of tough human skin, this bullet supposedly passed through other layers of soft tissue; and then these shattered bones!

"I just can't believe that this bullet had the force to do what Mr. Specter and the commission have demanded of it; and I don't think they have really stopped to think out carefully what they have asked of this bullet for the simple reason that they still do not understand the resistant nature of human skin to bullets."

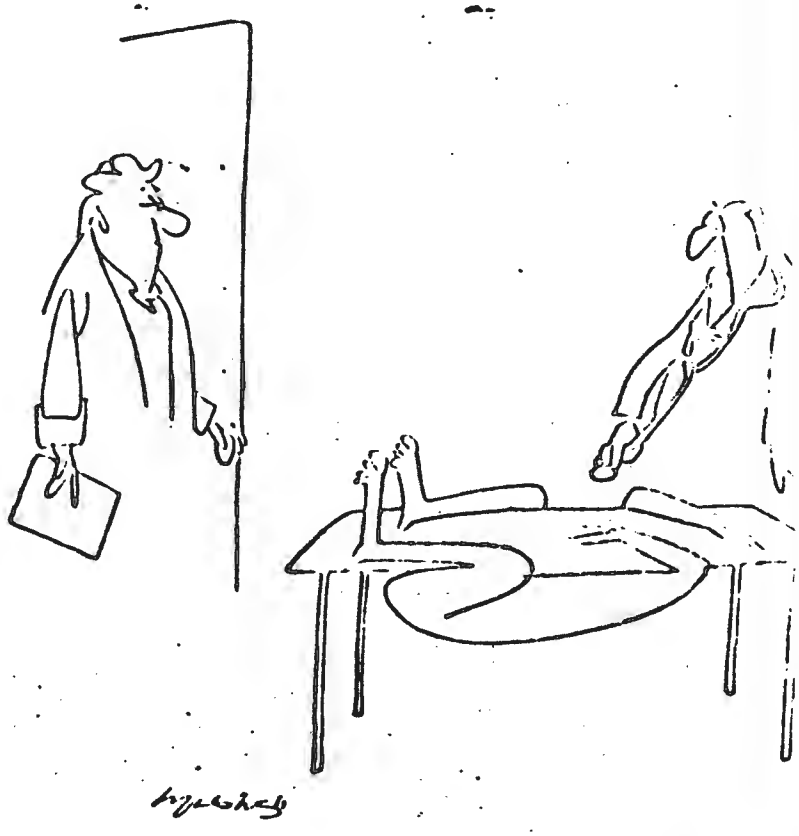
Do these conclusions shed a light on the order of the shots?

"In my opinion, this best preserved bullet that was found at the hospital was the first bullet that was fired. It passed through the president's neck, exited from the throat wound, and was stopped by hitting, or just plopped out of it, into his clothing. I've seen hundreds of such cases."

What about the commission conclusion that this bullet was found on Governor Connally's stretcher at Parkland Hospital?

"It's based on tortured evidence or inconclusive evidence, to say the least.

More on page



"All I said was we have to cystoscope you again."

Vibramycin
(doxycycline monohydrate)
Monohydrate
for Oral Suspension

Contraindicated: In individuals who have shown hypersensitivity to doxycycline.
Warnings: If renal impairment exists, even usual doses may lead to excessive accumulation of the drug and possible hepatic toxicity. For such patients, lower than usual doses are indicated and, if treatment is prolonged, Vibramycin serum level determinations may be advisable.
Vibramycin, like other tetracyclines, may cause a stable calcium complex in any bone forming tissue. A decrease in rate of bone growth has been observed in premature infants given oral doses of tetracyclines. This has not been observed in clinical studies to date and there is no evidence to the contrary. However, it should be demonstrated that the use of Vibramycin during tooth development (last trimester of pregnancy, neonatal period, and early childhood) may cause discoloration of the teeth (yellow-gray-brown unit). This effect may occur mostly during long-term use, but also may occur with short-treatment courses.
Increased intracranial pressure with bulging fontanelles has been observed in infants receiving tetracyclines. This effect has disappeared rapidly on cessation of therapy with no sequelae.
In certain hypersensitive individuals treated with Vibramycin, exposure to direct sunlight may precipitate a photodynamic reaction. In individuals with a history of photoallergic reactions to tetracyclines, exposure to direct sunlight should be avoided and treatment should be discontinued at first evidence of skin discomfort.
Precautions: As with any antibiotic, overgrowth of nonsusceptible organisms may occasionally occur. Constant observation of the patient is essential. If such superinfections are encountered, Vibramycin should be discontinued and replaced by appropriate therapy.
When treating gonorrhea in which lesions of primary or secondary syphilis are suspected, proper diagnostic procedures, including dark-field examinations, should be utilized. In all cases in which concomitant syphilis is suspected, monthly serological tests should be made for at least four months.
Therapy should be continued beyond the time that symptoms and fever have subsided.
When used in streptococcal infections, therapy should be continued for 10 days to prevent the development of rheumatic fever or glomerulonephritis.
Simultaneous administration of aluminum hydroxide gel given with Vibramycin has been shown to decrease absorption.
Adverse Reactions: Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, vaginitis, and dermatitis, as well as reactions of an allergic nature, may occur but are rare. Glossitis, stomatitis, proctitis, anycholysis and discoloration of the nails may rarely occur during tetracycline therapy, as with other antibiotics. If adverse reactions, individual idiosyncrasy or allergy occur, discontinue medication.
As with other tetracyclines, elevation of SGOT or SGPT values, anemia, neutropenia, eosinophilia or elevated BUN have been reported, the significance of which is not known at this time.
Animal Pharmacology: As with other tetracyclines, at doses greater than those recommended for human use, Vibramycin produces discoloration of animal thyroid glands. Careful monitoring of animals and humans has disclosed no abnormalities of thyroid function studies. Also as with other tetracyclines, at relatively high oral doses, evidence of hepatotoxicity has been noted in dogs and signs of gastrointestinal intolerance have been seen in both dogs and monkeys.
Supply: Vibramycin Hyclate (doxycycline hyclate) is available in capsules containing doxycycline hyclate equivalent to 50 mg. of doxycycline, bottles of 50.
Vibramycin Monohydrate (doxycycline monohydrate) is available as a dry powder for oral suspension containing when reconstituted doxycycline monohydrate equivalent to 25 mg. of doxycycline per 5 cc. (each teaspoonful), with a pleasant-tasting raspberry flavor. 2 oz. bottles.
More detailed professional information available on request

Pfizer
LABORATORIES DIVISION
New York, N Y 10017

least. No one will ever know for sure which stretcher this bullet came from. In my opinion, the probabilities are that it fell out of the President's clothing while the doctors were administering to him in the hospital. For the sake of argument, however, let's assume that it was found on the Governor's stretcher. This still does not rule out the premise that it was the first bullet that passed through the President's neck. That spent bullet could just as easily have taken an erratic jump out of the President's clothing and lodged in Governor Connally's clothing. These things happen with bullets."

Do you agree with Governor Connally that he was struck by the *second* bullet?

"Yes, I definitely do. His testimony is most persuasive. In my opinion, the second bullet that wounded Governor Connally is the bullet that is missing."

Shouldn't this bullet have been found during the careful search of the limousine in which the two were riding?

"Not necessarily. It is not to at all for spent bullets that passed through a human body lost. If I had to venture a guess what happened to the bullet wounded Governor Connally would suggest that it fell out of plants leg while he was being removed from the car and placed on stretcher—or it could just as w have fallen out at any stage of the hospital experience."

And the third bullet?

"The third bullet quite obviously is the one that caused the President massive head wound and his death. Also, either a fragment from this bullet, or a piece of skull, caused the cracking of the windshield and the dent in the windshield chrome on the interior of the limousine, provided these marks on the car were not already present at the time the shooting began."

Is there anything in the over-all pic-

Uncle Sam, fall guy

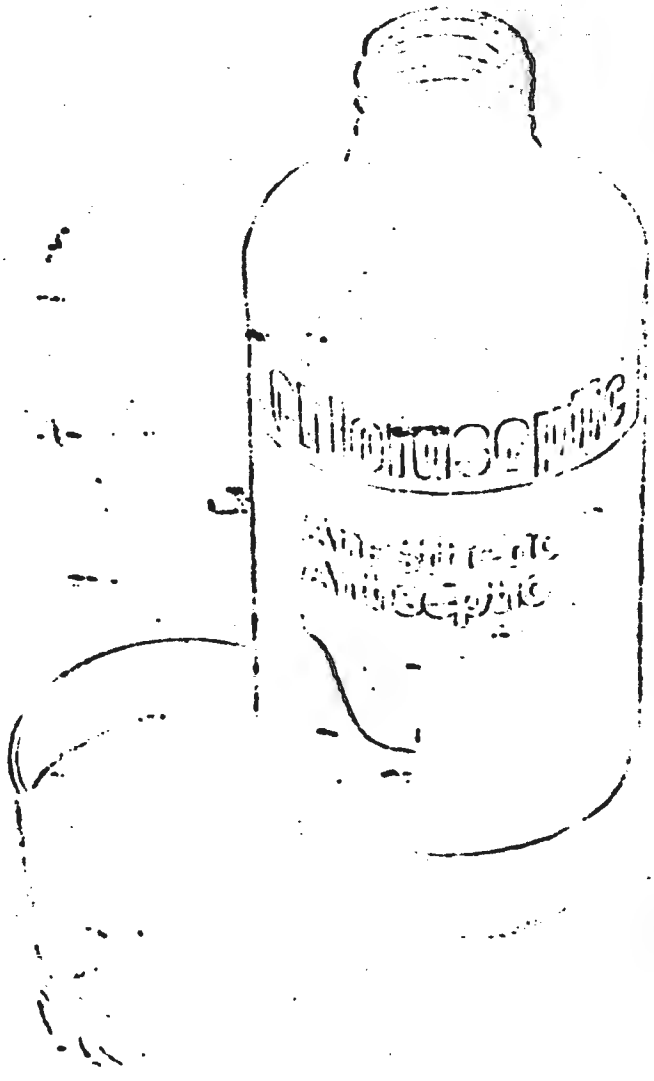
Recently I received for my approval a California Medicare prescription that made me blink. It read: "For an Ambulance Service House Call. From: Floor. To: Back to bed." Apparently, the patient had fallen out of bed and her husband had called a private ambulance. When it came, the driver and the orderly lifted the patient back into bed. For this extensive service, Uncle Sam was to be billed $26—the local minimum for an ambulance service call. I figured the cost per mile of such transportation, based on a floor-to-bed distance of 3 feet, at $45,756. Approval withheld.
—*Robert L. Cole*, M.D.

ture that can be considered to cast serious doubt on the principal conclusions that were reached by the Warren Commission?

"I haven't seen the pictures and the X-rays of the President, but on the basis of the evidence that has been made public, the commission reached the correct opinion that all three bullets were fired by one rifleman from the sixth-floor window of the Texas School Book Depository Building. But the unfortunate autopsy and other procedures have opened the door and invited in the doubt and suspicion that have enveloped their work."

Is there anything specifically that Dr. Helpern would like to see done at this point?

"It may well be too late to do anything, since the primary evidence is gone. There is a possibility, however, that the X-rays and photographs of the President's wounds might contain some clarifying information. I would certainly feel more comfortable about the commission's findings if a group of experienced men, who have had a great deal of practical work in bullet wound cases, could take a look at these X-rays and pictures. I have in mind men like Dr. LeMoyne Snyder, author of 'Homicide Investigation,' Dr. Russell Fisher, the chief medical examiner for the State of Maryland, Dr. Frank Cleveland in Cincinnati, and Dr. Richard Myers in Los Angeles. These men are all members of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences. [Giving such men a chance to examine] these pictures and X-rays, *might*, and I emphasize *might*, settle the questions raised by the critics once and for all." END



Most g… and than therapeutic c…

Not Chloraseptic. Chloraseptic contains a non-"c…" anesthetic for temporary relief of sore throat pain—vir… contact. Your patient feels better from the moment of first u… therapy has time to take effect.

And for patients who find it difficult to gargle, Chlor… with a sprayer that puts the anesthetic where the pain is.

So next time a patient complains of sore throat pain, recom… Chloraseptic. It makes just as much noise as an ordinary gargle … relieves the pain.

Chloraseptic
relieves the pain without a …

Available as Chloraseptic® Liquid (… sprayer) … Also available as Chloraseptic® lozenges (…

EATON LABORATORIES/Division of the Norwich Pharmacal Company, Norwich, …

GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 3/26/68

FROM : SAC, WFO

SUBJECT: DAVID W. DARRIN
MISC - INFO CONCERNING
IS - [redacted]

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies of LHM dated and captioned as above. One copy of LHM is being disseminated to Secret Service.

The confidential source referred to in LHM is [redacted] Main Post Office, WDC.

No further investigation is planned by WFO.

7 ENCLOSURE

(2) - Bureau (6 Encs)
1 - WFO

HDP:teb
(3)

EXP 66

AGENCY [illegible]
REQ [illegible]
DATE FORM: 3/27/68
ITEM FORM: 6-1 Memo
BY [illegible]

REC 3

6293

1 MAR 27 1968

SOVIET SECTION

54 APR 2 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

March 26, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

DAVID W. DARRIN

On March 22, 1968, Mr. John Ford, Manager, Tri-Color, Inc., duplicators, 514 10th Street, NW, advised that captioned individual presented a notarized one-page document and requested that one thousand copies be made on an instant duplicating machine.

Mr. Ford glanced at the document and noted that the first paragraph indicated that David W. Darrin was accusing President Johnson of murdering President Kennedy. Mr. Ford became incensed and refused to accept the document for reproduction. Darrin, whom Ford described as about eighty years of age, thereafter departed the premises.

Darrin has done business with Tri-Color, Incorporated, in the past and material has been mailed to Darrin in care of Post Office Box 2732, Washington, D. C. In conversation with Darrin, Mr. Ford has learned in the past that Darrin is the recipient of checks from his sister and that Darrin in the past has lived in the Northeast Section of Washington, D. C.

Mr. Ford described David W. Darrin as follows:

Race:	White
Age:	Approximately 80
Height:	6 feet
Build:	Slim
Hair:	Bald, except for fringe around sides
Teeth:	Approximately two remaining
General Appearance:	Filthy

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 16 1973

6293

ENCLOSURE

RE: DAVID W. DARRIN

On March 25, 1968, a confidential source advised that Post Office Box 2732, Washington, D. C., has been rented since January 22, 1964, to David W. Darrin, 308 E Street, NE, Washington, D. C. On the application for the Post Office Box, Darrin listed his occupation as "publishing".

No identifiable information could be located in the indices of the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning David W. Darrin.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
MAR 27 1968

TELETYPE

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

WC

FBI WASH DC

FBI JACKSVLE

9:49 PM EST URGENT 3/27/68 JLC

TO DIRECTOR, DALLAS, NEW ORLEANS AND MEMPHIS

FROM JACKSONVILLE (89-10) 1P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.

RE MEMPHIS TELETYPE MARCH TWENTYSEVEN INSTANT.

LEAD FOR JACKSONVILLE IN RETEL COVERED IN JACKSONVILLE AIRTEL AND LHM DATED FEBRUARY TWO SIXTYEIGHT.

MEMPHIS INSURE DALLAS AWARE OF CONTENTS URTEL THIS DATE.

END

BGM

FBI WASH DC

P

EX-115

REC 13 62-109060-6294

15 APR 2 1968

F51

66 APR 10 1968

MR DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

cc MR. SULLIVAN

13 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 3/20/68

The attached relates to pending trial of Clay L. Shaw charged by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison with conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy.

Since attached obtained from news media, no further dissemination being made of same.

JFM:chs

WCS/MA

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

MAR 20 1968

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

VIT

FBI WASH DC

602PM 3/20/68 URGENT WHD

TO: DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM: NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

THE RED COMET EDITION OF THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM DATED MARCH TWENTY INSTANT CONTAINED A FRON PAGE ARTICLE WHICH REPORTS THAT ATTORNEYS FOR CLAY L. SHAW, WHO HAS BEEN CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, HAVE UNTIL MARCH TWENTYONE NEXT TO DECIDE WHETHER THEY WILL CALL ANY MORE WITNESSES IN AN ATTEMPT TO HAVE THE SHAW TRIAL MOVED AT LEAST ONE HUNDRED MILES FROM NEW ORLEANS.

REC-69 62-109060-6295

THE ARTICLE RELATED THAT A TOTAL OF EIGHTY JURY VENIREMEN WERE QUESTIONED OVER A TWO-DAY PERIOD AND THAT OF THESE, SIXTYFIVE TOLD THE COURT THEY COULD GIVE SHAW A FAIR TRIAL, THIRTEEN SAID THEY HAD FIXED OPINIONS AND TWO WERE EXCUSED, ONE BECAUSE OF AGE AND THE OTHER BECAUSE HE DID NOT UNDERSTAND THE LEGAL QUESTIONS INVOLVED.

12 APR 2 1968

END P. 1

Deleted Copy Sent David Lee Chandler
by Letter 3/26/76
Per FOIA Request gdr

51 APR 10 1968

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

P. 2

JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY, JR. IS QUOTED IN THE ARTICLE AS INDICATING THAT HE WILL SUBMIT A WRITTEN DECISION WHEN THE HEARING IS COMPLETED AND WHEN HE HAS READ AND VIEWED THE MYRIAD OF NEWS STORIES, TELEVISION TRANSCRIPTS AND FILMS PRESENTED AS EVIDENCE.

THE RED FLASH EDITION OF THE NEW ORLEANS STATES ITEM FOR MARCH TWENTY INSTANT CONTAINS A FRONT PAGE ARTICLE WHICH STATES THAT COUNSEL FOR DA JAMES GARRISON ON MARCH TWENTY INSTANT ASKED FEDERAL DISTRICT JUDGE JAMES A. COMISKEY TO DISMISS A CONTEMPT OF COURT ACTION AGAINST GARRISON.

THE ARTICLE NOTED THAT DAVID L. CHANDLER, LIFE MAGAZINE REPORTER, HAD THROUGH HIS ATTORNEY CICERO SESSIONS LAST WEEK CHARGED IN A MOTION FILED IN FEDERAL COURT THAT GARRISON HAD MADE STATEMENTS THAT THERE WAS A "FEDERAL CONSPIRACY" FOR THE WITHHOLDING OF EVIDENCE IN GARRISON'S INVESTIGATION OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

END P. 2

JUDGE COMISKEY, ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, STATED TODAY THAT WITNESSES WOULD BE EXCUSED FROM THE HEARING AND THAT ARGUMENTS WOULD BE HEARD ON WHETHER CHANDLER'S MOTION SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO STAND, WHETHER THERE SHOULD BE A ONE JUDGE OR THREE JUDGE HEARING AND WRETHER ANOTHER JUDGE SHOULD BE APPOINTED TO HEAR THE MATTER. EARLIER, THE ARTICLE CONTINUED, JAMES L. ALCOCK, ASSISTANT DA, ORLEANS PARISH, FILED A MOTION TO DISMISS THE CHANDLER ACTION IN WHICH ALCOCK SAID THAT IF THERE IS CONTEMPT INVOLVED IT IS CRIMINAL CONTEMPT AND THAT ONLY CERTAIN OFFICIALS SUCH AS JUDGES AND USAS COULD BRING SUCH A PROCEEDING, NOT CHANDLER.

THE RED FLASH EDITION OF THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM FOR MARCH TWENTY INSTANT ON PAGE FOUR CARRIES AND ARTICLE STATING THAT ASSISTANT DA RICHARD V. BURNES, DESCRIBED AS PLAYING A MAJOR ROLE IN THE INVESTIGATION BY DA JIM GARRISON INTO THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, HAS

END P. 3

RESIGNED FROM THE DA'S STAFF. THE ARTICLE SAID THAT ASSISTANT DA JAMES L. ALCOCK STATED THAT BURNES' RESIGNATION HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH THE ASSASSINATION PROBE BY DA JIM GARRISON.

THE ARTICLE STATES THAT BURNES REFUSED TO MAKE ANY COMMENT ON HIS RESIGNATION BUT THAT ALCOCK NOTED THAT MANY ATTORNEYS JOINED THE DA'S STAFF TO GAIN EXPERIENCE AND THEN MOVE ON TO OTHER JOBS.

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT BURNES HAS JOINED THE LAW FIRM OF CAMILLE GRAVEL IN ALEXANDRIA, LA. THE ARTICLE OBSERVED THAT AS RECENTLY AS LAST WEEK BURNES WAS ASSOCIATED WITH ALCOCK IN THE HEARING ON A MOTION TO MOVE SHAW'S TRIAL OUTSIDE NEW ORLEANS.

NO LHM memo BEING SUBMITTED.

END.

BGM

FBI WASH DC

cc: MR. SULLIVAN

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC 110

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. D. E. MOORE

DATE: March 28, 1968

FROM : MR. W. A. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On March 28, 1968, Special Agent Henry C. Larson of the New York Office telephonically furnished the following information:

On 3/27/68 former New Orleans SAC Harry G. Maynor advised that during November, 1963, he served as Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans FBI Office. In connection with allegations made by former Security Patrol Clerk William Walter alleging that a communication from FBI Headquarters in Washington was received at New Orleans on 11/17/63 stating, in effect, there would be an attempt on the President's life during a forthcoming trip to Texas, Mr. Maynor stated he has no recollection whatever of receiving or seeing any such teletype or other communication containing this message. He remarked that had such message been received he most certainly would have some recollection of it. Mr. Maynor also stated he has no recollection of receiving a telephone message or any other type of message in the morning hours of 11/17/63 from William Walter informing him, Maynor, of receipt of any such communication. Further, Mr. Maynor stated he never instructed any Special Agent personnel on 11/17/63 following receipt of this alleged communication to alert informants in the New Orleans area regarding a possible attempt on the President's life.

Mr. Maynor was asked whether he can recall receiving or seeing any communication from FBI Headquarters instructing various Agents of the New Orleans Office who conducted interviews concerning the assassination to examine their interview reports to make sure there were no conflicts contained in them and whether the Agents were ordered to resolve any conflicts by preparing new reports and destroying the old ones. Mr. Maynor replied that at no time had he asked investigating Agents participating in the investigation of the President's

REC 14 62 [illegible] - 6296

1 - Mr. Moore
1 - Mr. Branigan

REC 110

CONTINUED - OVER

12 APR 2 1968

HCL:pab

2 JFK XEROX

51 APR 10 1968

APR 9 1968 FBI/DOJ

51 APR

RELEASED IN
JFK REL RECORDS UNIT

assassination to change, alter in any way, or destroy investigative reports concerning interviews conducted in connection with this matter. These allegations, Mr. Maynor stated, are unequivocally false.

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS MEDICAL CENTER
RAINBOW BOULEVARD AT 39TH STREET
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS 66103 • AREA CODE 913 • ADams 6-5252

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY AND ONCOLOGY

March 25, 1968

J. Edgar Hoover, Esq.
United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C. 20535

Please allow me to thank you for your letter of December 8, 1967 advising that you could not attend my seminar Monday December 11, 1967 dealing with my findings from re-enactment of the assassination of the late President Kennedy.

Am sorry my letter of December 5 was unclear. It was my hope you could ask someone from your Kansas City office to attend, I did not anticipate you would do so in person but would have been overwhelmed with joy if you should have.

During the first week of April (1-5) I will be attending a course in Forensic Pathology at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology in Washington and will stay at the Park Silver Motel at 8040 13th Street, Silver Spring, Maryland. Most of my days will be occupied but I shall bring my 3 x 4 slides and would be happy to demonstrate my (unpublished) findings to anyone you would suggest on the nights of March 31, April 1, 3, or 4. I arrive on EAL 702 at 6:30 p. m. March 31.

Sincerely,

John Nichols

JN:mc

REC-110 62-109060 6297
4-2
14 MAR 27 1968

EX-PROG

COPY RETAINED

REC-116 -6297

March 28, 1968

Dr. John Nichols
Department of Pathology and Oncology
School of Medicine
University of Kansas Medical Center
Rainbow Boulevard at 39th Street
Kansas City, Kansas 66103

Dear Dr. Nichols:

Your letter of March 25th has been received and I want to thank you for your offer to demonstrate certain of your findings relating to your study of the assassination of President Kennedy when you are in Washington, D. C., in the near future.

As has been indicated in our earlier correspondence to you, the medical aspects of the inquiry by the Warren Commission were not handled by this Bureau. The report of the Commission sets forth that the autopsy examination was conducted by a medical team at the National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland, and simulation studies of wound ballistics and related bullet distortion were performed by personnel of the Department of the Army at Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland. Accordingly, it is desired that any of your findings which you wish to furnish to the FBI and which relate to the medical or wound ballistics aspects be furnished in documentary form suitable for referral to the above agencies. Alternatively, since you have indicated that you plan to be in the Washington area, it is suggested you might prefer to furnish your medical and wound ballistics findings directly to those agencies.

MAILED 2 MAR 29 1968 COMM-FBI

It previously has been suggested that you contact Assistant Director Ivan W. Conrad and you should feel free to contact him directly here at FBI Headquarters to make suitable arrangements for the delivery of any documentary material which you may wish to personally furnish to this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Kansas City - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Conrad - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
HCS:mjb (6)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

See NOTE - Next Page

Dr. John Nichols

NOTE: Dr. Nichols has previously corresponded with the Bureau in this case. By letter 6-27-66 he made inquiry concerning difficulty in obtaining a certified copy of a death certificate of former President Kennedy from Dallas authorites. By letter 7-1-66 we advised him we had not issued instructions that certified copies could not be furnished. By letter 7-7-66 he advised he subsequently learned that Dallas Commission of Health had issued the instructions. By letter 7-6-67 he requested an appointment to come to Washington and explain his studies to the Director and by Bureau letter 7-12-67 the Director declined to make an appointment and suggested he contact Assistant Director Conrad regarding any information he might wish to furnish. By letter 12-5-67 Nichols advised he planned an informal seminar in Kansas City regarding his findings and invited us to send a representative. Bulet 12-8-67 declined. We previously pointed out to Dr. Nichols on two separate occasions that we had nothing to do with the medical aspects of the Warren Commission inquiry. We should not become involved in any oral discussion of his medical findings and should insist that any material relating to the medical aspects he furnished be in documentary for so there will be no question as to what was furnished. The Bureau is not in a position to evaluate the medical findings and such medical information should be referred to those agencies which handled the medical aspects of the inquiry. This letter coordinated with the Laboratory Division.

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 3/28/68

Attached relates to pending trial of Clay L. Shaw, who has been charged by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison with conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy.

Since attached has been obtained from news media, no further dissemination being made of same.

JFM:chs

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 28 1968

REC 110

TELETYPE

Tolson	✓
DeLoach	✓
Mohr	✓
Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

613PM URGENT 3/28/68 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) 4P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, MARCH TWENTYEIGHT INSTANT, REPORTED THAT A NEW MOVE BY ATTORNEYS FOR CLAY L. SHAW TODAY CAUSED CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY, JR. TO POSTPONE HIS RULING SCHEDULED TOMORROW ON WHETHER SHAW'S TRIAL WILL BE MOVED OUT OF NEW ORLEANS. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT SHAW'S ATTORNEYS MOVED TO REOPEN A HEARING ON THEIR PREVIOUS MOTION TO SHIFT SHAW'S TRIAL ON A CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY TO KILL PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY. JUDGE HAGGERTY SET A HEARING AT TEN AM, TUESDAY, ON THE NEW MOTION. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT AN ACTION BY THE OFFICE OF ~~DA~~ District Attorney JIM GARRISON TO HOLD FOR USE IN THE TRIAL A MOTION PICTURE FILM OF THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION LED TO A DEFENSE MOTION TO REOPEN THE CHANGE

END PAGE ONE

62-109060-6298

REC-110

1 APR 2 1968

70 APR 16 1968

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

PAGE TWO

OF VENUE HEARING. THE ARTICLE STATED THAT ~~ADA~~ Assistant District Attorney JAMES L. ALCOCK ON MARCH TWENTYONE, WROTE ~~CICERO~~ SESSIONS, THE ATTORNEY FOR LIFE MAGAZINE, ASKING THAT THE DA'S OFFICE BE ALLOWED TO HOLD THE ZAPRUDER FILM "FOR POSSIBLE USE IN THE CASE OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA VS. CLAY L. SHAW" AND SESSIONS AGREED. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, SHAW'S ATTORNEYS APPEARED IN JUDGE HAGGERTY'S COURT TODAY WITH COPIES OF THE ALCOCK - SESSIONS CORRESPONDENCE ATTACHED TO THEIR MOTION TO REOPEN THE CHANGE OF VENUE HEARING. THE DEFENSE ATTORNEYS ARGUED THAT ALCOCK'S STATEMENT AMOUNTS TO A "JUDICIAL DECLARATION" THAT THE SHAW CASE AND THE ASSASSINATION PROBE ARE ONE AND THE SAME AND, THUS, THEY HAVE THE RIGHT TO REOPEN THE HEARING AND RE-EXAMINE ALL OF THE WITNESSES. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT JUDGE HAGGERTY HAD RESTRICTED ALL TESTIMONY DURING THE HEARING TO THE SHAW CASE ITSELF, OVERRULING DEFENSE CONTENTIONS THAT ALL ASPECTS OF THE ASSASSINATION PROBE ARE RELEVANT BECAUSE THEY ESTABLISH IN THE PUBLIC MIND THE EXISTENCE OF A CONSPRIACY.

END PAGE TWO

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT THE DEFENSE NOW SAYS SINCE THE DA'S OFFICE HAS INDICATED A FILM OF THE ASSASSINATION WOULD BE RELEVANT THEY HAVE THE RIGHT TO CALL ALL THE WITNESSES BACK AND ASK THEM THE QUESTIONS ABOUT THE ASSASSINATION PREVIOUSLY RULED OUT.

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY WAS SCHEDULED TO VIEW TODAY THE COLOR MOVIE FILM OF THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION TAKEN IN DALLAS ON NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, BY ABRAHAM ZAPRUDER.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE FILING OF THE NEW MOTION BY SHAW'S ATTORNEYS ENDED ALL POSSIBILITY THAT SHAW'S TRIAL COULD BEGIN IN APRIL. THE ARTICLE STATED THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE DATE NOW WOULD BE THE FIRST JURY DAY IN MAY.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, FINAL EDITION, MARCH TWENTYEIGHT INSTANT, REPORTED THAT DA JIM GARRISON TODAY FILED A BILL OF INFORMATION CHARGING HIS FORMER CHIEF INVESTIGATOR, WILLIAM H. GURVICH WITH A THEFT. THE ARTICLE STATED THAT THE CHARGE SPECIFIES THAT ON OR ABOUT JUNE TWENTYEIGHT, SIXTYSEVEN, GURVICH ALLEGEDLY COMMITTED THEFT OF PROPER

END PAGE THREE

VALUED AT NINETEEN DOLLARS BELONGING TO THE DA'S OFFICE. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT A BOND OF SEVEN HUNDRED FIFTY DOLLARS WAS RECOMMENDED.

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT THE BILL OF INFORMATION DID NOT SPECIFY WHAT GURVICH IS ACCUSED OF STEALING BUT A GARRISON AIDE SAID IT PROBABLY WAS THE MASTER FILE IN THE INVESTIGATION OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. THE ARTICLE STATED THAT GURVICH WAS NOT IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE FOR COMMENT AND IT WAS NOT KNOWN WHETHER HE HAD BEEN SERVED WITH A WARRANT. HOWEVER, A COURTHOUSE SOURCE SAID IN A CASE OF THIS KIND THE ACCUSED PERSON WOULD NORMALLY BE ALLOWED TO COME IN AND POST BOND RATHER THAN BEING FORMALLY ARRESTED.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

BAP

FBI WASH DC

CLR

CC MR. SULLIVAN

S-6130 (9-29-65)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 3/26/68

Attached indicates fight for change in venue in trial of Clay L. Shaw at New Orleans, Louisiana, is continuing. Shaw has been charged by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison with conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. Mrs. Ruth Paine, mentioned in attached, is a Quaker who resides in Irving, Texas. She had befriended the wife of Lee Harvey Oswald, and was residing in the Oswald home at the time of the assassination.

Inasmuch as attached was obtained from news media, no further dissemination being made of same.

JFM:chs

25013 WCS/M

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
MAR 26 1968

REC 110

TELETYPE

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

723 PM 3/26/68 URGENT WHD

TO: DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM: NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE. MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

AN ARTICLE IN THE NEW ORLEANS STATES ITEM FINAL EDITION, MARCH TWENTYSIX INSTANT, STATED CRIMINAL JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY, JR. SAID TODAY, AFTER HEARING ORAL AGRUMENTS, THAT HE WILL RULE FRIDAY ON A BID TO HAVE THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION CONSPIRACY TRIAL OF CLAY L. SHAW MOVED AT LEAST ONE HUNDRED MILES FROM NEW ORLEANS.

MEANWHILE, ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, ASSISTANT DA JAMES L. ALCOCK SAID THAT A MOTION PICTURE FILM OF THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION TAKEN BY ABRAHAM ZAPRUDER WILL BE TURNED OVER TO THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY. ALCOCK STATED THAT HE HAS BEEN NOTIFIED BY TIME THAT THE FILM WILL BE SENT TO NEW ORLEANS FOR DELIVERY TO THE JURY THURSDAY.

END P. 1

REC-110 62-109060-6299

2 APR 2 1968

59 APR 8 1968

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT THE ORIGINAL FILM NEVER WAS SHOWN TO THE WARREN COMMISSION, WHICH USED COPIES IN ITS INVESTIGATION OF THE PRESIDENT'S DEATH.

GARRISON CONTENDS THE ORIGINAL FILM WILL SHOW THAT THE PRESIDENT WAS SHOT FROM THE FRONT; THE COMMISSION SAID HE WAS SHOT FROM THE BACK.

IN ANOTHER ASPECT OF THE PROBE, ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, MRS. RUTH PAINE IN IRVING, TEXAS, SAID SHE IS "NOT TERRIBLY KEEN" ABOUT COMING TO NEW ORLEANS TO TESTIFY BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

ASKED ABOUT A PART OF THE SUBPOENA THAT ALLEGES SHE TOOK OSWALD'S GUN FROM NEW ORLEANS TO DALLAS MRS. PAINE SAID "SURE, I CARRIED ALL OF OSWALD'S WORLDLY POSSESSIONS FROM NEW ORLEANS TO DALLAS IN SIXTYTHREE. FOR ALL I KNOW, THE RIFLE WAS IN THERE." HOWEVER, THE ARTICLE STATED THAT SHE MAINTAINED SHE COULD NOT TELL THE JURY ANYTHING THAT WAS NOT INCLUDED IN THE WARREN REPORT.

END P. 2

(2)

P. 3

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT DURING THE ORAL ARGUMENTS ON THE SHAW CHANGE OF VENUE MOTION BEFORE JUDGE HAGGERTY TODAY DEFENSE ATTORNEY WILLIAM WEGMANN ARGUED THAT THE QUESTIONING OF EIGHTY PROSPECTIVE JURORS IN COURT LAST WEEK PROVED ONE THING: "THEY HAVE BEEN INFLUENCED BY THE CONTROVERSY SURROUNDING THIS CASE. THERE HAS BEEN SO MUCH PUBLICITY AND CONTROVERSY THAT THESE PEOPLE ARE INCAPABLE OF ANSWERING THE QUESTIONS PUT TO THEM."

ON A SECOND POINT WEGMANN INSISTED THAT SHAW IS DUE A CHANGE OF VENUE BECAUSE AT LEAST ONE WITNESS THE DEFENSE FEELS IS NECESSARY TO ITS CASE HAS REFUSED TO COME TO NEW ORLEANS TO TESTIFY, PROFESSING FEAR.

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT ASSISTANT DA ALCOCK ANSWERED FOR THE STATE BRIEFLY SAYING THAT HE FEELS THAT THE ORDINARY PERSON IS NOT AS INTERESTED IN THE CASE AS THE DEFENSE CONTENDS AND THAT THE EIGHTY MEMBERS OF THE JURY PANEL QUESTIONED PROVED HIS POINT. ALSO, THAT THE STATE WOULD HAVE BROUGHT ITS OWN CHANGE OF VENUE MOTION IF IT

END P. 3

P. 4 BELIEVED A FAIR TRIAL HERE FOR THE STATE WAS IMPOSSIBLE AND WOULD HAVE JOINED THE DEFENSE IN ITS MOTION IF IT BELIEVED THAT A FAIR TRIAL FOR SHAW WERE IMPOSSIBLE.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END.

MXS

FBI WASH DC

9QQQQQQQ

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

FBI

Date: 3/28/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (89-75)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Re Bureau airtel, 3/26/68.

Enclosed herewith are the original and five copies of an LHM setting forth results of an interview with former New Orleans SAC HARRY G. MAYNOR. He was interviewed on 3/27/68 at NYC, by SA HENRY C. LARSEN.

Mr. MAYNOR categorically denied all allegations made by former Security Patrol Clerk WILLIAM S. WALTER relative to receipt of an alleged communication from FBI Headquarters on 11/17/63, regarding an assassination attempt on the President. Mr. MAYNOR also denied instructing Special Agent personnel investigating the assassination to resolve conflicts in reports by changing, altering or destroying investigative reports.

Deleted Copy Sent by [illegible] 12/12/75 Per FOIA [illegible]

ENCLOSURE

REC-110 62-109060-56300

3 - Bureau (Encls. 6)
1 - New York

1 cc LHM retained

HCL:alg (5)

5 JAT XEROX 5 MAR 29 1968

APR 11 1968

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per

54 APR 11 1968

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
March 28, 1968

Re: Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy,
Dallas, Texas, November 22, 1963

On March 27, 1968, Mr. Harry G. Maynor, Security Director, General Telephone and Electronics Service Corporation, 730 Third Avenue, New York, New York, advised that he is a former Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) who in the past served as the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans FBI Office. He advised that he acted in this capacity in November, 1963, when President Kennedy was murdered in Dallas, Texas.

Mr. Maynor advised that he recalls one William S. Walter as a clerical employee of the New Orleans FBI Office in November, 1963. His actual position was that of Security Patrol Clerk whose duties included the sending and receiving of teletype messages to and from other FBI field offices and FBI Headquarters in Washington, D.C.

Regarding allegations made by William S. Walter that a communication from FBI Headquarters in Washington, D.C. was received at the New Orleans FBI Office on November 17, 1963, stating in effect there would be an assassination attempt on the President's life during his forthcoming trip to Texas, Mr. Maynor stated he has no recollection whatever of receiving or seeing any such teletype or other communication containing this message. He remarked that had such a message been received by him he most certainly would have some recollection of it. He also stated he has no recollection of receiving a message by telephone or by any other means from William S. Walter during the morning of November 17, 1963, following receipt of this alleged communication informing him of its content. Further Mr. Maynor stated he did not instruct any of his Special Agent personnel during the morning of November 17, 1963,

62-109060-6300

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS NEITHER
RECOMMENDATIONS NOR CONCLUSIONS
OF THE FBI. IT IS THE PROPERTY
OF THE FBI AND IS LOANED TO YOUR
AGENCY; IT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE
NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE
YOUR AGENCY.

ENCLOSURE

following receipt of this alleged communication to alert informants in the New Orleans area regarding a possible assassination attempt on the President.

Mr. Maynor was asked whether he can recall receiving or seeing any communication from FBI Headquarters instructing the various Special Agents of the New Orleans FBI Office who conducted interviews concerning the assassination of President Kennedy to examine their interview reports to make sure there were no conflicts contained in them and whether the Special Agents were ordered to resolve any such conflicts by preparing new reports and destroying the old reports. Mr. Maynor replied that at no time had he instructed Special Agent personnel participating in the investigation of the President's assassination to change, alter in any way, or destroy investigative reports concerning interviews conducted in connection with this matter. This allegation Mr. Maynor stated is unequivocally false.

FBI

Date: 3/28/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	✓
Miss Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY.

One copy each of these newspaper articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

3 - Bureau (Encl. 4) ENCLOSURE
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 4)
1 - Miami (Encl. 4)
1 - New Orleans

EJC:jab
(6)

REC-106 62-109060-6301

MAR 29 1968

C. C. Bishop

54 APR 11 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SHAW RULING FRIDAY

Criminal Judge Edward A. Haggerty said today, after hearing oral arguments, that he will rule Friday on a bid to have the Kennedy assassination conspiracy trial of Clay L. Shaw moved at least 100 miles from New Orleans.

The 55-year-old Shaw is charged with conspiracy to murder the late President John F. Kennedy. His lawyers say he cannot get a fair trial here because of the publicity surrounding the Shaw case and other facets of District Attorney Jim Garrison's assassination probe.

MEANWHILE, ASSISTANT DA James L. Alcock said today that a motion picture film of the Kennedy assassination taken by Abraham Zapruder will be turned over to the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

The film was sold by Zapruder to Life magazine. Garrison previously asked that it be subpenaed from Time Inc. in New York for viewing by the grand jury.

Alcock said today that he has been notified by Time that the film will be sent here for delivery to the jury Thursday.

THE ORIGINAL film never was shown to the Warren Commission, which used copies in its investigation of the president's death.

Garrison contends the original film will show that the president was shot from the front; the commission said he was shot from the back.

On another front of the probe, in Irving, Tex., Mrs. Ruth Paine said she is "not terribly keen"—about coming to New Orleans to testify before the grand jury.

Mrs. Paine, a friend of Lee Harvey Oswald and his wife, Marina, was subpenaed yesterday to appear before the jury April 18 and 19 in the assassination probe.

ASKED ABOUT a part of the subpena that alleges she took Oswald's gun—which the Warren Commission says killed Kennedy—from New Orleans to Dallas, Mrs. Paine said:

"Sure, I carried all of Oswald's worldly possessions from New Orleans to Dallas in 1963. For all I know, the rifle was in there."

ENCLOSURE 62-109060-6301

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, L

Date: 3-26-68
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION O PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

However, she maintained that she couldn't tell the jury anything that was not included in the Warren Report.

During the oral arguments on the Shaw change of venue motion before Judge Haggerty today, defense attorney William Wegmann argued that the questioning of 80 prospective jurors in court last week proved one thing:

"THEY HAVE BEEN influenced by the controversy surrounding this case. There has been so much publicity and controversy that these people are incapable of answering the questions put to them."

The jurors were asked whether they could give Shaw a fair trial and whether they had any opinions or impressions about the case. Most testified they felt they could give him an impartial hearing, but many admitted to have some impressions about the case.

WEGMANN CITED a number of cases in which the courts have ruled that the defendant did not receive a fair trial because pretrial publicity was not effectively curtailed. "And it certainly has not been effectively curtailed in this case," Wegmann added.

Wegmann said that from the first moment Clay Shaw was arrested and charged with conspiracy to murder the president, the case became a cause celebre. Like other cases which have been overturned because of too much publicity, Wegmann said, the whole community has "become interested in the morbid details surrounding the case."

AT ONE POINT Judge Haggerty noted that "the publicity runs both ways" and Wegmann said, "That's just the point . . . the whole thing has become a publicity battle." Wegmann said he was not contending that the publicity has been more favorable to one side than the other, but simply that there has been an extreme amount of publicity and that the community as a whole, including prospective jurors, has been influenced.

Wegmann said that one of the problems that will be encountered if Shaw is tried here is getting a jury.

"We will be here ad infinitum . . . we will be picking people off the streets," he said. He noted that challenging jurors for cause can have a prejudicial effect on the defense case.

WEGMANN SAID the courts have ruled that a change of venue ought to be available even though individually each juror cannot be challenegd for cause if there are overriding circumstances in the community that prevent a fair trial.

It was his contention that such circumstances exist because of the controversial and unusual nature of the entire Garrison probe and the interest it has aroused.

On a second point, Wegmann insisted that Shaw is due a change of venue because at least one witness the defense feels is necessary to its case has refused to come to New Orleans to testify, professing fear.

WHETHER the fear is justified or not, he said, the witness will not come to New Orleans. "If I can get this witness to testify elsewhere," he said, "then the trial should be moved elsewhere."

Alcock answered for the state briefly, saying that he feels that the ordinary person simply is not as interested in the case as the defense contends and that the 80 members of the jury panel questioned proved his point.

He said the state would have brought its own change of venue motion if it believed a fair trial here for the state was impossible and would have joined the defense in its motion if it believed that a fair trial for Shaw were impossible.

The state, he said, is spending a lot of money on this case and "wants it decided with finality." The state, he said, does not want to contribute in any way to the possibility of a reversal.

Alcock contended that a fair trial for both the state and Shaw can be had right here.

Judge Haggerty said he will deliver a written judgment by 10 a.m. Friday.

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

DA Aide Gets Word On Delivery

A film of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy will be turned over to the Orleans Parish Grand Jury Thursday, Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock said today.

The film was taken by Abraham Zapruder on Nov. 22, 1963, and sold to Life Magazine. District Attorney Jim Garrison asked that it be subpenaed from Time Inc. in New York to be shown to the jury in its probe of the assassination.

Alcock said today he has received word from Time that the film will be sent here for delivery to the jury Thursday.

THE ORIGINAL film never was shown to the Warren Commission investigating the President's death. The commission worked from copies. Garrison contends that the original film will show the President was shot from the front. The commission said he was shot from the back.

Meanwhile, oral arguments were scheduled before Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. in the bid to have the trial of Clay L. Shaw moved at least 100 miles from New Orleans.

Shaw, 54, is charged with conspiracy to kill the President. His lawyers want his trial moved because they say publicity about the case has made it impossible for him to get a fair trial here.

Defense attorney William Wegmann argued that the questioning of 80 members of the jury panel last week proved one thing:

"They have been influenced by the controversy surrounding this case. There has been so much publicity and controversy that these people are incapable of answering the questions put to them."

THE JURORS WERE asked whether they could give Shaw a fair trial and whether they had any fixed opinion about the case.

Most testified that they could give Shaw a fair trial, although many said they had an opinion. Most added, however, that they could decide the case on the evidence despite their opinion.

Meanwhile, in Irving, Tex., Mrs. Ruth Paine said she is "not terribly keen" about coming to New Orleans to testify before the grand jury.

Mrs. Paine, a friend of Lee Harvey Oswald and his wife, Marina, was subpenaed yesterday to appear before the jury April 18 and 19 in the assassination probe.

ASKED ABOUT a part of the subpena that alleges she took Oswald's gun—which the Warren Commission says killed Kennedy — from New Orleans to Dallas, Mrs. Paine said:

"Sure, I carried all of Oswald's worldly possessions from New Orleans to Dallas in 1963. For all I know, the rifle was in there."

However, she maintained that she couldn't tell the jury anything that was not included in the Warren Report.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, I

Date: 3-27-68
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION O PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-6301

ENCLOSURE

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

RULING FRIDAY ON SHAW TRIAL

Haggerty to Decide on Change of Venue

Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. says he will rule at 10 a.m. Friday whether Clay L. Shaw must stand trial in New Orleans.

Final arguments in the change of venue hearing for Shaw were submitted and the defense maintained that "uncontroverted evidence" was presented showing that a public controversy exists, asserting "we are entitled to get as far away as we can possibly go . . . to as remote a community as possible."

Asst. Dist. Atty. James Alcock, arguing for the state, accused the defense of having "tricked" witnesses into making statements that they had an opinion concerning the charge against Shaw.

Shaw, retired International Trade Mart executive, is facing trial on a charge that he participated in a conspiracy to assassinate President John F. Kennedy.

The testimony of 80 prospective criminal district court jurors who were called as witnesses during the hearing was used by both the defense and the state to support their arguments.

William Wegmann, who presented the defense argument, said that 75 to 80 per cent of the prospective jurors "technically lied" on the witness stand because they did know how to answer the questions honestly.

"These people were in their own opinion doing their level best to answer honestly," said Wegmann, adding their testimony resembled a game of tic-tac-toe as the questioning moved from the judge to defense to state.

He said they would tell the judge they had no opinion one and then tell the state they had an opinion.

The defense is seeking the change of venue because it says pretrial publicity in New Orleans precludes Shaw's chance of getting a fair trial here.

Pointing out that the 80 witnesses testified that they had heard about the case via newspapers, television or radio, Wegmann said that from the moment it was announced that Shaw had been arrested, the case has become a cause celebre.

The case, he maintained, "has become a public battle," and the "public wants to know what the hell, excuse the French, it's all about."

He told the court that one of the problems in holding the trial in New Orleans will be getting a jury, and he added that if the judge applies strict laws of challenge, it will become necessary "to pull people off the street" for jury duty.

Referring to the "continual boil of the controversy in the public press," he also argued that it is difficult for the average citizen to make a legal distinction in his mind between the Shaw case, the Warren Report and the assassination probe by District Attorney Jim Garrison. (Judge Haggerty maintained throughout the hearing that the three must be kept as separate and distinct subjects.)

Recalling the testimony earlier in the hearing of George W. Healy Jr., executive editor of The Times-Picayune and the New Orleans States-Item, Wegmann said Healy was a man of above average intelligence, with an above average knowledge of the courtroom and an above average awareness of the news, and, said Wegmann, he testified that the three subjects for news purposes are "all one and the same."

"To the people of New Orleans", he continued, "they are all one and the same."

Alcock, whose closing argument took only about 10 minutes, said he had the impression that a moratorium should be declared.

He argued that those persons directly involved with the case "read everything that is written about it, devour everything we see," but he said it is "not logical to assume that the man on the street is as keenly aware as we are" about the case.

He said that the appearances on the witness stand of the 80 jurors "demonstrated clearly that here Shaw could get a fair trial." Referring to various magazine and newspaper stories, books, television programs and a movie which witnesses were quizzed about, Alcock said the majority of the witnesses had never seen the documents in question. "This is indicative of what degree they are following the case," he said.

He said public interest in the case "has waned to such a degree that Mr. Shaw and the State of Louisiana can get a fair trial."

Alcock added the majority of witnesses testified, under questioning by the state, that they hadn't heard enough facts.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, L

Date: 3-27-68
Edition:
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-6301

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shaw Trial Venue Shift Ruling Friday

Judge Edward A. Haggerty will rule Friday at 10 a.m. on the bid to have the conspiracy trial of Clay L. Shaw moved at least 100 miles from New Orleans.

The 55-year-old Shaw is accused by District Attorney Jim Garrison of participating in a conspiracy to murder President John F. Kennedy.

Shaw's attorneys claim that, because of controversy surrounding the charge and other facets of Garrison's assassination probe, Shaw cannot get a fair trial here.

Haggerty said yesterday, after hearing final arguments on the motion by defense attorney William Wegmann and assistant prosecutor James L. Alcock, that he would deliver his judgment in writing, giving reasons in support of his decision.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 17

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS,

Date: 3-27-68
Edition: RED COMET
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-1301

1 - Mr. [redacted]han

4/1/68

Airtel

To: SAC, Memphis

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

ReMEairtel 3/27/68 setting forth results of interview with William S. Walter.

If the Memphis Office has not already done so, it should immediately furnish to the Bureau by cover airtel, a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination setting forth results of interview with Walter.

Handle immediately.

REL:as
(4)

EX-102

REC 22 62-109060-6302

12 APR 2 1968

MAILED 22
APR 1 - 1968
COMM-FBI

54 APR 8 1968

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 3/27/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning above captioned matter.

One copy each of these articles is enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

ENCLOSURE
(3) - Bureau (Encl. 5)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 5)
1 - Miami (Encl. 5)
1 - New Orleans

RAB:jab
(6)

REC-69 62-109060-6303

C. C. - Bishop

57 APR 10 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Jury to Receive JFK Murder Film Thursday

DA Aide Gets Word On Delivery

A film of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy will be turned over to the Orleans Parish Grand Jury Thursday, Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock said today.

The film was taken by Abraham Zapruder on Nov. 22, 1963, and sold to Life Magazine. District Attorney Jim Garrison asked that it be subpenaed from Time Inc. in New York to be shown to the jury in its probe of the assassination.

Alcock said today he has received word from Time that the film will be sent here for delivery to the jury Thursday.

THE ORIGINAL film never was shown to the Warren Commission investigating the President's death. The commission worked from copies. Garrison contends that the original film will show the President was shot from the front. The commission said he was shot from the back.

Meanwhile, oral arguments were scheduled before Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. in the bid to have the trial of Clay L. Shaw moved at least 100 miles from New Orleans.

Shaw, 54, is charged with conspiracy to kill the President. His lawyers want his trial moved because they say publicity about the case has made it impossible for him to get a fair trial here.

Defense attorney William Wegmann argued that the questioning of 80 members of the jury panel last week proved one thing:

"They have been influenced by the controversy surrounding this case. There has been so much publicity and controversy that these people are incapable of answering the questions put to them."

THE JURORS WERE asked whether they could give Shaw a fair trial and whether they had any fixed opinion about the case.

Most testified that they could give Shaw a fair trial, although many said they had an opinion. Most added, however, that they could decide the case on the evidence despite their opinion.

Meanwhile, in Irving, Tex., Mrs. Ruth Paine said she is "not terribly keen" about coming to New Orleans to testify before the grand jury.

Mrs. Paine, a friend of Lee Harvey Oswald and his wife, Marina, was subpenaed yesterday to appear before the jury April 18 and 19 in the assassination probe.

ASKED ABOUT a part of the subpena that alleges she took Oswald's gun—which the Warren Commission says killed Kennedy — from New Orleans to Dallas, Mrs. Paine said:

"Sure, I carried all of Oswald's worldly possessions from New Orleans to Dallas in 1963. For all I know, the rifle was in there."

However, she maintained that she couldn't tell the jury anything that was not included in the Warren Report.

62-109060

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS,

Date: 3-26-68
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Ed: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

93

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FRIEND OF OSWALDS CALLED BY GARRISON

The district attorney's office today subpenaed Mrs. Ruth Paine, an Irving, Tex., woman who befriended Lee Harvey Oswald and his wife the year President John F. Kennedy was assassinated.

Mrs. Paine was subpenaed to appear before the Orleans Parish grand jury April 18 and 19 in connection with an investigation of the assassination.

The subpena was issued by Criminal District Judge Matthew S. Braniff at the request of Assistant DA James L. Alcock.

THE SUBPENA request alleges, among other things, that Mrs. Paine transported Oswald's rifle, the gun the Warren Commission said was used to kill the president, from New Orleans to Dallas in September of 1963.

President Kennedy was shot to death in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963. DA Jim Garrison says the assassination was plotted in New Orleans by Oswald and others, but he has cast doubt on the commission's conclusion that Oswald was the triggerman.

Except for the gun angle, the subpena request's information about Mrs. Paine is the same as that given in the Warren Report, with which Garrison usually takes violent issue.

The request says Mrs. Paine is a necessary and material witness because of her connections with the Oswalds. It says she first met them in February of 1963 in Dallas and befriended them.

ON APRIL 25 of that year, Marina Oswald lived in Mrs. Paine's home in the Dallas suburb while Oswald came to New Orleans, the document says. It adds that on May 10, Mrs. Paine drove Marina here in her car and stayed three days, returning to Texas May 14.

On Sept. 20, Mrs. Paine again came here and took Marina back to Texas with her on Sept. 23. The exact language of the motion is: "Also Sept. 20, 1963, Ruth Paine again arrived in New Orleans, and departed with Marina for Texas on Sept. 23, transporting the alleged assassination weapon with them in the car at that time. This rifle was subsequently kept in Ruth Paine's garage."

THE SUBPENA request also says Mrs. Paine helped Oswald get a job at the Texas Book Depository by calling on

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-13

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, L

Date: 3-25-68
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION O PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

Supt. Roy Truly on Oct. 14, 1963.

It adds that on Thursday, Nov. 21, the night before the assassination, Oswald stayed overnight at the Paine residence. The next morning he left for work at the book depository, and was later that day arrested and charged with the assassination, the motion says.

ON SATURDAY, the day after the assassination, Oswald called Mrs. Paine from the Dallas jail to ask her to get him a lawyer, the request says.

Like most of the requests for witnesses, the motion grants Mrs. Paine immunity from prosecution while in the state. It gives her address as 1201 Woodleigh st., Irving.

Mrs. Paine can either obey the subpena voluntarily or fight it in the Texas courts.

FD-350 (Rev. 7-18-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SUBPENA GIVEN OSWALD FRIEND

Request Says She Transported Rifle

The district attorney's office Monday subpenaed Mrs. Ruth Paine, an Irving, Tex., woman who befriended Lee Harvey Oswald and his wife the year President John F. Kennedy was assassinated.

The subpena was issued by Criminal District Judge Matthew S. Braniff at the request of Assistant DA James L. Alcock. Mrs. Paine was subpenaed to appear before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury April 18 and 19 in connection with an investigation of the assassination.

The subpena request alleges, among other things, that Mrs. Paine transported Oswald's rifle, the gun the Warren Commission maintained was used to kill the President, from New Orleans to Dallas in September of 1963.

In Irving, Mrs. Paine said she was "not terribly keen" on testifying before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

SHE CAN'T TELL

She said she couldn't tell the grand jury anything that wasn't in the Warren Commission Report.

"Sure, I carried all of Oswald's worldly possessions from New Orleans to Dallas in 1963," said Mrs. Paine. "For all I know, the rifle was in there."

Asked whether she would go to New Orleans, Mrs. Paine asked "Do I have a choice?"

President Kennedy was shot to death in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963. The Warren Commission claimed that Oswald was the lone assassin. Garrison says the assassination was plotted in New Orleans by Oswald and others, but he cast doubt on the commission's conclusion that Oswald was the triggerman.

SAME INFORMATION

Except for the gun angle, the subpena request's information about Mrs. Paine is the same as that given in the Warren Report, with which Garrison usually takes violent issue.

The request says Mrs. Paine is a necessary and material witness because of her connections with the Oswalds. It says she first met them in February of 1963 in Dallas and befriended them.

On April 25 of that year, Marina Oswald lived in Mrs. Paine's home in the Dallas suburb while Oswald came to New Orleans, the document says. It adds that on May 10, Mrs. Paine drove Marina to New Orleans in her car and stayed three days, returning to Texas May 14.

On Sept. 20, Mrs. Paine again came to New Orleans and took Marina back to Texas with her on Sept. 23.

The exact language of the motion is: "Also, Sept. 20, 1963, Ruth Paine again arrived in New Orleans, and departed with Marina for Texas on Sept. 23, transporting the alleged assassination weapon with them in the car at that time. This rifle was subsequently kept in Ruth Paine's garage."

HELPS OSWALD

The subpena request also says Mrs. Paine helped Oswald get a job at the Texas School Book Depository by calling on Supt. Roy Truly on Oct. 14, 1963.

It adds that on Thursday, Nov. 21, the night before the assassination, Oswald stayed overnight at the Paine residence. The next morning he left for work at the book depository, and was later that day arrested and charged with the assassination, the motion says.

On Saturday, the day after the assassination, Oswald called Mrs. Paine from the Dallas jail to ask her to get him a lawyer, the request says.

Like most of the requests for witnesses, the motion grants Mrs. Paine immunity from prosecution while in the state. It gives her address as 1201 Woodleigh st., Irving.

Mrs. Paine can either obey the subpena voluntarily or fight it in Texas courts.

62-109060-1-6303

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYU

NEW ORLEANS,

Date: 3-26-68
Edition:
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION O PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

BURNES RESIGNS FROM D.A. STAFF

Played Role in Garrison's JFK Death Probe

An assistant district attorney who has played a major role in DA Jim Garrison's Kennedy assassination probe has resigned from Garrison's staff.

The assistant is Richard V. Burnes. Assistant DA James L. Alcock Wednesday confirmed the resignation and said that Burns has joined the law firm of Camille Gravel in Alexandria.

Reached at Gravel's office, Burnes refused to make any comment about his resignation. It became effective March 15.

Alcock said the resignation had nothing to do with the assassination probe.

"Many attorneys join the DA's staff to gain experience, then move on to other jobs," Alcock said. The Alexandria position offered Burnes a "much better financial arrangement," Alcock said.

Last summer another Garrison aide, William Gurvich, broke with Garrison in disagreement over the prosecution of Clay L. Shaw, who was charged with conspiracy to murder President John F. Kennedy. Gurvich was a private investigator and not an assistant DA.

As late as last week Burnes was associated with Alcock in a hearing on a motion to move Shaw's trial out of New Orleans.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 21

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUN

NEW ORLEANS,

Date: 3-21-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION O PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62 109071 C5 43

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Oswald Friend Reluctant to Testify Here

The subject of Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's latest subpena—Mrs. Ruth Paine, of Irving, Tex.—says she's "not terribly keen" on testifying before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

Mrs. Paine, who befriended Lee Harvey Oswald and his wife, Marina, the year President John F. Kennedy was killed, was subpenaed yesterday to appear before the grand jury April 18 and 19 in connection with Garrison's investigation into the assassination of the President.

THE SUBPENA alleges that Mrs. Paine transported Oswald's rifle, the gun the Warren Commission said was used to kill the President, from New Orleans to Dallas in September of 1963.

In Irving, Mrs. Paine said, "Sure, I carried all of Oswald's worldly possessions from New Orleans to Dallas in 1963. For all I know, the rifle was in there."

However, she maintained that she couldn't tell the grand jury anything that was not included in the Warren Report.

The subpena said that Mrs. Paine helped Oswald get a job at the Texas School Book Depository by calling on Supt. Roy Truly on Oct. 14, 1963. It further states that the night before the assassination, Oswald stayed the night at the Paine residence.

THE NEXT MORNING, the subpena states, Oswald left for work at the book depository. On Saturday, the day after the assassination, Oswald called Mrs. Paine from the Dallas jail to ask her to obtain legal counsel for him.

The Warren Commission found that Oswald, firing from the Texas School Book Depository, killed the President on Nov. 22, 1963.

Garrison, however, has said he doubts Oswald killed anyone.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 20

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, L

Date: 3-26-68
Edition: RED COMET
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION O PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 3/30/68

Attached indicates Pat O'Daniel, Democratic candidate for Governor of Texas, has promised to launch state investigation into assassination of President Kennedy if elected.

Since this appeared in news media, no dissemination will be made of it.

REL:ecp

FBI

Date: 3/29/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

Enclosed for each the Bureau and New Orleans is one copy of five newspaper clippings concerning captioned matter.

It should be noted that one of these clippings appearing in the "Dallas Times Herald", Dallas, Texas 3/19/68, indicated that one PAT O'DANIEL, Democratic candidate for Governor in the State of Texas, and son of former Texas Governor and Senator W. LEE O'DANIEL, is reported as having urged a state investigation of the assassination of President KENNEDY.

Texas

5 ENCLOSURE REC-1 62-109060-6304

(3) - Bureau (encls-5)
1 - New Orleans (info)(encls-5)(89-69)
2 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(6)

MAR 30 1968

C. C. Bishop

F 51

51 APR 1 0 1968

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

JFK Probe Requested

Pat O'Daniel, Democratic candidate for governor, Tuesday urged a state investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

In a speech to supporters at his Dallas headquarters, the local insurance executive said as governor he would launch such an investigation to find the answers to the many still unanswered questions concerning the late president's death here Nov. 22, 1963.

"This was and still is a state matter," he said. "Certain authorities have deliberately concealed the truth from the people of Texas as well as those of the United States and the world."

O'Daniel, son of former Texas governor and Sentor W. Lee O'Daniel, also renewed the other parts of his program which include opposition to liquor-by-the-drink and support of higher pay for teachers.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page # 13A

"The Dallas Times Herald" Dallas, Texas

Date: 3/19/68
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: Felix R. McKnight

Character: (1)
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

~~Mrs.~~ Paine Subpoenaed By Garrison

Mrs. Ruth Paine of Irving, who befriended Lee Harvey Oswald and his wife the year President John F. Kennedy was assassinated, was subpoenaed by New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison Monday to appear before the Orleans Parish grand jury, April 18 and 19.

The subpoena alleged Mrs. Paine transported Oswald's rifle, which the Warren Commission said killed the President, from New Orleans to Dallas in September, 1963, the Associated Press reported.

President Kennedy was shot to death in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963. The Warren Commission decided Oswald was the lone assassin. Garrison says the assassination was plotted in New Orleans by Oswald and others.

Mrs. Paine, the document states, helped Oswald get his job at the Texas Book Depository by calling on the building superintendent. The Warren Commission said Oswald shot the President from a hiding place in the building.

Like most of the requests for witnesses, the motion grants Mrs. Paine immunity from prosecution while in Louisiana.

In Irving, Mrs. Paine said she was "not terribly keen" on testifying before the Orleans Parish grand jury.

She said she couldn't tell the grand jury anything that wasn't in the Warren Commission report.

62 1090...

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page # 30

"The Dallas Morning News" Dallas, Texas

Date: 3/26/68
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: Jack B. Kruger

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated Dallas

6 MAY

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

rict Attorneys Want Garrison to Pay

RENO, Nev. (UPI) — There is no move afoot to discipline New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison, but he owes $8 to each of the delegates to the National District Attorneys Association meeting, President William Raggio said Monday.

Garrison, angered because Raggio asked him not to make an intended speech, locked delegates out of the New Orleans banquet and gave away the food which had been paid for by some 600 prosecutors and their wives Saturday. He gave the food to children at three orphanages.

Garrison said he planned to discuss at the banquet the "illegal intrusion of federal courts into states affairs, and the activities of Lyndon Johnson in concealing vital evidence about the assassination."

Garrison has been conducting his own investigation of the death of President Kennedy.

Raggio, who is Washoe County district attorney, said Garrison was a "self-appointed speaker" and had never been asked to speak at the convention. Raggio said Garrison was to have introduced Louisiana's governor. Some delegates were concerned over what Garrison might say, so Raggio asked him about it.

"When he told me he was going to tell how the federal courts and President Johnson had hindered his investigation, I said 'Listen, Jim, I'm going to ask you not to speak,'" Raggio said. "He said if he couldn't speak, there would be no banquet. He turned to an assistant and said 'cancel the banquet, bolt the doors, guard them and don't let anybody in.'"

Raggio termed Garrison's behavior "completely irrational."

"In the first place, it wasn't his banquet," he said. "It was one of the things covered by the $50 registration fee paid by each delegate. We want our $8 back and expect some arrangements for him to do so."

Raggio said association direction regarding Garrison's talk and directed steps be taken to and directed steps be taken to obtain a refund for the banquet.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page # 18D

"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 3/19/68
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: Jack B. Kruger

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:
☐ Being Investigated Dallas

62-109060-1-630

ENCLOSURE

FD-850 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

RFK Says He Wouldn't Reopen Warren Report

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Sen. Robert Kennedy got a barrage of questions Monday on whether if elected president he would open the U.S. Archives to reval details of the death of his brother, President Kennedy.

"I would not reopen the Warren Commission report," Kennedy told students at San Fernando Valley State College. "I have seen everything that's in there. I stand by the Warren Commission." He did not elaborate on whether he would open the archives.

Several times the senator, campaigning for the Democratic presidential nomination, tried to ignore the questions from students. He became obviously more distressed as they persisted. Finally he said, "Your manners overwhelm me."

"Go ahead," he said, "go ahead, ask your questions."

A student shouted, "Will you open the archives?"

Kennedy said, "Nobody is more interested than I in knowing who is responsible for the" —and there was a long pause— "death of President Kennedy." Then he said he would not reopen the Warren report.

An aide said it was Kennedy's first public statement of this kind.

The Warren Commission report found that Lee Harvey Oswald alone assassinated President Kennedy.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page # 1

"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 3/26/68
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: Jack B. Kruger

Character: 1/
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated Dallas

62-109060-6316

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Witnesses Deny Shaw Guilt Bias

NEW ORLEANS (UPI) — Attorneys faced another long day in court today trying to find out if prospective jurors for the assassination conspiracy trial of Clay L. Shaw have been influenced by pre-trial publicity.

Forty more persons were called to testify today. They were selected at random from ten criminal district courts in Orleans Parish.

Monday 36 of 40 prospective jurors testified they could give Shaw a fair hearing. They agree by more than five to one they could "treat Shaw's trial the same as any other case."

SHAW ATTORNEYS contend the 55-year-old New Orleans businessman cannot get a fair trial in New Orleans because of adverse publicity launched by Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison.

However, Monday only two of 36 jurors testified they had read articles or publications which defense attorneys said could have prejudiced their minds against Shaw.

The articles and publications in question are:

—Mark Lane's book "Rush to Judgment" — a criticism of the Warren Commission report.

—A National Observer interview.

—A Playboy magazine interview with Garrison.

—A Ramparts magazine article on Garrison's investigation into the death of President Kennedy.

MONDAY'S SESSION was drawn out with repeated defense attempts to get the prospective jurors to admit they had formed some kind of impression about the case.

Most, however, agreed that while they might have more knowledge of the Shaw case than any other less publicized criminal trial, they could make impartial jurors.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page # 134

"The Dallas Times Herald" Dallas, Texas

Date: 3/14/67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: Felix R. McKnight

Character:
or
Classification: 65
Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060 - 6291

ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 29 1968

TELETYPE

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI JACKSVLE

9-29 PM EST URGENT 3-29-68 TN

TO DIRECTOR & NEW ORLEANS

FROM JACKSONVILLE (89-10) 1P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TAXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE.

RE BUREAU TEL THREE TWENTYNINE LAST AND JK TEL THREE TWENTY EIGHT LAST.

FORMER SAC D. K. BROWN AND FAMILY DEPARTED JACKSONVILLE THREE TWENTYFIVE LAST FOR ARIZONA AND CALIFORNIA AREA. NO ITINERARY FURNISHED THIS OFFICE.

JACKSONVILLE WILL ATTEMPT TO LOCATE HIM THROUGH NORMAL CONTACTS PHOENIX AND LOS ANGELES AREAS, ALTHOUGH BROWN ADVISED NO SET PLANS FOR TRAVEL TO WESTERN AREA OF USA AT TIME OF DEPARTURE.

SAC SECRETARY ADVISED SPECIFIC POINT RAISED BY WALTER COVERED IN ORIGINAL INTERVIEW BY BROWN AND WALTER DENIED KNOWLEGE AS SET OUT IN PAGE SIX OF JK AIRTEL AND LHM DATED FEB. TWO, SIXTYEIGHT.

BUREAU ADVISE IF INTENSIFIED EFFORTS SHOULD BE MADE TO LOCATE BROWN IN LINE WITH BUREAU OBSERVATION AS BROWN NOT EXPECTED TO RETURN TO JACKSONVILLE UNTIL APRIL FIFTEEN, SIXTYEIGHT.

AIR MAIL COPY TO MEMPHIS.

REC-41 62-109060-6305

Sullivan & Conrad
3/29/68 /m

APR 3 1968

END

LLD

FBI WASH DC

MR DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

cc- Mr. SULLIVAN

1 - Mr. Lenihan

4/1/68

Airtel

To: SAC, Jacksonville (89-10)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) SEC-41 6305

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

EX-102

ReJKtel 3/29/68.

Bureau does not deem it necessary that Jacksonville make intensified efforts to locate former SAC D. K. Brown for interview in this matter.

Jacksonville should maintain contact with established sources so that Mr. Brown can be interviewed promptly upon his return to Jacksonville, approximately April 15, 1968.

1 - Memphis
1 - New Orleans (89-69)

REL:as
(6)

MAILED 2
APR 1 1968
COMM-FBI

62 APR 8 1968

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 3/29/68

REC-1

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63.
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning above captioned matter.

One copy of these articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

3 - Bureau (Encl. 2) ENCLOSURE
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 2)
1 - Miami (Encl. 2)
1 - New Orleans

REC-1 62-109060-6306

APR 1 1968

ECW:jab
(6)

E.C.

SIX

5 - [illegible]

51 APR 10 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-53)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shaw Motion Delays Ruling On Trial Shift

A new move by attorneys for Clay L. Shaw today caused Criminal District Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty to postpone his ruling, scheduled tomorrow, on whether Shaw's trial will be moved out of New Orleans.

Attorneys for Shaw, 55, moved to reopen a hearing on their previous motion to shift Shaw's trial on a charge of conspiracy to kill President John F. Kennedy. Judge Haggerty set a hearing at 10 a.m. Tuesday on the new motion.

THIS ENDED ALL possibility that Shaw's long-delayed trial could begin in April. The earliest possible date now would be the first jury day in May.

An action by the office of District Attorney Jim Garrison to hold for use in the trial a motion-picture film of the Kennedy assassination led to a defense motion to reopen the change-of-venue hearing.

The Orleans Parish Grand Jury today was scheduled to view the color movie film of the Kennedy assassination taken in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963, by Abraham Zapruder. It was subpenaed from its owners, Life magazine, for the jury to study in its probe of the assassination.

The film to be shown was not the original film, but a copy made before several frames were damaged.

ASSISTANT DA James L. Alcock on March 21 wrote Life attorney Cicero Sessions asking that the DA's office be allowed to hold the film "for possible use in the case of the state of Louisiana vs. Clay L. Shaw." Sessions agreed.

Defense attorneys F. Irvin Dymond and Edward Wegmann came into Judge Haggerty's court today with copies of the Alcock-Sessions correspondence attached to their motion to reopen the change-of-venue hearing.

They argued that Alcock's statements amounts to a "judicial declaration" that the Shaw case and the assassination probe are one and the same, and thus they have the right to reopen the hearing and reexamine all of the witnesses.

IN THE HEARING, several newsmen and 80 members of the jury panel were questioned. Shaw's attorneys sought to show that he could not get a fair trial here because of "undue" publicity about the case.

But Judge Haggerty restricted all testimony to the Shaw case itself, overruling defense contentions that all aspects of the assassination probe are relevant because they establish the public mood and existence of a conspiracy.

NOW, THE defense says, since the DA's office has indicated a film of the assassination would be revelant, they have the right to call all the witnesses back and ask them the questions about the assassination previously ruled out.

Garrison had contended, and the judge agreed, that his public statements about the assassination were not relevant as long as they did not pertain directly to Shaw.

Judge Haggerty set the Tuesday date for arguments on the issue on whether to reopen the hearing and reexamine witnesses.

"THIS NECESSARILY defers my ruling due Friday on the change of venue," Judge Haggerty said.

On the Zapruder film itself, Alcock said the DA's office was satisfied with the copy provided. Garrison has claimed in the past that the copy from which the Warren Commission worked and inadequate and the original film would support his contention that Kennedy was shot from the front.

The commission said the President was shot from the back by Lee Harvey Oswald, and it found no evidence of a conspiracy.

Sessions and a projectionist went into the grand jury room this afternoon, indicating that the film was about to be shown to the jury.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 2

STATES-ITEM

NEWORLEANS, I

Date: 3-28-68
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION O PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

6 316



—States-Item photo.

ASSISTANT DA JAMES L. ALCOCK, left, receives a copy of the film taken in Dallas by Abraham Za-~~pruder~~ of the John F. Kennedy slaying from CICERO SESSIONS, attorney for Life magazine.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DA Charges Gurvich With Theft

District Attorney Jim Garrison today charged his former chief investigator, William H. Gurvich, with theft.

The bill of information did not specify what it is Gurvich is accused of stealing but a Garrison aide said it probably was the master file in the investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

GURVICH SERVED as the DA's chief investigator in the assassination probe until June, 1967, when he abruptly quit, saying it had "no basis in fact."

Garrison has since been quoted as saying that Gurvich left with a copy of the master file in the case.

The DA himself filed the bill of information today, an unusual occurrance. It gave Gurvich's address as 610 Poydras, the location of his business, New Orleans Private Patrol.

The charge specifies that on or about June 28, 1967, Gurvich allegedly committed theft of property valued at $19 belonging to the district attorney's office.

A BOND of $750 was recommended.

Gurvich was not immediately available for comment, and it was not known whether he had been served with a warrant. However, a courthouse source said in a case of this kind the accused person would normally be allowed to come in and post bond rather than being formally arrested.

Assistant DA James L. Alcock said Gurvich would have to file a motion for a bill of particulars to get more specific information about the charge, but added that the accusation "probably relates to the master file in the Kennedy case."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, I

Date: 3-28-68
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEAL
Title: ASSASSINATION O PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated 3

62-109060-6316

ENCLOSURE

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 6307

PAGE NO. Entire Document

NO. OF PAGES 16

SECTION NO.

156

CIA

REFERRAL

FBI

Date: 4/1/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

Enclosed for Dallas and Miami are one copy each of these articles.

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 3)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 3)
1 - Miami (Encl. 3)
1 - New Orleans

EX-115

ECW:jab
(6)

REC 18 62-109060 - 6308

6 APR 3 1968

5 - [illegible]

C. C. Bishop

F54

17 APR 10 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

GURVICH THEFT CHARGE FILED

JFK Probe Record Hinted Cause of DA Action

Private investigator William Gurvich posted a $750 bond Thursday afternoon after Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison charged him with theft of property from his office.

Garrison's signature was on the bill of information filed in the office of the clerk of criminal district court.

It charged that Gurvich "committed a theft of property of the value of nineteen ($19) dollars in United States currency belonging to the Orleans Parish district attorney's office."

The "property" is believed to be a copy of a master file in Garrison's investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

The theft was alleged to have occurred on or about June 28 of last year, about the time that Gurvich resigned his position as chief aide to Garrison.

The two broke over a disagreement over Garrison's handling of the investigation of the assassination and the prosecution of Clay L. Shaw.

Gurvich said at the time Garrison should reassess the case. He later said that Garrison had no case against Shaw.

Garrison has since said that Gurvich had a copy of the master file.

Judge Rudolph F. Becker Jr. set the $750 bond.

The bill of information did not specify what was alleged to have been stolen, but assistant Dist. Atty. James L. Alcock said it may be the master file.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS,

Date: 3-29-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, T 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-1305

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ruling in Shaw Case Delayed

Defense Seeks to Reopen Venue Hearing

A ruling on whether or not to move Clay L. Shaw's conspiracy trial out of New Orleans was delayed Thursday after defense attorneys made a bid to reopen the hearing on the subject.

The move by attorneys F. Irvin Dymond and Edward Wegmann hinged on an alleged attempt to hold over the Abraham Zapruder assassination film for possible use in Shaw's trial.

The Orleans Parish Grand Jury was viewing the film the same day in the Criminal Courts Building in connection with District Attorney Jim Garrison's Kennedy assassination probe.

Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. set a hearing on the new motion for 10 a. m. Tuesday. He was to have ruled on the change-of-venue motion Friday.

The Zapruder film, taken in Dealey Plaza in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963, by Abraham Zapruder, was subpenaed by the jury from Life Magazine.

COPY VIEWED

The jury spent about 30 minutes watching the film, which is a copy made before four frames of the original film were damaged.

Afterwards, Garrison said he saw the film before and repeated past claims that it shows Kennedy was shot from the front.

He said he will try to arrange for a private showing of the film for New Orleans newsmen.

Wegmann and Dymond, in their new motion, cited a letter written by Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock to Numero C. Sessions, attorney for Life Magazine, in connection with the Zapruder film.

Alcock is reported to have said in the letter, "Further, it is my understanding of our conversation that this copy may be kept by our office for possible use in the case of State of Louisiana vs. Clay L. Shaw."

The attorneys called this a "judicial declaration" which is completely opposed to the legal position the state took during the change-of-venue hearing.

During questioning of witnesses the defense was not allowed to assume that Garrison's statements about conspiracies in general, his Kennedy death probe, and the conspiracy in which Shaw is accused of having participated all relate to the same thing.

RIGHT ASSUMED

The defense feels it has the right to reopen the hearing and question all witnesses again, since the district attorney indicated that the assassination film may be relevant to Shaw's trial.

Throughout the hearing, the defense was restricted to questions bearing directly on Shaw.

Garrison contended that his public statements about the assassination were not relevant as long as they did not pertain directly to Shaw.

During the hearing, a number of newsmen and executives and 80 members of the jury panel were questioned.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 11

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS,

Date: 3-29-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, T 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

62 109060-6308

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

radley Subpena s Under Study

The California State Attorney General's Office is reviewing a Louisiana request for the extradition of Edgar Eugene Bradley, charged by District Attorney Jim Garrison with conspiring to murder President John F. Kennedy.

Bradley 49-year-old West Coast representative of radio evangelist Dr. Carl McIntire, retired International Trade Mart executive, also charged with conspiracy by Garrison, denies any part in the 1963 slaying in Dallas and says he knows only what news accounts reported.

The request for his extradition was received from Louisiana Monday by California Gov. Ronald Reagan. The papers, which request that Bradley be sent to New Orleans, were signed by Louisiana Lt. Gov. C. C. "Taddy" Aycock.

REAGAN'S LEGAL affairs secretary, Edwin Meese III, delayed the papers to Atty. Gen. Thomas C. Lynch's office for customary legal review.

If the papers meet legal requirements, an extradition hearing will be scheduled. When Bradley, who lives in suburban North Hollywood, surrendered to Los Angeles County sheriff's deputies in December, his attorney said he would "fight extradition tooth and nail."

Earlier, California judges refused to extradite two other Californians Garrison wants as witnesses—Loran E. Hall and Lawrence J. Howard.

BRADLEY WAS INDICTED on the conspiracy charge by the Orleans Parish Grand Jury. At Los Angeles, Judge Joan Dempsey Klein had granted Bradley a 60-day postponement of a hearing in Municipal Court, which handles extradition preliminaries.

The proceedings were reset for today.

In New Orleans yesterday, the legal tangle over the case of Clay L. Shaw, 55-year-old

torneys, constitutes a "judicial declaration" that the Shaw case and the assassination probe are one and the same.

During the questioning of 80 prospective jurors last week, Judge Haggerty restricted all testimony to the Shaw case only.

GARRISON had contended, and the judge agreed, that his public statements about the assassination were not relevant as long as they did not pertain directly to Shaw.

Also yesterday, Garrison himself filed theft charges against William H. Gurvich, former investigator for the DA in the probe.

Gurvich, who quit the probe abruptly last June, was charged with theft in the amount of $19. The charge failed to specify what the private detective is accused of stealing, but a Garrison aide said the charge "probably relates to the master file in the Kennedy case."

Garrison has been quoted as saying that Gurvich took the master file.

Gurvich, who resigned from the DA's staff, saying the probe "had no basis in fact," quickly posted $750 bond and went free.

SHAW WANTS his trial moved at least 100 miles from New Orleans.

The motion by his attorneys forced Criminal Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. to postpone a ruling on the bid to change the jurisdiction. He had been scheduled to deliver a written judgment today.

Judge Haggerty set a hearing for Monday on the motion to reopen the hearing and requestion prospective jurors.

The maneuver ended all possibility that Shaw's long-delayed trial could begin in April. The first jury day in May would now be the earliest possible trial date.

THE DEFENSE motion was prompted by the state's request to hold a motion picture film of Kennedy's assassination taken by Abraham Zapruder for possible use in the Shaw trial. Assistant DA James L. Alcock wrote a lawyer for Life Magazine, which owns the film, March 21, asking that Garrison be allowed to hold the film for the trial.

The letter, say defense at-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, L

Date: 3-29-68
Edition: RED COMET
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TI 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

Dom[illegible]ligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 3/29/68

Attached relates to extradiction matters concerning Edgar Eugene Bradley who has been charged by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison with conspiring to murder President Kennedy. The attached also indicates Senator Robert F. Kennedy does not want to be served a subpoena by Garrison when he (Senator Kennedy) visits New Orleans.

Since this information has been obtained from news media, no dissemination is being made of same.

JFM:jes

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 29 1968

TELETYPE

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

644PM URGENT 3-29-68 CDC

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED COMET EDITION, MARCH TWENTYNINE INSTANT, CARRIED AN ARTICLE REPORTING THAT THE CALIF. STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE IS REVIEWING A LOUISIANA REQUEST FOR THE EXTRADITION OF EDGAR EUGENE BRADLEY CHARGED BY DA (DISTRICT ATTORNEY) JIM GARRISON WITH CONSPIRING TO MURDER PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE REQUEST FOR BRADLEY'S EXTRADITION WAS RECEIVED FROM LOUISIANA, MONDAY BY CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT IF THE PAPERS MET LEGAL REQUIREMENTS, AN EXTRADITION HEARING WILL BE SCHEDULED. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT WHEN BRADLEY SURRENDERED TO THE LOS ANGELES SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES IN TEXAS, HIS ATTORNEY SAID HE WOULD "FIGHT EXTRADITION TOOTH AND NAIL". ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE LOS ANGELES JUDGE ~~DXXX~~ JOAN DEMPSEY KLEIN HAD GRANTED BRADLEY A SIXTY-DAY POSTPONEMENT IN MUNICIPAL

END PAGE ONE

62-109060 -- 6309

APR 3 1968

59 APR 1 1968

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

COURT WHICH HANDLES EXTRADITION PRELIMINARIES. THE ARTICLE SAID THE PROCEEDINGS WERE RESET TODAY.

THIS SAME ARTICLE REPORTED THAT WILLIAM H. GURVICH, FORMER INVESTIGATOR FOR THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY IN THE ASSASSINATION PROBE POSTED SEVEN HUNDRED FIFTY DOLLARS BOND ON THE THEFT CHARGES FILED AGAINST HIM YESTERDAY BY DA JIM GARRISON.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, FINAL EDITION, MARCH TWENTYNINE INSTANT, REPORTED THAT SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY HAS ASKED GOVERNOR JOHN J. MCKEITHEN TO PREVENT ANY SERVICE OF A SUBPOENA ON HIM BY DA GARRISON WHEN HE APPEARS IN NEW ORLEANS APRIL FIVE. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT MC KEITHEN WHO WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN CONTACTED BY THE NEW YORK SENATOR YESTERDAY, REFUSED TO CONFIRM OR DENY THE REPORT.

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT KENNEDY REPORTEDLY FEELS GARRISON WILL TRY TO SUBPOENA HIM IN CONNECTION WITH A PROBE OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT GARRISON WAS UNAVAILABLE FOR COMMENT BUT ASSISTANT DA JAMES L. ALCOCK SAID HE KNOWS OF NO PLANS TO SUBPOENA KENNEDY AND ADDED THAT HE "DOUBTS IF GARRISON HAS ANY."

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, GOVERNOR MC KEITHEN SAID HE HAS BEEN ASKED BY CROWLEY CITY JUDGE EDMUND M. REGGIE TO ATTEND A RECEPTION IN HONOR OF KENNEDY AT CROWLEY, LA. ON APRIL SIX NEXT AND HE HAS ACCEPTED. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT A HIGH STATE OFFICIAL TOLD THE STATES-ITEM THERE HAVE BEEN NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN KENNEDY AND MC KEITHEN ON THE SUBPOENA MATTER, HOWEVER, MC KEITHEN HAS NOT CONTACTED GARRISON.

THE ARTICLE STATED SENATOR KENNEDY WILL BE A GUEST AT A RECEPTION BY THE LOUISIANA YOUNG DEMOCRATS AT THE ROOSEVELT HOTEL AND WILL SPEAK AT LSUNO (LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY NEW ORLEANS) NEXT FRIDAY NIGHT.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT SENATOR ROBERT KENNEDY WAS ASKED IN LOS ANGELES WHETHER, IF ELECTED PRESIDENT, HE WOULD OPEN THE U.S. ARCHIVES TO REVEAL DETAILS OF THE

END PAGE THREE

DEATH OF HIS BROTHER AND TOLD STUDENTS AT SAN FERNANDO STATE COLLEGE "I WOULD NOT REOPEN THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT". I HAVE SEEN EVERYTHING THAT'S IN THERE. I STAND BY THE WARREN COMMISSION." KENNEDY WAS ALSO QUOTED AS SAYING "NOBODY IS MORE INTERESTED THAN I IN KNOWING WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY."

.. NO DFMO BEING SUBMITTED.

END

BAP

FBI WASH DC

TUCRP

cc- MR. SULLIVAN

MAR 27 1968

ENCIPHERED

Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

5:51 PM URGENT 3-27-68 LLH

TO DIRECTOR, NEW ORLEANS, AND JACKSONVILLE

FROM MEMPHIS

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE.

...former FBI Clerical employee New Orleans

RE NEW ORLEANS AIRTEL MARCH TWENTYFIVE, SIXTYEIGHT.

WILLIAM S. WALTER INTERVIEWED MARCH TWENTYSIX, SIXTYEIGHT, BY SAC, MEMPHIS, AND SA WILLIAM D. MULKINS AT NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE RESIDENT AGENCY. WALTER ADVISED OF RIGHTS AND INFORMED OF PROVISIONS OF TITLE EIGHTEEN, SECTION ONE ZERO ZERO ONE.

WALTER SAID HE IS WILLING TO DISCUSS ANYTHING WITH FBI BUT ON ADVICE OF ATTORNEY WOULD DECLINE TO SIGN ANYTHING. SAID HE WOULD BE BACK IN NEW ORLEANS THIS WEEKEND AND IF ATTORNEY AGREED AND WAS PRESENT AT INTERVIEW WOULD SIGN STATEMENT. MEMPHIS PREPARING STATEMENT WHICH WILL BE SUBMITTED AMSD TO NEW ORLEANS FOR SIGNATURE OF WALTER.

EX 110 REC-15 62-109060-6310

12 APR 8 1968

WALTER INSISTED THAT WHILE ON NIGHT DUTY, MIDNIGHT TO EIGHT A. M. ON NOVEMBER SEVENTEEN, SIXTYTHREE, HE RECEIVED TELETYPE. HE

END PAGE ONE

Deleted Copy Sent w/m Letter 10/2/75 PERS. REC. UNIT

1 JAT XEROX

APR 11 1968

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

SDS

PERSONNEL RECORDS UNIT

SAID UNABLE TO RECALL EXACT WORDING OF TELETYPE BUT ESSENCE OF MESSAGE SAID THERE MIGHT BE AN ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT ON PRESIDENT KENNEDY IN TEXAS. WALTER SAID HE COULD NOT RECALL OTHER OFFICES THAT WERE INCLUDED IN THIS CONFERENCE TELETYPE BUT THAT OTHER SOUTHERN OFFICES WERE INCLUDED. HE DOES NOT SPECIFICALLY RECALL IF CITY OF DALLAS MENTIONED BUT INSISTENT THAT TEXAS WAS MENTIONED. HE INSISTED HE WAS NOT MISTAKEN ABOUT RECEIPT OF THIS TELETYPE.

WALTER ALSO STATED THERE WERE OTHER CLERICAL EMPLOYEES WHO KNEW OF RECEIPT OF TELETYPE. STATED SOME OF THESE ARE NOW EX-EMPLOYEES BUT IS CERTAIN SOME OF CURRENT EMPLOYEES ALSO KNEW OF TELETYPE IN QUESTION. HE WAS ASKED IF THIS WAS RUMOR OR DID HE KNOW THIS AS A FACT. WALTER STATED HE KNEW OTHER EMPLOYEES ALSO KNEW OF TELETYPE IN QUESTION. HE REFUSED TO IDENTIFY ANY OF THE EX- OR CURRENT EMPLOYEES WHO HAD KNOWLEDGE CONCERNING THIS TELETYPE.

HE SPECIFICALLY DENIED THAT WHILE IN JACKSONVILLE HE WAS ASKED ABOUT RECEIPT OF TELETYPE. HE SAID HIS DENIALS IN JACKSONVILLE PERTAINED ONLY TO INFORMATION HE WAS ALLEGED TO HAVE FURNISHED MARK LANE. HE SAID HE WAS NOT ASKED THE SPECIFIC QUESTION "DID YOU RECEIVE ANY TELETYPE

END PAGE TWO

OR MESSAGE OR ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING THE POSSIBLE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY?" HE STEADFASTLY DENIED EVER HAVING FURNISHED ANY INFORMATION REGARDING AN ALLEGED FBI MESSAGE REGARDING AN ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY TO MARK LANE, JIM GARRISON, OR ANY OF THEIR ASSOCIATES. INSISTS THAT HE HAS ONLY FURNISHED INFORMATION REGARDING THIS TELETYPE TO HIS OWN ATTORNEY, THE THREE USA'S IN NEW ORLEANS, AND TO SAC, MEMPHIS AND TO SA MULKINS. INSISTS THAT HE HAS HAD NO DEALINGS OF ANY KIND WITH MARK LANE OR ANY OF HIS ASSOCIATES RE ANY INFORMATION IN FBI POSSESSION.

SUGGEST THAT BUREAU SECURE FROM PAY ROLL SECTION LIST OF EMPLOYEES WHO WERE ON ROLLS IN NEW ORLEANS DURING WALTER'S EMPLOYMENT. ALL EX-EMPLOYEES SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED. CURRENT EMPLOYEES IN ~~NEW~~ NEW ORLEANS DIVISION WHO WORKED DURING PERIOD OF WALTER'S EMPLOYMENT THERE SHOULD ALSO BE INTERVIEWED.

SAC D. K. BROWN AT JACKSONVILLE SHOULD FURNISH INFORMATION AS TO WHETHER QUESTION REGARDING RECEIPT OF TELETYPE OR ANY OTHER MESSAGE WAS SPECIFICALLY ASKED OF WALTER.

RECEIVED 7:50PM MKP/MSE

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. J. J. Mohr

3/29/68

CODE

1 - Mr. M. P. Callahan

TELETYPE SENT BY CODED TELETYPE URGENT

1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

TO FACS NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
JACKSONVILLE (89-10)

EX-110 REC-15

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060)

62/10

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

REMETEL MARCH TWENTY-SEVEN, NINETEEN SIXTY-EIGHT, NEW ORLEANS OFFICE SHOULD IMMEDIATELY INTERVIEW ALL SPECIAL AGENT AND CLERICAL PERSONNEL NOW ASSIGNED TO THE NEW ORLEANS OFFICE WHO WERE ASSIGNED TO THE NEW ORLEANS OFFICE IN NOVEMBER, NINETEEN SIXTY-THREE, TO ASCERTAIN IF ANY OF THESE EMPLOYEES POSSESS ANY KNOWLEDGE OF AN FBI TELETYPE OR ANY OTHER MESSAGE TO NEW ORLEANS DATED NOVEMBER SEVENTEEN, NINETEEN SIXTY-THREE, REPORTING A POSSIBLE THREAT TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY IN CONNECTION WITH THE LATTER'S TRIP TO TEXAS. ALSO DETERMINE IF ANY EMPLOYEE HAS BEEN CONTACTED BY WILLIAM S. WALTER OR ANYONE ELSE ATTEMPTING TO ASCERTAIN WHETHER SUCH FBI COMMUNICATION EXISTS. NO INTERVIEW OF EX-FBI EMPLOYEES SHOULD BE CONDUCTED AT THIS TIME. IN VIEW OF WALTER'S STATEMENT TO THE MEMPHIS OFFICE THAT JACKSONVILLE OFFICE DID NOT ASK HIM THE SPECIFIC QUESTION "DID YOU RECEIVE ANY TELETYPE OR MESSAGE OR ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING THE POSSIBLE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY?"

VIA TELETYPE
MAR 29 1968
ENCIPHERED

1 - DALLAS (89-43)
1 - MEMPHIS.

REL:as (12)

INITIALED
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

54 APR 2 1968

TELETYPE TO SACS, NEW ORLEANS
JACKSONVILLE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

JACKSONVILLE OFFICE SHOULD IMMEDIATELY CONTACT FORMER SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE D. K. BROWN AND ASCERTAIN WHETHER WALTERS WAS ASKED THIS QUESTION. EACH OFFICE SHOULD SUTEL SUCCINCT SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATION REQUESTED HEREIN AND FOLLOW UP WITH AN AIRTEL ENCLOSING A LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION. COPY MAILED MEMPHIS AND DALLAS.

NOTE:

See memorandum Mr. W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, same caption, dated 3/28/68, prepared by REL:as.

62-109060
MAR 29 9 00 AM
TELETYPE UNIT

FBI

Date: 3/19/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas dated 2/29/68, Houston airtel to Dallas dated 3/6/68, Tampa airtel to Dallas dated 3/6/68, Oklahoma City airtel to Dallas dated 3/7/68, San Antonio airtel to Dallas dated 3/7/68, and Springfield airtel to Dallas dated 3/14/68.

Re Buairtel requested that inquiries conducted by various offices concerning [redacted] be coordinated by the Dallas Office and a letterhead memorandum submitted.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of letterhead memorandum. Two copies of letterhead memorandum have been furnished U.S. Secret Service, Dallas, Texas, in accordance with instructions contained in re Buairtel.

The check of the records at Oklahoma City was by IC STANLEY RAY HENDON. Check of records at Identification Bureau, San Antonio Police Department, was by IC JOHN C. SMITH. Investigation at Harwood, Texas, was by SA GEORGE GEDDIS, III. Investigation at Bloomington, Illinois, was by SA ARTHUR LEE WOODS. Investigation at St. Petersburg,

(3) Bureau (Enc. 10) ENCLOSURE 62-109060-6311
2- Dallas
RPG/wvm
(5)

REC 55 12 MAR 20 1968

C.C. - Bishop
C.C. Rosen

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

55 APR 18 1968

DL 89-43

Florida, was by SA WALTER B. GRANGER. The pretext telephone call to [redacted] on 3/5/68 was by SA GRANGER under the pretext of a credit inquiry concering [redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
March 19, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

The following letter was referred to the FBI by the office of Senator Robert F. Kennedy:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COPIES DESTROYED

44 JAN 16 1973

62-109060-6311

ENCLOSURE

TRUE COPY

Mr. Robert Kennedy Senator
New York
N. York

Dear Sir

I must tell you a little if you under stand a litle how your brother got killed. I was in the next room. tope floor. Hayward, Tex. The commies had the meeting tope floor Hotel, where no other people where sapose to be up there. There was to be 3 men who shot, at your brother. The Jew was there also Mr. Oswal stated he was working for the C.I.A.

I told Vic. Pres. Johnson in San Antonio Tex. your brother would be killed

At the Fiesta Parade in San Antonio Tex. I hollered at the Gov. of Tex. he would be shote at and The President. he tryed to get off his horse. at Handy Andy Super Market I told a Priest that Pres Kennedy would be killed, the C.I.A. - came in ran the priest out of there and stated thats what they will do. and Vic. Pres. Johnson wanted him killed. I was run out of San Antonio, T

I went to Tulso, Okla. I told 75 People who worked at the (W;) Plant that I could not save the Pres Life. also here in St. Petersburg Flo. T ran through a Building with a Auto be cause I tryed to save Pres Kennedy Life missed me.

In a Trailway Buss, Bloomington, Ill. The Buss was helded 35 Minuted, There where over 20 Policeman. and I beg them, I wanted to save Pres. Kennedy life, and they wanted to kill me. I hollered this for 30 minuts. There where 4 C.I.A. People and they would not let the police get me.

Pres Johnsen. wanted Pres Kenned so he could get his Job. because he was a Roman Cat. and a yankee--

I told you a little

[redacted]

St Petersburg--Flo
33701

On March 6, 1968, a check of the Houston Credit Bureau records, Harris County Sheriff's Office Records, and Houston Police Department Records, Houston, Texas, failed to reflect any information identifiable with the name [redacted].

On March 6, 1968, the files of the Tulsa Police Department and the Tulsa County Sheriff's Office, Tulsa, Oklahoma, were checked and no record could be located concerning the name [redacted].

On March 6, 1968, [redacted], Clerk, Identification Bureau, San Antonio Police Department, San Antonio, Texas, advised that she could locate no identifiable arrest record in the files of that department for one [redacted] or [redacted].

Due to the possibility that "Hayward, Texas," mentioned in the letter of [redacted] might be identical with Harwood, Texas, which is located on U.S. 90, seven miles east of Luling, Texas, it was determined on March 5, 1968, through [redacted], Postmaster, Harwood, Texas, that no rooming houses, motels, or hotels exist in Harwood, Texas, and that the current population of Harwood, Texas, is between 80 and 100 people. [redacted] had never heard of [redacted].

The files of the San Antonio FBI Office contained no information concerning Fred Voelke. Miscellaneous correspondence from one [redacted] was located in the files of the San Antonio FBI Office, much of which was illegible. That which was legible was not sufficiently coherent to make sense. It is not known if this [redacted] is identical to the [redacted] who wrote the letter to Senator Kennedy. A summary of the [redacted] correspondence is as follows:

Letter dated January 22, 1950, from [redacted], San Antonio, Texas

Letter dated March 9, 1950, from [redacted], San Antonio, Texas

Undated letter received by San Antonio FBI Office on April 24, 1950, from [redacted], with no return address reflected.

Letter dated September 28, 1950, from [redacted] La Porte, Indiana

Letter dated February 22, 1952, from [redacted] La Porte, Indiana

Letter postmarked May 19, 1953, from [redacted] San Antonio, Texas

In 1950, the Indianapolis FBI Office advised the San Antonio FBI Office it had no record of previous correspondence from [redacted].

On March 13, 1968, [redacted] and Detective Lieutenant [redacted] Bloomington Police Department, Bloomington, Illinois, advised from a check of their records and from their recollection, that they have never experienced an incident where a bus of any type was held for any certain length of time. Both related it would be impossible in Bloomington, Illinois, to have twenty police officers on duty at any one time unless the schedule was previously arranged. [redacted] and [redacted] both stated if an incident had occurred as reflected by [redacted], they would have a record of same and would certainly recall the incident. They added that had such an incident occurred, it would have immediately been reported to the U.S. Secret Service and the FBI.

On March 13, 1968, [redacted], owner, operator and manager of the Union Bus Depot, Bloomington, Illinois, advised he has been the operator and manager of this bus depot since 1959. He stated he does not recall any incident such as that reported by [redacted]

[redacted] advised there have been incidents where persons have been removed from the buses at Union Station by police officers but he does not recall any such incident where there was more than one or two police officers being involved in such removal. He added that to the best of his recollection, there has never been any bus detained by the police for any period of time. [redacted] pointed out that the Trailways Bus Company has never served Bloomington, Illinois. The only bus services to Bloomington, Illinois, are Greyhound; Illini-Swallows Company, Champaign, Illinois; Peoria-Rockford Bus Company, Rockford, Illinois; and the Illinois Eigtway Transportation Company, Decatur, Illinois.

[redacted] stated none of the above mentioned companies serving Bloomington, Illinois, have "Trailways" in their name or on their equipment nor are they associated with Trailways Bus Company. He added that none of the companies serving Bloomington are painted in colors that could be construed as Trailways Bus Company equipment.

[redacted], Clerk, Records and Identification, St. Petersburg, Florida, Police Department, on March 5, 1968, informed that the records of his agency contained no information concerning [redacted]. He pointed out, however, that his records reflected that one [redacted], a white male, who was 72 years old in 1966, was threatened by one [redacted] on August 26, 1966. Burns pointed out that [redacted] signed an affidavit on August 26, 1966, alleging that [redacted] had threatened him, and that on August 30, 1966, [redacted] was arrested for threatening bodily harm to [redacted] said that [redacted] was released on his own bond on August 30, 1966, and that ultimately the case against him was dismissed. He said that [redacted] was a white male who was 73 years old in 1966. [redacted] pointed out that both [redacted] and [redacted] resided at [redacted] at the time of the above incident, and that subsequently [redacted] moved to [redacted]. [redacted] concluded by saying that the only other information in his files concerning [redacted] was that [redacted] subsequent to the above events, wrote two letters to the police department complaining about threats made against him by [redacted]

On March 5, 1968, [redacted] Records and Identification, Pinellas County Sheriff's Office, and Homer Hart, Credit Bureau of St. Petersburg, St. Petersburg, Florida, both said that their respective files contain no information concerning [redacted] or [redacted]

The city directories for the years 1964 through 1967 for the City of St. Petersburg, failed to reveal any information concerning [redacted]. The 1966 St. Petersburg City Directory reveals a [redacted] at [redacted] but reveals no information concerning him.

A Special Agent of the FBI conducted a pretext telephone interview with [redacted] on March 5, 1968. [redacted] informed that she is the owner of the [redacted] Apartments at [redacted] St. Petersburg, Florida. She said that [redacted] is currently living in one of her apartments at [redacted] address. She recalled that [redacted] lived at [redacted] from about August 1966 through August 1967 when he left for some unknown destination. She said that again in October, 1967, [redacted] began residing at [redacted] and that he has continued since that time to reside at this address. She said that he is unemployed and that he lives alone in his apartment. She estimated that he is about 76 or 77 years old. She said that while he seems to be in good health, she has heard some of the other neighbors voice the opinion that he is not in a healthy state. She said that he appears to be mentally alert. Further, [redacted] remarked that [redacted] has alwyas been a good tenant, paying his [redacted] regularly, and getting along well with the other tenants in the building. She concluded by saying that she did not know where [redacted] lived before he came to her apartments, nor did she know what vocation he pursued earlier in life.

The files of the Houston, Oklahoma City, Springfield, Tampa, and Dallas FBI Offices contain no identifiable information with Fred Voelke.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: March 21, 1968

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Attached is a letter addressed to Senator Robert F. Kennedy bearing the signature [redacted] of St. Petersburg, Florida, which was referred to the Bureau by Miss Naomi F. Weinstein, Office of Senator Robert F. Kennedy. Miss Weinstein's letter was previously acknowledged.

[redacted] letter was rambling and incoherent, but due to the fact he made allegations that he had information there were three men who shot at the President and that he told other people President Kennedy was going to be shot, the field was instructed to conduct background investigation concerning [redacted] which was coordinated by the Dallas Office.

The attached letterhead memorandum sets forth the results of these inquiries, and it appears that [redacted] is identical with one [redacted] a man reported to be 76 or 77 years old.

The files of our San Antonio Office contain miscellaneous correspondence from one [redacted] the majority of which is illegible, and that which was legible was not sufficiently coherent to make sense. Records of the St. Petersburg, Florida, Police Department contain information concerning [redacted] noting their files contain two letters by [redacted] complaining about threats made against him by another individual.

EX-105 REC 55 62-109060-6312

The Tampa Division determined that [redacted] currently resides at [redacted], St. Petersburg, Florida, which is the same address furnished by [redacted] in his letter to Senator Robert F. Kennedy.

Enclosures

KMR:dcs
(6)

CONTINUED - OVER

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JFK

ACTION:

Since [redacted] and [redacted] appear to be one and the same person, the Tampa Division is being instructed to interview him thoroughly to determine if he wrote the letter to Senator Robert F. Kennedy. The results of this interview will be incorporated into a letterhead memorandum, and upon receipt will be disseminated both to Secret Service and the Department with copies of the attached.

March 25, 1968

1 - Mr. Raupach

Airtel

EX-105 REC 55

To: SAC, Tampa

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) - 6312

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

ReBuairtel to Dallas 2/29/68 and Dallas airtel to the Bureau 3/19/68.

Referenced communications concern [redacted] of St. Petersburg, Florida, who previously directed a letter to Office of Senator Robert F. Kennedy.

Enclosed for Tampa is a copy of referenced Dallas airtel and a letterhead memorandum concerning [redacted] who appears to be identical with [redacted] St. Petersburg, Florida.

The Tampa Division at St. Petersburg, Florida, should immediately locate and interview [redacted] to determine whether he is identical with [redacted] and also determine if he wrote the letter to Senator Robert F. Kennedy.

The results of the interview are to be incorporated into a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination, a copy of which should be furnished locally to United States Secret Service. This interview is to be handled immediately.

MAR 25 1968 COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

1 - Dallas (89-43) (for information)

KMR:bjf
(5) b16

NOTE: See memorandum Rosen to DeLoach dated 3/21/68 captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 19 Dallas, Texas, Miscellaneous - Information Concerning."

Room 51 APR 11 1968 TELETYPE UNIT

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop

The Attorney General

April 4, 1968

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Declassified Copy Sent [illegible] Walter
by [illegible] 10/4/[illegible]
For FOIA Request

In my letter of March 20, 1968, I reported that we planned to contact Mr. William S. Walter, former Security Patrol Clerk of our New Orleans Office, concerning conflicting statements Mr. Walter was making regarding an alleged FBI message of November 17, 1963, reporting a threat to President John Fitzgerald Kennedy in Texas.

For your information, Mr. Walter was interviewed by Special Agents of this Bureau March 26, 1968, and insisted that he did receive a teletype dated November 17, 1963, while on duty in the New Orleans Office reporting there might be an assassination attempt on President Kennedy in Texas. Mr. Walter alleged that there were other clerical employees in the New Orleans Office who knew of receipt of such teletype, including ex-employees and certain current employees. He refused to identify any of the ex-employees or current employees who allegedly have knowledge of this teletype. Mr. Walter also claimed that when interviewed by the FBI Jacksonville Office February 1, 1968, concerning this matter, he was not asked whether he actually received a teletype on November 17, 1963, regarding an alleged attempt on the life of President Kennedy.

REC 69 62-109060-6313

Mr. Walter refused to give our interviewing Agents a signed statement. He requested, however, that such a statement be prepared for his signature and forwarded to the New Orleans FBI Office since Walter planned to be in New Orleans during the weekend of March 30-31, 1968. Walter stated that if his attorney approved his signing a statement, Walter would contact the New Orleans Office and sign the statement prepared for him. For your information, as of close of business April 3, 1968, neither Mr. Walter nor his attorney, Mr. Guy Wooten, has contacted our New Orleans Office in this matter.

SEE NOTE PAGE FOUR

62-109060

REL:as (15)

MAILED 24
APR 5 1968
COMM-FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

70 APR 10 1968

APR 8 1968

PERS. REC. UNIT

FBI/DOJ

PERSONNEL RECORDS UNIT

The Attorney General

A copy of the statement that was prepared by our Agents for Mr. Walter's signature is enclosed for your information.

For your additional information in this matter, on March 27, 1968, Mr. Harry G. Maynor, who was Special Agent in Charge of our New Orleans Office during November, 1963, was interviewed concerning the allegations made by Walter in this matter. Mr. Maynor stated he has no recollection whatever of receiving or seeing any such teletype or other communication containing a message that there would be a threat to President Kennedy in connection with the latter's trip to Texas. Mr. Maynor remarked that had such a message been received, he most certainly would have had some recollection of it. Mr. Maynor also stated he has no recollection of receiving a telephone message or any other type of message in the morning hours of November 17, 1963, from William Walter informing him, Maynor, of receipt of any such communication.

Mr. Maynor added that he never instructed any Special Agent personnel on November 17, 1963, to alert informants in the New Orleans area regarding a possible attempt on President Kennedy's life.

Mr. Maynor also denied any knowledge of any communication from FBI Headquarters instructing Agents of the New Orleans Office to examine their interview reports in the assassination investigation to make sure there were no conflicts contained in them or to resolve conflicts, prepare new reports and destroy old ones. Mr. Maynor emphatically stated that the allegations made by William Walter in this matter are unequivocally false.

On March 30, 1968, all current employees of our New Orleans Office who were employed by such office on November 17, 1963, were interviewed in this matter. All of these employees denied any knowledge of the receipt of any teletype or other type of communication on November 17, 1963, containing information that there might be an assassination attempt on President Kennedy in Texas. All

of these employees stated that neither William S. Walter nor anyone else has contacted them in an effort to determine whether such a communication exists.

We do not feel it desirable to interview former employees of our New Orleans Office (approximately 127 since November, 1963) many of whom are no longer employed by the FBI, since such wide-scale interviews could possibly leak back to New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison and such information then be used by Garrison to claim FBI intimidation of Walter.

Mr. Walter's claim that he was not asked by Agents of our Jacksonville Office during interview February 1, 1968, whether he actually received a teletype on November 17, 1963, regarding an alleged attempt on the life of President Kennedy is absolutely false. The memorandum submitted by our Jacksonville Office dated February 2, 1968, which has previously been furnished to the Department of Justice reports that Mr. Walter advised during such interview that he never received or saw a teletype or other message containing the information being sought by Mark Lane.

It is obvious that William Walter is lying to us in his claims to possess knowledge of an FBI communication dated November 17, 1963, reporting a threat to President Kennedy in Texas. It appears highly likely that Walter in past contacts with Mark Lane has made a wild allegation that there was such a communication and now is being subjected to pressure by Lane that unless Walter maintains there was such a communication, Walter will be brought before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury in New Orleans, Louisiana, where he will face a possible perjury indictment and a subsequent jail sentence.

This is being furnished for your additional information in this matter. Any additional information that comes to our attention concerning the allegation invplving William S. Walter will be immediately brought to your attention.

The Attorney General

I am furnishing a copy of this communication and its enclosure to our New Orleans Office with instructions that it be immediately made available to United States Attorney Louis C. LaCour for his information.

Enclosure

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosure)

1 - Mr. Edwin L. Weisl, Jr. (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr. (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE:

This letter will apprise the Attorney General and other officials of the Department of up-to-date developments concerning the allegations involving William S. Walter. Data set forth herein was previously summarized in memorandum Mr. W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, dated March 28, 1968, and also information set forth in New Orleans letterhead memorandum dated April 1, 1968.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

FROM : L. Rosen

SUBJECT: "THE DAY KENNEDY WAS SHOT"
BY JIM BISHOP

DATE: March 27, 1968

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Bowen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bishop

Tolson
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

BACKGROUND:

The third installment of Mr. Bishop's book, "The Day Kennedy Was Shot" has been reviewed. It consists of 95 pages numbered 233 through 327 and covers the period of time from 1 p.m. to 8 p.m. 11/22/63. This installment deals with Lee Harvey Oswald's movements, apprehension and interrogation at the Dallas Police Department. Mr. Bishop elaborates on the difficulties encountered at the hospital when the President's body was being removed to the airport for subsequent movement to Washington. Mrs. Kennedy is described as to her actions at the hospital.

There are a number of instances of inaccuracies which are as follows:

1. Page 234, paragraph 3, Oswald is described as picking up his revolver at his rooming house. Mr. Bishop describes it as a .32 caliber snubnose 11" from barrel to butt. It was a .38 caliber snubnose and only 7¾" in length.

X-115 [illegible] 63/4

2. Page 244, paragraph 1, Mr. Bishop refers to "an FBI man grabbed hospital administrator Price by the arm and whispered 'don't let anybody know what time the President died -- security.'" Files of the Bureau and the Dallas office reveal no information indicating that an agent made this comment.

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

5 APR 5 1968

3. Page 244, paragraph 2, Mr. Bishop stated "in Washington, tragic secret words went from Jerry Behn's office to Secret Service Headquarters, to Robert F. Kennedy." Mr. Bishop said the Attorney General might have phoned his mother or his sisters, instead he dialed "J. Edgar Hoover and said: 'I think you will be interested to know, my brother is dead.'" The true facts are at 2:10 p.m., Eastern Standard Time (1:10 p.m. Central Standard Time) 11/22/63, the

CONTINUED - OVER

MJR:rpr
(8)

Letter to Trotter 4/4/68 Kuriller

89 APR 5 1968

6/

Director called the Attorney General to advise him that the President was in critical condition. The Attorney General then told the Director the President had died.

4. On page 245, paragraph 2, Mr. Bishop makes comments concerning Mrs. Johnson and her opinion of Mr. Kennedy. Bishop also sets forth Mrs. Kennedy's opinion of Mrs. Johnson as follows: "If Lyndon asked, I'm sure my bird would walk down Pennsylvania Avenue naked." Although this comment by Bishop is put in quotation, the question still arises whether this statement is in good taste and should be mentioned to him.

5. On page 321 through 324, Bishop refers to Special Agent James P. Hosty and his meeting with Lieutenant Jack Revill when they met in the basement of the Dallas Police Department when Hosty was alleged to have said that Oswald was "possibly capable of this." By use of a footnote, Bishop explains that what he has written is Revill's notation of the conversation and a check of this material in the Warren Commission Report determined this information was taken from Revill's testimony before the Commission. In connection with Bishop's footnote to explain Revill's comments, it appears it would be preferable to take the information from the footnote and include it in the text so that it would be absolutely clear. This should be mentioned to Mr. Bishop for his consideration.

On page 322, Bishop points out that because of this incident, FBI Agent James Hosty became the accidental goat. Bishop sets forth the written statement of Lieutenant Jack Revill. Although this was taken from the Commission's Report, certain portions of the actual statement were not included namely above Revill's statement is "subject: Lee Harvey Oswald, 605 Elsbeth Street" and the notary at the bottom of the statement was not included. If Mr. Bishop desires that the entire statement be accurate, this information should be included and he will be advised.

On page 322, by use of footnotes, Bishop sets forth Hosty's statement denying that the FBI knew Oswald was capable of assassinating the President or that Oswald possessed any potential for violence. It is believed Hosty's denial would have greater impact if this information was included in the text of Mr. Bishop's material rather than being included in a footnote. This too, should be brought to the attention of Mr. Bishop for his consideration.

CONTINUED - OVER

3. On page 323, third paragraph, Bishop refers again to Hosty and the transferring of the Oswald case to the New Orleans office as office of origin and the subsequent transferring of the case back to the Dallas office. Bishop mentioned if there was a failure in the Oswald case, it would appear to rest on the New Orleans office which did not transfer the Oswald matter back to Hosty and the Dallas office until 11/2/63. Bishop said Hosty did not learn that Oswald was his "baby again until after the assassination." These comments by Bishop are not totally correct and should be called to his attention.

4. On page 325, Bishop refers to Marina Oswald stating she, too, felt hostile to the FBI. He said "in a free country, it did not seem just to be harassed by secret police." It would appear preferable to change secret police to police and this should be suggested to Bishop.

Full information concerning the above references are set forth under details which follow.

Marcella 4/4/68

ACTION:

If approved, items mentioned will be called to the attention of Mr. Bishop in a letter.

DETAILS - OVER

Memorandum to [illegible] each
Re: "[illegible] was SHOT"

DET. 1

Mr. Bishop's third installment of his book, "[illegible] was shot," has been reviewed. It covers the period of time from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m., 11/22/63, and deals with Lee Harvey Oswald's movements, apprehension and subsequent interrogation at the Dallas Police Department.

Mrs. Kennedy's actions are described including the placing of her wedding band on the finger of the deceased President and her actions up until and including the time the President's plane was en route to Washington.

Mr. Bishop also elaborates on the difficulty encountered by members of the President's party with Dallas officials when it was time to move President Kennedy's body from the hospital to the plane at Love Field, Dallas, and return to Washington, D. C.

Mr. Bishop described the medical treatment that doctors rendered to Governor Connally. He also elaborates on the shooting of Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippitt.

There are a number of instances of inaccuracies which included the description of Lee Harvey Oswald's revolver and references to the Director and FBI personnel which should be brought to the attention of Mr. Bishop and corrected. These are as follows:

1. On page 234, paragraph 3, Bishop describes Oswald when he returned to his rooming house to pick up his jacket. Bishop said "he took his revolver and jammed it down inside the belt of his trousers. It was a .22 calibre snubnose weapon 11" from barrel to butt."

FACT:

Oswald's weapon was a .38 calibre snubnose revolver which measured 9" diagonally from muzzle to butt tip and its over-all length was 7¾".

CONTINUED - OVER

2. Mr. Bishop, on page 244, paragraph 1, refers to Doctor Clark who "gave the signed death certificate to Doctor Burkley, and the doctor tried to place it in the pocket with the roses. An FBI man grabbed hospital administrator Price by the arm and whispered: 'don't let any of them know what time the President died -- security.'" It is not known where Mr. Bishop obtained this quotation. Files of the Bureau and our Dallas office contain no information indicating FBI personnel made such a comment to Mr. Price. It is noted that Secret Service had the primary responsibility for the protection of the President and it may have been a Secret Service Agent or a member of the Presidential Party who made the comment. This should be brought to the attention of Mr. Bishop.

3. On page 244, paragraph 2, Mr. Bishop comments that "in Washington, the tragic secret word went from Jerry Behn's office, to Secret Service Headquarters, to Robert F. Kennedy. The Attorney General might have phoned his mother or his sisters, instead he set his jaw, dialed J. Edgar Hoover and said: 'I think you will be interested to know my brother is dead.'" The true facts concerning this incident are that at 2:07 p.m., Eastern Standard Time, on 11/22/63, the Director was in telephonic contact with SAC Shanklin in Dallas who informed the Director that President Kennedy was in very, very critical condition. At 2:10 p.m., Eastern Standard Time, 1:10 p.m. Central Standard Time, the Director called the Attorney General to advise him that the President was in very, very critical condition. At that time the Attorney General then told the Director the President had died. Mr. Bishop should be advised that it was the Director who called the Attorney General to advise him of the latest report the Director had received concerning the President's condition, at which time the Director was informed by the Attorney General that the President had died.

4. On page 245, paragraph 2, Mr. Bishop refers to Mrs. Johnson and said of her "The new first lady had a cast-iron gentility. She was opposed to violence of any kind, even in speech." Mr. Bishop sets forth Mrs. Johnson's opinion of Mrs. Kennedy by saying "She was a girl who was born to wear white gloves." Bishop then sets forth Mrs. Kennedy's opinion of Mrs. Johnson by stating "If Lyndon asked, I think Lady Bird would walk down Pennsylvania Avenue naked." Mr. Bishop put this statement in quotation marks

CONTINUED - OVER

and it is not known where he obtained the statement. However, since the statement refers to the first lady it could be considered a matter of poor taste and should be brought to the attention of Mr. Bishop in the event he may wish to alter or delete his comment.

On page 232 of this installment, Bishop describes Chief of Police Jesse Curry of Dallas after he escorted President Johnson and his group to the President's plane, Air Force One, at Love Field, Dallas. Mr. Bishop said of Curry, "He sat behind the wheel, a man alone. He had worked hard and earnestly with the Secret Service, preparing for this day. All of it, including his career, died in an instant at Dealey Plaza. Someone -- he didn't know who -- had disgraced Dallas in the eyes of the world. It didn't matter, Curry knew, whether they found the guilty one or punished him -- Dallas was going to need a goat."

5. On page 321, paragraph 2, Mr. Bishop describes the scene at the basement of the Dallas Police Department following Oswald's apprehension. At this point, he described how Special Agent Hosty met Lieutenant Jack Revill and said to Revill, "Jack, a Communist killed President Kennedy." Revill was quoted as saying, "what," and Hosty responded, "Lee Oswald killed President Kennedy." "Who is Lee Oswald?" Thereafter, Bishop said that Hosty and Revill walked into the basement elevator with other police officers and Hosty said he knew that Oswald was "possibly capable of this." Bishop said Revill was excited. He felt that, "the town died today."

It is noted this last quotation, as reported by Bishop, varies from that in the testimony of Jack Revill to the President's Commission as set forth in Volume V in the Hearings before the President's Commission, page 30. Revill, in his testimony, stated, referring to Hosty "He might have said probably or possibly capable of it, I don't recall, because in Dallas that day, the town died."

In connection with the above, by use of footnote, Bishop said that this was "Revill's notion of the conversation" and it is noted Bishop apparently took this directly from Revill's testimony to the Commission. It is believed it

CONTINUED - OVER

would be desirable if Bishop began the pre-described argument by simply stating that these are the comments that I will make. It is also noted that Bishop defends Hosty in the same footnote and it is believed such a defense of Hosty would carry greater impact if it would be carried in the text rather than in the footnote. Bishop note that Revill reported this to his superior who instructed Revill to place this in a report and be certain to the attention of Chief Curry. In connection with the statement made by Revill to Captain W. P. Gannaway, this exact statement appears as Commission's Exhibit 705 in Volume XVII, page 605. This was checked and was accurate; however, Bishop fails to include in a quoting following Captain Gannaway: "Subject Lee Harvey Oswald, 605 Neely Street." In addition, if Bishop desires the complete statement be accurately reported, the notorization of the document should also be included.

Following the signature of Jack Revill, on page 322, Bishop utilizes an asterisk to denote another footnote. This footnote has J. Hosty's denial to the Warren Commission. "He unequivocally denied ever having made a statement to Lieutenant Revill or anyone else that the FBI knew that Oswald was capable of assassinating the President or that Oswald possessed any potential for violence. James Hosty."

Bishop said, 'the Dallas Police Department, which had cooperated fully with the Secret Service, was in no way to blame for the tragedy. It had extended itself to the limit to protect the President. Still, it was a feeling akin to guilt in the Department. Ian asked each other blankly: 'What could we have done that we didn't do?' At 2:50 p.m., FBI agent James Hosty became the accidental hero."

Following Revill's statement Bishop said it was an ideal report for taking the responsibility from the Dallas Police Department (which it didn't deserve) and "tossed into the lap of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, where it didn't belong."

Bishop described Oswald how he had informed his wife, Marina that he wanted to kill the Vice President and also his action on the night following his attempt to kill

CONTINUED - OVER

General Walker. Bishop mentions the FBI wasn't aware of these things, and no Government agency saw Lee Harvey Oswald as a danger.

5. On page 323, beginning paragraph 2, Bishop detailed Oswald's travels, including his trip to Mexico, and the Cubans didn't want him, and that the Soviet Union was "leaning" to taking second chances, so he returned to Dallas. Bishop mentioned, "the young man was back on October 3, 1963, and rented a room at the YMCA." If there was a failure in the Oswald case, it would appear to rest on the New Orleans office, "which did not transfer authority of the Oswald matter back to Hosty and the Dallas office until November 21, 1963. And, as the mail had not been distributed until the next day, Hosty did not learn that Oswald was his 'baby' again until after the assassination."

The comments made by Mr. Bishop in regard to S/A Hosty not being aware of Oswald's presence in Dallas until after the assassination and that if a failure existed, it belonged to the New Orleans office, are not factual.

Facts:

New Orleans airtel 10/2/63, informed Dallas, Oswald and family had vacated their apartment in New Orleans and that his wife and her young children were being driven to Texas by a friend. The lead was set forth for Dallas to locate the Oswalds and the case was assigned to S/A Hosty. By airtel 10/25/63, New Orleans informed Dallas that Oswald had left a forwarding address in New Orleans on 9/25/63, showing his new address as 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas. Dallas was instructed to attempt to verify.

On 10/25/63, S/A Hosty interviewed Marina Oswald who was living at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Michael (Ruth) Paine, 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, and that Oswald visited Marina there, but himself was not living there.

On 11/1/63, Mrs. Ruth Paine informed S/A Hosty that Lee Harvey Oswald was employed by the Texas Schoolbook Depository, Dallas, Texas, as a laborer, and was rooming at an unknown address. New Orleans was advised of this information by Hosty by airtel dated 11/4/63.

CONTINUED - OVER

By letter dated 11/15/63, New Orleans informed the Dallas office that Dallas office was being considered the proper office of origin in the [illegible] case.

Lee Harvey Oswald's rooming house address was unknown to Mr. Hosty at the time of the assassination. However, by letter dated 11/19/63, the New Orleans office transferred the Lee Harvey Oswald case to Dallas as office of origin.

In view of the above and since Mr. Hosty was aware of the fact that Oswald and his wife were in Dallas and the facts that both New Orleans and the Dallas office were in constant communication regarding Oswald and his movements, the comments made by Mr. Bishop in paragraph 2 on page 323 should either be revised to set forth the true facts or be deleted in its entirety.

7. On page 325, fourth line from the top, Mr. Bishop refers to Marina Oswald commenting that she copied the license number of Mr. Hosty's car. Mr. Bishop said of her "she too felt hostile to the FBI. In a free country, it doesn't seem just to be harassed by secret police." It would be preferable if secret police were deleted and insert instead, the words local police and Federal investigators.

The conclusion of this installment by Mr. Bishop described the people on Air Force One returning to Washington, D. C., and how they "gravitated into two groups." Preceding this, he also described the events involving the President's inauguration aboard Air Force One. He further described the situation by saying that conversations began and stopped abruptly and that "the people turned to whiskey." Mr. Bishop described the President as eating two bowls of steaming vegetable soup. He said that no mean word was uttered; no gauntlet was thrown and further described Mrs. Kennedy and her reactions at that time. He concluded this chapter by saying that, "Mrs. Kennedy ordered another drink."

1 - Lenihan

4/4/68

Airtel

To: SAC, New Orleans (89-69)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed for the New Orleans Office are two copies and for the Dallas Office one copy of a letter, together with its enclosure, which was sent to the Attorney General by the Bureau involving an allegation made by William S. Walter, former Security Patrol Clerk of the New Orleans Office.

The New Orleans Office should furnish one copy of the Bureau's letter to the Attorney General and its enclosure to U. S. Attorney Louis LaCour of New Orleans, Louisiana, for his information in this matter.

No additional investigation need be conducted by the New Orleans Office concerning Walter's allegation at this time. However, any information coming to the attention of the recipient offices involving such allegation should be immediately brought to the attention of the Bureau.

Enclosures - 4

1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enclosures - 2)

REL:cls (5)

NOTE: We have previously kept USA LaCour advised of developments concerning the Walter's allegation. Walter has been in contact with USA LaCour concerning this matter and it is possible he may have future contacts with Mr. LaCour. Mr. LaCour has requested that SAC Rightmyer of the New Orleans Office furnish him results of our interview with Walter in this matter.

PERSONNEL RECORDS UNIT
MAILED 12 1968 FBI
REC 6 62-109060-6815
EX-101
29 APR 5 1968
SAT XEROX
APR 15 1968
PERS. REC. UNIT
TELETYPE UNIT

7-44 (Rev. 2-16-63)

SAC, New York [redacted]

March 28, 1968

Director, FBI [redacted]

[redacted]

REGISTERED MAIL

SS-CO

ASSASSINATION of President John F. Kennedy

Attached is the translation which you requested by letter dated 3/20/68.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Returned herewith.

NOT RECORDED
19 APR 4 1968

2 - Mr. Sullivan (Attn.: [redacted] Direct with enclosure
(2)

Enc. (2)

1 ENCLOSURE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[redacted]

REC-4 62-109060-6316

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 4 1968

1 ENCLOSURE

FSM

55 APR 10 1968

TRANSLATION FROM POLISH

"Polityka," No. 1 (566), Year XII Warsaw, January 6, 1968

Page 8, Columns 1 - 4

U.S.A.: It's Elementary Mr. Hoover--It's Elementary by Wiesław Gornicki Poland

Jim Garrison, District Attorney for the left-bank districts of New Orleans, does not part with his two well-made Smith & Wesson revolvers which he carries in shoulder holsters after the fashion of Chicago gangsters, in addition to a Belgian "FN" stuck in the back pocket of his trousers. "Shoot first, ask later," says a Texas proverb. They shoot straight in Texas, for it happens that some missiles flew to Louisiana. In the neighboring Jefferson Parish, Assistant District Attorney Dean Andrews--arrested by Garrison and free on bail--still reigns as the king of harbor pederasts and professional perjurers. There are one-hundred unsolved homicides a year in the Jefferson Parish. It is here in Louisiana where America's "Baron Ungern," Governor Huey Long, a cross between a Chinese military overlord and a Russian cossack chieftain, the founding father of the only gangster empire in its purest form, with the exception of the Manchukuo, in modern history, reigned in the 30's. Eleven blocks from the District Court Building at 2000 Tulane Street, we find the headquarters of the Maffia's "Cosa Nostra" for the Southern States. Its top officials pick agile, slender twelve-year-old boys in person and tell them to practice for two hours a day, over the next six years, karate chops on oak boards. A blow with the edge of such a hand below the left collarbone causes an instantaneous heart failure and all autopsies in the world will not show anything else but a small swelling. A blow on the sacrum causes a paralysis of both legs and a blow at the base of the skull a cerebral hemorrhage.

This big, stout young fellow (6'4", 241 lbs.), familiar with gun battles of WWII as an artillery reconnaissance pilot in Normandy and with the Maffia's methods during his six-year term as a prosecuting attorney, still believes in his lucky star, the trustworthiness of his three heavyset bodyguards and their lightning reaction. On February 17, 1967,-"New

TRANSLATED BY:
IMCR LUCHALUS:ccb
March 25, 1968

62-109060-6316

ENCLOSURE

Orleans States & Item" revealed for the first time that Big Jim was conducting an investigation into Kennedy's assassination, and, already on March 3, at 14:07 hours, Garrison's men found under his car parked in the courtyard of the District Court Building an explosive charge attached to the hand-brake thrust rod. On March 9, a single shot was fired in his direction while he was entering the driveway of his home on Dock Street; on April 17, post office officials stopped a suspicious parcel addressed to him (it contained one pound of trotyl and a half a gallon of napalm); and on April 29, two more ill-aimed shots were fired at him. Garrison asked newsmen not to report these incidents because, if they did, he would tear off their limbs and keep them out of the courtroom. A very hard choice. On the first floor of the Court Building, hope continues to flicker among the bitter court reporters, who have spent a lifetime on writing five-line reports about purse snatchings or fights among Negro juveniles, that the big day will come when the most powerful sharks of world press, flashing thick wads of greenbacks, will compete for their, indigenous spongers, cooperation and names. "Man," said to me AP reporter Jack Dempsey, "if this lousy trial does not materialize, I am through at the office; all my life I have been waiting for such a fight."

Who Started It?

Does he really have "something"? He launched the biggest adventure of his life on November 25, 1963, at 11:15 hours, three days after the assassination of President Kennedy, by signing warrants for the arrest of David Ferrie, Alvin Beaubuf and Martens Layton, who had left New Orleans, on the morning of November 22, for Texas. Big Jim has excellent stool pigeons in the New Orleans underworld; he is famed as a man who has not yet lost a single case. In the 15 trials, in which he has asked for the death penalty, he has won 15 convictions. Whenever the judges begin to look askance at the harsh punishments demanded by the prosecuting attorney, he accuses all nine district court judges, the entire criminal body, of bribery and wins his case. He has to have some foolproof information from his informers this time, too; after all, no one usually locks up two beatniks and one old degenerate only because they have gone for a man's ride, as they later described it, to an investigating officer of the Warren Commission. Three hours and fifteen minutes later, the FBI entered the picture. A gentleman in

a wide-brimmed hat showed up with a power of attorney from FBI Director Hoover and demanded that the prisoners, their files and all material evidence secured during the search of Ferrie's place be turned over to him. I saw the list of this evidence; it is more than of passing interest. Already the next day, November 26, the FBI released the three jailbirds for lack of substantial evidence! All files disappeared; there are no transcripts of their interrogations. The only copy of an 11-page-long transcript of Ferrie's testimony is classified secret and goes to the National Archives where it will be made available to the public in 2014!

Jim Garrison remains silent for the next three years; however, his fame does not leave Bourbon Street--the street of hopeless bars where chick fairies jabber about Maffia's business deals and deadly dull strippers take off phlegmatically their clothes covered with sequins piece by piece. One of them, a certain blond angel by the name of Linda Brigette, whose immense bust is covered with wings, trespasses against the show rules by taking off one piece too many, on top of everything else, getting down on a well-worn sofa and executing a dance which "cops" later describe in their report as lewd. She is faced with a two-week jail sentence, a $500 fine and a loss of her stripper license since the State of Louisiana has never forsaken its strict puritan morality. However, because Linda Brigette has two children, a very strict pimp, her bust continues to be the main attraction of the "Bunga Bar" joint and its owner, Larry Lamare, has the right connections to top Maffia quarters, Jim Garrison drops the charges and, although he is not a sheriff but a prosecuting attorney, orders the "cops" to stop persecuting this blond angel in the future. Big Jim's word carries some weight on Bourbon Street; after all, Louisiana Governor John McKeithen himself is regarded as one of his pals, the President of the local Oil Club, Joseph Rault, plays poker with him and at the State capital, Baton Rouge, they speak of Jim as a rising star which sooner or later will soar above the local horizon and flare up with a brilliance of the first magnitude.

Well, this hour arrived sooner than anybody expected. On November 25, 1966, Senator Russell B. Long, Democrat, mouthpiece for the local oil interests and, above all, nephew of Huey Long himself, goes to New York and holds a four-hour-long talk with Senator Robert F. Kennedy. The talks hold in Kennedy's home at 800 United Nations Plaza. However, the FBI has this place under such a perfect acoustic coverage that there is no reason for wondering at a statement which Edgar Hoover released out of the blue in Washington the following day. It said that the Warren Report had answered all

questions connected with the events in Dallas and that all further prattling on this subject would amount to an anti-American activity. However, something far more important happened on November 26: Senator Long called up Garrison in New Orleans and ordered him to come up to New York at once. Big Jim doesn't have to be told such an order twice. However, before taking off on the first available plane for New York, he issued an order for the immediate transfer of one Miguel Torres, serving a nine-year sentence for armed robbery in a penal prison at Angola, to a detention cell in the District Court Building. He met Long at the Commodore Hotel on 42nd Street. We don't know what they talked about, but it could be assumed that neither does the FBI, since, on Garrison's advice, they talked in the noisy Grand Central Station where even the most sophisticated listening device using infrared rays would hardly pick up anything. The very same day, Long again met Robert Kennedy. The only American reporter who got wind of this meeting was curtly told by Long that their talk dealt with certain oil questions.

On November 27, Garrison returned to New Orleans, and the very same day, interrogated Miguel Torres personally. In the evening, he called together a group of his most trusted detectives and announced that he was reopening the investigation in "the case of the murder of John Fitzgerald Kennedy." This is the official title of the investigation, file No. 1. On November 29, Louis Ivon, one of the investigating officers in the District Attorney's Office, took off on official business for San Francisco for the purpose of questioning a certain man who had fled from Louisiana. An avalanche began rolling. For the time being, only eight Garrison men, the FBI Chief and members of a special, top-secret unit at FBI Headquarters, as well as Senator Russell B. Long knew about it. In mid-December, Governor McKeithen got wind of this unprecedented case and tried to dissuade Garrison from continuing this investigation. After failing in his endeavor, McKeithen delivered a dramatic speech at a meeting of the State party organization, in which he pledged his fervent support to Lyndon B. Johnson, thereby amazing local politicians who looked on Johnson as "a dead horse" and had decided long ago that the Texan had to be finished off at the 1968 Convention. The name of the incumbent President of the United States begins to crop up for the first time in the investigative reports of Garrison. This is a moment worth noting since it marks the starting point for the best written political drama since the days of Richard III. How much does Robert Francis Kennedy, John's brother, and, at one time, the U. S. Attorney General and theoretically the boss of the Secret Police, know about this

matter? Who begins to stage-manage this great and dark saga about power, blood and intrigue?

The Curtain Rises

By mid-January, 1967, Garrison already knew roughly who had hatched the original plot to eliminate Kennedy (and when it had been done). He is a man who knows how to talk to hoodlums and for whom there are no people who shy away from talking. There were already four signed warrants in his office, and his steel safe held 18 folders bulging with documents. Suddenly, on February 17, the local afternoon paper revealed in a copyright article what the District Attorney of New Orleans was doing of late. Within 24 hours, Tulane Street was flooded with reporters from all parts of the world. Standing between an Italian and a Japanese, I suddenly realized that I would never rid myself of a personal passion for following this whole affair to the end.

Garrison is enraged, forbids the "States & Item" reporters from entering his office and tells the "cops" to pinch them on any pretext. Big Jim knows that one of the reporters is a "stringer," a paid FBI informer, and there is no doubt as to where this lousy runt had been getting his information from. However, Big Jim is also well aware of the fact that both local newspapers belong to oilmen and their president, Hault, will not let his people come to harm.

And, in fact, on February 19, Hault announced: "No more secrets." Louisiana oilmen set up a special fund, put 50 G's at Garrison's disposal for the beginning and pledged to finance his investigation until its successful conclusion. In return, they asked for one thing only: publicity, as much publicity as possible. Garrison, knowing a great deal about oil and guessing roughly who wants to compromise Johnson and why, had no choice even though he would have preferred to conduct his investigation in secret. At his first press conference, Garrison confirmed the disclosures of the afternoon newspaper and reluctantly stated that he knew the names of the conspirators and that their arrest was imminent. He went on to say looking straight into the TV camera: "When I am through with my investigation, many people, including the President of the United States, will not be able to sleep peacefully."

From this moment on, the threads begin to break, the patience of the "establishment" has been exhausted, and

the Secret Police does not let such things go unpunished. On the morning of February 22, when Garrison's men arrived at 3330 Louisiana Avenue to arrest David Ferrie, they found their first suspect covered with a sheet, fixed eyes, a farewell letter to his paramour, on a table, amidst vials of strange medicine, his last will. The coroner's verdict reads: natural cerebral hemorrhage. Murder or suicide was ruled out. We drove over to the coroner's office. Inside color photographs of big boys with cut off heads, raped women, bodies of gangsters neatly ripped apart with bursts from a submachine gun stared at us from the walls while Dr. Nicholas Chetta was reading slowly an autopsy report on Ferrie, stating that he had died of natural causes. In a land where important witnesses from Dallas committed suicide by walking into show windows, nightclub dancers hanged themselves in coils from "Weltschmerz" and old taxi drivers drove into trees, there was nothing unusual about this death except maybe giving rise to some deep thought about a bad case of coincidence. It's bad, said Big Jim, since David Ferrie was one of the most important witnesses in history.

Everything now began to go wrong. The investigation began to fall apart, Garrison's most trusted associates began to desert and the provincial climber, William Gurvitch, working naturally for the FBI, was flouted by major newspapers for thinking up such an impertinent way to publicity. After ten months, early December, 1967, the investigation was still at a standstill. Garrison had in his hands only Miguel Torres and Clay Shaw--free on bail--who would also escape or die of brain hemorrhage when the threat of a trial becomes real. There could be no disclosure of the facts of the plot and its conspirators until Shaw's trial, and his trial could not begin until all key witnesses and codefendants had been brought in. And the strange fate of some of them is as follows:

1. W. Guy Bannister, SAC of the FBI Office in Chicago from 1932-1940, one of the few personal friends of Edgar Hoover, then a deputy sheriff in New Orleans, owner of a private detective agency from 1956, who in August, 1961, told for the first time to Ferrie and several others about his plan of settling the score with Kennedy for canceling air cover during the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba, is dead. He died suddenly of a cerebral hemorrhage in his office in July, 1964.

2. Martha Ellen Robinson, Bannister's secretary who stole the entire file of the first phase of the plot after his death, is no longer alive. She died of a heart attack at the age of 24.

3. David Ferrie, an amateur pilot employed by the CIA, who probably flew in the first group of conspirators to Texas and one of the organizers of the assassination, is no longer alive. He died of a cerebral hemorrhage.

4. Raymond Cummings, a Dallas taxi driver who was ignored by the Warren Commission and who later told Garrison that he drove David Ferrie, Lee Harvey Oswald and another man to Jack Ruby's joint in October, 1963, died of a heart attack behind the wheel of his taxi.

5. Gordon Novel, one of the key figures in the plot, owner of the "Jamaican Village Bar," 800 North Ramparts Street, New Orleans, who along with Pawrel, Oswald's double, and Arcacha Smith participated in two raids on armories at Houma and Slidel, Louisiana, to obtain ammunition and old, irregular firearms; after being forewarned by the FBI on the night of March 19-20, 1967, he sold his well-paying bar--a contact place for FBI Agents, Maffia and Cuban counterrevolutionaries--and escaped to Columbus, Ohio, whose Governor refused to extradite Novel even as a witness, even though Garrison guaranteed him immunity.

6. Sergio Arcacha Smith, in all probability the real killer of the President, a CIA agent and chief of the Cuban Revolutionary Front which used to be located at 544 Camp Street, New Orleans, in the very same building where Oswald supposedly had his Cuban organization. Smith is in Dallas and, as usual, refused to talk to Garrison's investigators. One day, I called up the "Dallas Morning News," the very same newspaper which on November 22, 1963, called for Kennedy's condemnation as a traitor, and inquired about the well-being of Mr. Smith. "Don't you worry," cheerfully replied the City Desk Editor, "not one hair of his head shall fall to the ground." As a matter of fact, the Governor of Texas refused to extradite him.

7. Lilly Mae Mallaines or Sandra Moffit, attended a meeting at Ferrie's place, at which particulars of the assassination were discussed, lives presently in Omaha, Nebraska. The Governor of Nebraska refused to extradite her even as a witness.

8. Mike MacLaney, owner of the "Casino Nacional" in Havana, Cuba, before the revolution, Batista's sidekick and partner, one of the three bosses, besides Santo Trafficante and Carlos Marcello, of "Cosa Nostra" for Southern States, who, along with Bannister and Ferrie, decided, as far back as 1961, that Kennedy had to go, lives in Florida, probably in Bal Harbour. The Governor of Florida refused to let Garrison's men come to Florida.

9. William Julius MacLaney, Mike's brother, participant in the raid on an armory at Houma, participant and one of the organizers of the second phase of the plot, escaped from Louisiana to California. The Governor of California refused permission to Garrison's men to look for MacLaney.

10. "Manuel Garcia Gonzales," probably Oswald's double and participant in the Dallas assassination, after being warned by the FBI, escaped to Puerto Rico; when Garrison's detectives located him in San Juan on April 2, the FBI "shipped" him off to an unknown place. Garrison is probably the only man who knows his real name.

11. Bernardo Torres, a professional bandit, Miguel's brother, left Louisiana for parts unknown in March, 1967, after the exposure of his dealings with the MacLaney boys and Rolando Masferrer.

12. Rolando Masferrer, known as the "Butcher of the Oriente Province," a close associate of Batista, a mass murderer and sadist, owner of a private gangster group, "The Tigers," used by the CIA in preparing the Bay of Pigs invasion and again in 1967 of the unsuccessful invasion of Haiti, escaped to Florida (see Item 7).

13. Jose Maria Suarez, Mike MacLaney's adjutant, a professional "chiv artist," and participant in the Dallas assassination, fled to Mexico where he lives under FBI protection (Mexico is the only foreign country where FBI Agents may operate; the CIA does its dirty work in all other countries).

Under these circumstances, Big Jim can conduct his investigation for the next 15 years; the fellows in wide-brimmed hats follow him on every step, their mikes pick up every word, and their stool pigeons report on every intended step, while major newspapers ridicule him to death or stay mum to death. I left the United States last August, my sources began to dry up with each passing day, my folders stopped bulging with documentation and I am no longer sure what has happened, since/ because it is naturally hard to find this out in the press. It looked to me, however, as if Garrison had been led into a dead alley and that all this would end in a big, monstrous dud, as a warning to all detective-amateurs making bold attacks on the authority of the Warren Report. I know much too much about this subject to seriously consider Garrison's investigation regardless of its political background; however, I know America only too well to entertain any illusions

as to any chances of success for this breakneck undertaking. There are too many people who have no use for the truth. There are too many people who could not care less about the truth.

"Macbird" in the Theater of Life

Suddenly, on December 26, when the gloom and silence had utterly absorbed the big headlines in the world press, and a specter of defeat and utter discredit had settled on Big Jim, Garrison gave an interview in which he charged that the 36th President of the United States, Lyndon B. Johnson had known from the outset who had staged the plot against the life of his predecessor and why. Furthermore, the New Orleans District Attorney charged that Lyndon Johnson, with premeditation, for criminal motives and with intention to conceal the truth, was undermining the investigation conducted by Garrison and using illegal means of pressure to keep the truth from seeing the broadlight. In other words, Garrison claimed that Lyndon B. Johnson was a silent partner to Kennedy's murderers. In this way, Barbara Garson's gory satire, "The Macbird," which used to be regarded as a blasphemous piece until a year ago, suddenly became a faint oil print in comparison with that which, in Jim Garrison's opinion and many others, is the real political reality in today's America.

Ladies and gentlemen, let's not lose our minds, and say it again: The President of the United States, a Head of State and Executive Officer of the Government, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Armed Forces and the only man who knows the code that can send bombers armed with nuclear bombs to their targets, was charged with a crime before which the members of the Tudors and of the Medicis look with their intrigues like exquisite figures in a landscape. He was not accused by some madman, but by a duly elected public official in full possession of all his faculties; he was not accused by some fanatic, but by a former FBI Agent, by a man tied with all bonds to the party and financial structure of the Deep South, namely, the Louisiana oil; and not by a party opponent, because Garrison has grown up in the Democratic Party, in which he has been looking for his present protectors.

No one charges this man with the insult of the Office of the President, defamation, libel and anti-State activity. Garrison is paid back with a dead, hateful silence of the press controlled by the "Establishment" and with a normal dose of irritated scoffing from Washington. However,

everybody in Washington knows, as well as we do, that the elections are coming and that one cannot remain silent on this subject any longer. Whoever is behind Garrison--and it is not hard to guess--has dared to take this unpredictable step. Garrison set a definite date for Shaw's trial in February and issued a warrant for the arrest of the next suspect, one Thomas Bradley, who had, naturally, fled to California (see Item 8). However, it is known that the climax is drawing closer. The hired bandits serving the Mafia and the war in Vietnam, run-of-the-mill CIA stool pigeons and the growing shadow of Mooney, outflowing gold from Fort Knox and the file on Mark Lane sent to Garrison, all this begins slowly to interlace with the terrible knot drawing tight as in "Macbeth" or in the gloomy Flemish moralities.

There is still one way out: to destroy Garrison. To disbar him, to burn his files, to drop cyanide in his glass of whisky, to cut the torsion bar of the front suspension. Hoover's men have done more sophisticated jobs. It is indeed strange that they have been hanging back so far.

Yes. But what if this time those who are behind Garrison have copies of all documents and will not let themselves be misled for the second time? What if there are fortunes running into billions, division of profits and directions in politics at stake, all those things that by their nature are much more insurmountable than the simple love for the truth? What if Garrison holds up his sleeve some new witnesses who will start singing when it will be too late for any countermeasures? And what if some politician pops out a week before the convention with a dossier which no power on earth will be able to disprove even if it were only for a psychological effect on opinion?

Three years ago when I published my article scoffing at the theses of the Warren Report in "Polityka," a certain Mr. Trondahhe of Munich wrote a screamer about it, entitled "The Security Service and the Warren Report," according to which only people without principles and trained in cynical propaganda can doubt the 'whole truth" revealed by the Warren Commission. And in New York, I was curtly told to finally stop stirring up trouble as if I was the only one questioning the findings of the Warren Report! Barely three years have passed and I have to admit that I would be happy again to hear something from the same quarters. Maybe there is still someone at the "Behind" Court who really believes the Warren Report and decided to argue with us again that only one nut shot the President

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and then himself became the victim of another nut? Maybe they will tell us when Jim Garrison gets fired from his job for insulting the Chief of State and is thrown into jail on Tulane Street? This silence is strange. After all, as Sherlock Holmes said to Dr. Watson, there is no need to think too long, for these things are elementary.

America, America - I think to myself many a time remembering with some affection the lights of Broadway, the green hills of Vermont and the hot breath of the Mississippi Delta—you are a great and beautiful country, a homeland of fine young people, dazzling science, straightforward and helpful people. However, a few more years of this kind of rule, plots of secret police, eavesdropping in every corner, gangsters with degrees, hypocritical press, and progress of gross conformity—and the cancer-melanoma, which is now eating away your epithelial tissue, will attack your eyes, heart and brain. It would be a pity to see this happen, but these are not times for optimists and in the end we have to reconcile ourselves with the fact that frequently history tends to pick the worst of two evils.

Do I know who murdered President Kennedy? I may roughly guess, but this is a completely different story.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. C. D. Del[illegible]
1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: March 28, 1968

1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

The purpose of this memorandum is to briefly summarize current developments in the allegations involving William S. Walter, former Security Patrol Clerk of the New Orleans Office.

BACKGROUND:

On January 31-February 1, 1968, New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison appeared on the Johnny Carson television show. Garrison alleged that Mark Lane had interviewed William S. Walter, a former Security Patrol Clerk of the New Orleans Office, and that Walter had informed Lane that on the morning of 11/17/63 New Orleans Office received a TWX message from Bureau Headquarters reporting there would be an attempt to assassinate President Kennedy in Texas. Further, Walter reportedly told Lane he had contacted the Special Agent in Charge (SAC) Harry Waynor of the New Orleans Office and informed him of the message. He added Mr. Waynor instructed him to call a number of Agents in New Orleans and tell them to maintain contact with various informants. Garrison also alleged that Walter told Lane that an FBI directive ordered the New Orleans Office to instruct the various Agents who had conducted interviews concerning the assassination of President Kennedy to examine those interview reports to make sure there were no conflicts contained within them. The Agents, according to Walter, were instructed to resolve the conflicts, prepare new reports, and destroy the old ones.

EX-105 REC 18 62-109060-6317

CONFLICTING DATA SUPPLIED BY WALTER:

On February 1, 1968, Walter contacted the Jacksonville Office and was interviewed by SAC D. K. Brown. Walter described contacts he had had with Mark Lane in New Orleans at which time Lane, according to Walter, desired Walter to furnish information concerning a TWX message from FBI Headquarters 11/17/63 reporting a threat to President Kennedy in Dallas, Texas. Walter stated he could do nothing for Lane and possessed no information concerning

Enclosure 1 JAT XEROX

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CONTINUED - OVER

PERSONNEL RECORDS UNIT

the assassination of President Kennedy. Walter told SAC Brown that he never received or saw a teletype or any other message containing the information being sought by Lane.

On 2/5/68 Walter contacted the New Orleans Office to report further information concerning additional contact with Lane. Walter claimed he told Lane he did not approve of what Lane and his associates were doing and that the information attributed to him by Garrison on the Johnny Carson show was totally false and that he emphatically denied the statements attributed to him at any time. Walter claimed that Lane attempted to pressure him by stating they would take him before the Grand Jury and find out whether he had any information.

On 3/15/68 Walter contacted United States Attorney Louis LaCour in New Orleans and told LaCour and two of LaCour's associates that he had lied to Lane when he denied the existence of a TWX 11/17/63 reporting a threat to President Kennedy in Texas. Walter told Mr. LaCour and his two associates the New Orleans Office did receive a TWX on 11/17/63 when Walter was on duty as Security Patrol Clerk and that this TWX stated that an attempt to assassinate President Kennedy in Texas would be made. Walter added that he had called the SAC of the New Orleans Office and reported receipt of such message and received instructions from the SAC to call appropriate Agents in New Orleans Office and tell them to maintain contact with various informants.

Walter was interviewed by SAC Robert G. Jensen and a Special Agent of the Memphis Office 3/26/68. Walter insisted during the interview that he did receive a teletype 11/17/63 while on duty in the New Orleans Office reporting there might be an assassination attempt on President Kennedy in Texas. Walter refused to give a signed statement to SAC Jensen at the time but stated if his attorney would approve furnishing such statement he would contact New Orleans Office 3/30-31/68 and sign such a statement.

Walter stated there were other clerical employees in New Orleans Office who knew of receipt of teletype, including ex-employees and certain current employees. He refused to identify any of the ex-employees or current employees who allegedly have knowledge concerning this teletype. Walter stated when interviewed by Jacksonville Office 2/1/68 he was not asked by SAC Brown "Did you receive any teletype or message or any information concerning the possible assassination of President Kennedy?" (This statement by Walter is absolutely false since Jacksonville memorandum dated 2/2/68 reports that Walter advised "that he never received or saw a teletype or other message containing the information being sought by Mark Lane.")

CONTINUED - OVER

INTERVIEW OF FORMER SAC HARRY MAYNOR:

On 3/27/68 former New Orleans SAC Harry G. Maynor was interviewed concerning the allegations by Walter. Mr. Maynor stated he has no recollection whatever of receiving or seeing any such teletype or other communication containing a message that there would be a threat to President Kennedy in connection with his trip to Texas. Mr. Maynor remarked that had such message been received he most certainly would have had some recollection of it. Mr. Maynor also stated he has no recollection of receiving a telephone message or any other type of message in the morning hours of 11/17/63 from William Walter informing him, Maynor, of receipt of any such communication. Mr. Maynor further stated he never instructed any Special Agent personnel on 11/17/63 to alert informants in the New Orleans area regarding a possible attempt on President Kennedy's life. Mr. Maynor also denied any knowledge of any communication from FBI Headquarters instructing Agents of the New Orleans Office to examine their interview reports in the assassination investigation to make sure there were no conflicts contained in them or to resolve conflicts, prepare new reports and destroy old ones. Mr. Maynor stated the allegations made by William Walter are unequivocally false.

RECORDS CHECK:

We have previously reported that we have made a thorough check of our files at Headquarters and found no teletype or any other communication to Dallas, New Orleans or any other field office reporting there would be an attempted assassination of President Kennedy in Dallas, Texas. In addition, SAC J. Gordon Shanklin of the Dallas Office and SAC Robert E. Rightmyer have advised that a check of Dallas records and New Orleans records, respectively, disclosed that neither office ever received or sent a teletype or any other communication regarding a threat to President Kennedy in Texas. In addition, we have reviewed all the abstracts for incoming and outgoing teletypes to all continental FBI Offices and found no teletype for 11/17/63 reporting a possible threat to President Kennedy in Texas.

OBSERVATIONS:

It is obvious that William Walter is lying to us in his claims to possess knowledge of an FBI communication 11/17/63 reporting a threat to President Kennedy in Texas. It appears highly likely that Walter in past contacts with Lane has made a wild allegation that there was such a communication and now is being pressured by Lane to maintain there was such a communication or face a perjury indictment in New Orleans

OBSERVATIONS AND ACTION CONTINUED OVER

and a subsequent jail sentence. In view of the importance of the allegation as it affects Bureau interest, it is essential that we have SAC Rightmyer interview all current employees (35 Special Agents and 18 clerical employees) who were in New Orleans Office during November, 1963, to ascertain if any of these individuals can furnish any information concerning an alleged FBI teletype 11/17/63 or whether any of these employees have been contacted by Walter or anyone else to corroborate the existence of such a message. Since Walter denies being specifically asked by former SAC D. K. Brown "Did you receive any teletype or message or any information concerning the possible assassination of President Kennedy?", desirable Jacksonville Office immediately contact former SAC Brown to further clarify Walter's statement in this regard.

We do not feel it desirable to interview former employees of the New Orleans Office (approximately 127 since November, 1963) many of whom undoubtedly are no longer employed by the FBI, since such wide-scale interviews could possibly leak back to Garrison and such information then be used by him to claim FBI intimidation of Walter.

ACTION:

Attached for approval is a teldype instructing SAC Rightmyer of New Orleans to interview current employees of the New Orleans Office who were in such office during November, 1963, to ascertain if they possess any knowledge of an FBI message 11/17/63 reporting a possible threat to President Kennedy in Texas. We are also instructing Jacksonville Office to contact former SAC D. K. Brown regarding Walter's allegation claiming Mr. Brown never asked Walter about a teletype or message concerning a possible assassination of President Kennedy.

FBI

Date: 4/1/68

REC-101

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are six copies of a self-explanatory letterhead memorandum concerning above captioned matter.

Enclosed for Dallas are two copies of this letterhead memorandum.

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 6)
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 2)
1 - New Orleans

JWM:jab
(6)

REC-101 62-109060-638 Enclosure

10 APR 4 1968

cc - Bishop

cc LH Maintained 818 9th St.

ENCLOSED

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
April 1, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

[redacted] advised on April 1, 1968 that he and his brother "were going to shoot Garrison out of the water," meaning they were going to expose Garrison, in connection with the assassination investigation.

He stated that the only thing delaying him and his brother at the present time from doing this were the guidelines previously set down by Orleans Parish Criminal Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty, Jr. He stated that he anticipates the "shooting down" of Garrison to be accomplished within a one month period from today's date.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

[illegible] 1-6318

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 4/4/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY.

Enclosed for Dallas and Miami are one copy each of these newspaper articles.

3 - Bureau (Encl. 2)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 2)
1 - Miami (Encl. 2)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

1 copy routed Director's

REC-69 62-109060-6319

1 APR 6 1968

EX-116

cc - Rosen
cc - Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

2 APR 11 1968

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Judge to Rule On New Shaw Venue Hearing

Criminal Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. was expected to rule today on a motion to reopen the change of venue hearing in the conspiracy trial of Clay L. Shaw.

The 55-year-old retired New Orleans businessman is accused by District Attorney Jim Garrison with participating in a conspiracy to kill the late President John F. Kennedy.

THE JUDGE COULD possibly rule today on the change of venue motion itself.

Shaw and his attorneys contend that he cannot get a fair trial here and are asking that it be moved at least 100 miles from New Orleans.

During the hearing 80 prospective jurors were questioned and most of them said they believed they could hear the Shaw case impartially.

DURING THE HEARING Haggerty ruled repeatedly that questions could be asked about the Shaw case itself but that anything not directly related to Shaw was irrelevant.

The defense moved to reopen the hearing after Assistant DA James L. Alcock asked that the Abraham Zapruder film of the Kennedy assassination, shown last week to the Orleans Parish Grand Jury, be held for possible use at the Shaw trial.

THE DEFENSE contends this is a judicial admission that the Shaw trial and the DA's probe of the assassination are linked.

Defense attorneys have contended that the two are one in the mind of the public.

If Haggerty rules against the motion to reopen the hearing, he might deliver his judgment on the change of venue issue today. He was expected to rule last Friday, before the defense filed the new motion.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS,

Date: 4-3-68
Edition: RED COMET
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

63-F

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

RULING IN SHAW CASE PROMISED

Reopening of Hearing to Be Decided Today

A decision on whether Clay L. Shaw's change of venue hearing should be reopened will be announced at 10 a. m. Wednesday by Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr.

Then the judge may possibly rule on the change of venue motion itself.

Shaw is accused of conspiracy in the Kennedy assassination probe. His attorneys say he cannot get a fair trial in New Orleans.

Tuesday, attorney William Wegmann, representing Shaw, said that viewing of the Abraham Zapruder film last Thursday by the Orleans Parish Grand Jury attempts to link Shaw with the assassination in Dallas.

The film, made by businessman Zapruder, shows President John F. Kennedy being shot and killed.

MAY BE USED

Wegmann argued that assistant district attorney James L. Alcock wrote to attorney Cicero C. Sessions, representing Time Inc., the film's owner, that the film may possibly be used in Shaw's trial.

The Zapruder film is part of the Warren Commission report. They have now brought the Warren Commission in, and they have brought Nov. 22 in Dallas into it," Wegmann argued.

Judge Haggerty was to have ruled last Friday on Shaw's attempt to get the trial removed from New Orleans.

However, after the film was subpenaed by District Attorney Jim Garrison and was seen by the grand jury, Wegmann and his fellow attorneys filed a new motion asking for the hearing to be reopened.

He reminded Judge Haggerty that the film was to have been seen by the jury this Thursday but instead was screened last Thursday, one day before his expected ruling.

The judge asked Wegmann, "Aren't you trying to put a grand jury proceeding into the Shaw case?"

Wegmann replied. "No. The district attorney made this move. The district attorney has irrevocably tied that case into my case."

After the judge commented that "The Zapruder film is not an exhibit in this case now," Wegmann replied, "I didn't say that. The film itself is not in this case, but the issue is . . . The state has either misrepresented itself to Judge Braniff or is misrepresenting its case to you."

Judge Matthew S. Braniff issued the subpena directing Time Inc. to produce a copy of the film for the grand jury.

Alcock argued that, "The state has not said it will or will not" bring the Dallas assassination into the Shaw trial.

He emphasized that the Zapruder film may be used as evidence. He stressed the word "may."

Commenting on the Zapruder film entering the Garrison probe, Wegmann said, "If we had this evidence back in March, this court's ruling would have been different."

Wegmann is trying to reopen the hearing in order to cross-examine more witnesses.

At the hearing conducted in Judge Haggerty's courtroom several weeks ago, most prospective jurors said they could give Shaw a fair trial.

Shaw's attorneys claim that publicity surrounding the case since Shaw's arrest 14 months ago precludes a fair trial in New Orleans.

"This is a matter to determine if this man's due process and rights are being violated," Wegmann told the judge.

Shaw himself was not present in court. The judge said it is normally only necessary for him to be there if witnesses testify.

The judge ended Tuesday's session by promising a decision Wednesday morning, adding, "Then we will see where we go from there."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1 L
SECTION 1
TIMES PICAYUN
NEW ORLEANS,

Date: 4-3-68
Edition:
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

EXCLOSURE

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 4/2/68

Attached relates to pending trial of Clay L. Shaw, who has been charged by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison with conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy.

Since the attached has been obtained from news media, no further dissemination being made of same.

JFM:chs

Walt Wolfe

REC-106

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

437PM URGENT 4-2-68 MMW

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, APRIL TWO INSTANT, REPORTED THAT CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY, JR. TODAY TOOK UNDER ADVISEMENT A MOTION TO REOPEN A HEARING OF NEW ORLEANS AND PROMISED A RULING AT TEN AM TOMORROW. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT DEFENSE ATTORNEY WILLIAM WEGMANN ARGUED THAT THE CHANGE OF VENUE HEARING SHOULD BE REOPENED SO THAT DISTRICT ATTORNEY (DA) JIM GARRISON AND OTHERS CAN BE QUESTIONED IN THE LIGHT OF WHAT WEGMANN CALLED NEW EVIDENCE. WEGMANN BASED THE DEFENSE MOTION ON AN ACTION BY ASISTANT DA JAMES ALCOCK IN WHICH ALCOCK ASKED JUDGE MATTHEW S. BRANIFF TO ORDER A COPY OF THE ABRAHAM ZAPRUDER COLOR

END PAGE ONE

REC-105 62-109060-6320

18 APR 5 1968

F54

60 APR 10 1968

MR DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

PAGE TWO

MOVIE FILM OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, TAKEN IN DALLAS ON NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE HELD FOR POSSIBLE USE IN THE SHAW TRIAL. WEGMANN SAID THIS CONSTITUTES A "JUDICIAL ADMISSION" ON THE PART OF THE STATE THAT THE SHAW CASE AND THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION INVESTIGATION ARE ONE AND THE SAME.

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT ASSISTANT DA JAMES ALCOCK ARUGUED THAT THE DEFENSE IF SEEKING INFORMATION TO WHICH IT IS NOT LEGALLY ENTITLED AND URGED JUDGE HAGGERTY TO REJECT THE MOTION AND RULE ON THE ORIGINAL DEFENSE PLEA FOR A CHANGE OF VENUE.

NO memo BEING SUBMITTED.

END

BJP

FBI WASH DC

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

FBI

Date: 4/3/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY.

One copy each of these articles is enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 3) ENCLOSURE
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 3)
1 - Miami (Encl. 3)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

EX-116

REC-69 62-109060-6321

14 APR 5 1968

C. D. Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

69 APR 11 1968

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Bobby Asks Protection from Garrison Subpena

By BILL LYNCH
(States-Item Bureau)

BATON ROUGE—Sen. Robert F. Kennedy has asked Gov. John J. McKeithen to prevent any service of a subpena on him by District Attorney Jim Garrison when he appears in New Orleans April 5, the States-Item learned today.

McKeithen, who was said to have been contacted by the New York senator yesterday, refused to confirm or deny the report.

KENNEDY REPORTEDLY FEARS Garrison will try to subpena him in connection with the probe of the assassination of President Kennedy.

In New Orleans, Garrison himself was unavailable for comment, but Assistant DA James L. Alcock said he knows of no plans to subpena Kennedy, and added that he "doubts if Garrison has any."

The governor said he has been asked by Crowley City Judge Edmund M. Reggie to attend a reception in honor of Kennedy at Crowley on April 6 and he has accepted.

A HIGH STATE OFFICIAL TOLD the States-Item there have been negotiations between Kennedy and McKeithen on the subpena matter.

However, the source added, McKeithen has not contacted Garrison himself.

Kennedy, a candidate for the Democratic nomination for president, will be a guest at a reception by the Louisiana Young Democrats at the Roosevelt Hotel and will speak at LSUNO next Friday night.

Reggie, hosting Kennedy and party, will fete the New York senator at a private dinner in New Orleans after the speech and then the entourage will fly to Crowley.

McKeithen said he would not appear at any of the New Orleans functions but would attend the events in Crowley where Kennedy will be a guest in Reggie's home.

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS,

Date: 3-29-68
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, T 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

89-63

REGGIE PROPOSED RECENTLY that Kennedy and McKeithen run as a team for the Democratic presidential and vice-presidential nominations.

Garrison, who contends a New Orleans-based conspiracy was connected with the President's death, has issued numerous subpenas in his probe, one to former Central Intelligence Agency Director Allen Dulles.

Robert Kennedy was asked in Los Angeles whether, if elected president, he would open the U.S. archives to reveal details of the death of his brother.

"I WOULD NOT REOPEN the Warren Commission Report," Kennedy told students at San Fernando Valley State College. "I have seen everything that's in there. I stand by the Warren Commission."

The commission concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald, acting alone, killed President Kennedy.

In response to questions from students, Kennedy said, "Nobody is more interested than I in knowing who is responsible for the death of President Kennedy."

It was his first public comment on the Warren report.



N. Y. SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY

N. O. DA JIM GARRISON

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DA Claims No Intention of Subpenaing Kennedy

Garrison Says Governor Phoned About Matter

District Atty. Jim Garrison said Saturday that he has no intention of subpenaing Sen. Robert F. Kennedy when he comes to New Orleans Friday.

Garrison confirmed that Gov. John J. McKeithen called him this week and asked if he (Garrison) intended to subpena Sen. Kennedy. "I replied that this was the last thing on my mind," said Garrison.

"The inference that my office has ever considered serving a subpena on any member of the Kennedy family is totally false," said Garrison. "The personnel in my office have sympathy for the members of the Kennedy family and feel that enough harm has been done to them by the distortions of the present administration of the national government without our adding to their harassment.

"This is not intended as a criticism of the press inasmuch as I am certain that the situation was set up and fed to the press. It is even possible that false information was sent to Sen. Kennedy to create a legitimate concern in his mind that some embarrassing action was contemplated.

"It is true that Gov. McKeithen called me the other day and asked if I intended to subpena Sen. Kennedy and I replied that this was the last thing on my mind. I think the real story will be found by tracing back to the source of the story."

Garrison continued, "The obvious aim of this particular fabrication was to embarass Sen. Kennedy by falsely inferring that he somehow had hidden information wanted by us and to further add to the picture being developed nationally of me as an irrational person.

"As far as I am concerned, Sen. Kennedy is more than welcome in New Orleans and in Louisiana. I think all the men of courage who have shown they are willing to oppose the incumbent—from George Wallace to Sen. Eugene McCarthy to Sen. Kennedy—should be regarded as a healthy and hopeful sign. I have no doubt that Sen. Kennedy will receive a warm welcome here in his own right.

"Furthermore, I think he will find when he reaches Louisiana that we remember with affection his brother, the late President John F. Kennedy. It would be my personal hope that New Orleans and Louisiana would demonstrate to him that this is a place where he and his family will always be most welcome in visiting."

In another development, Edgar Eugene Bradley, charged with conspiracy to murder President John F. Kennedy by Garrison, was granted a six months continuance in his fight against extradition to New Orleans.

Los Angeles, Calif., Municipal Court Judge Joan D. Klein ordered Bradley, 42, North Hollywood, Calif., to appear Sept. 30 for an extradition hearing on a fugitive warrant from Louisiana.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 17

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUN

NEW ORLEANS,

Date: 3-31-68
Edition:
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TI 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

4391

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Judge Studies Shaw Plea To Reopen Venue Hearing

Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. today took under advisement a motion to reopen a hearing on whether to move the trial of Clay L. Shaw outside of New Orleans and promised a ruling at 10 a.m. tomorrow.

The judge heard arguments on reopening the hearing from Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock and attorneys for Shaw, 55, who is charged with conspiracy to kill President John F. Kennedy.

DEFENSE ATTORNEY William Wegmann contended that the change of venue hearing should be reopened so that District Attorney Jim Garrison and others can be questioned in the light of what Wegmann called new evidence.

Alcock argued that the defense is seeking information to which it is not legally entitled and urged Haggerty to reject the motion and rule on the original defense plea to have the trial at least 100 miles from New Orleans.

Wegmann based the defense move on an action by Alcock last week. Alcock asked Judge Matthew S. Braniff to order a color movie film of the assassination of President Kennedy taken in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963, held for possible use in the Shaw trial.

A copy of the film, taken by Abraham Zapruder and owned by Life Magazine, was shown to the Orleans Parish Grand Jury last week. Alcock asked that it be held for possible trial use, and Judge Braniff complied.

WEGMANN SAID this constitutes a "judicial admission" on the part of the state that the Shaw case and the Kennedy assassination investigation are one and the same.

In the hearing on the change of venue motion, defense attorneys were permitted to question witnesses (including Garrison) on the Shaw case, but not on the assassination probe.

The defense contends that Shaw cannot get a fair trial in New Orleans because of publicity about the case, and argues that any publicity about the assassination investigation is pertinent because it establishes the existence of a conspiracy in the public mind.

But Haggerty during the hearing upheld the state's contention that anything not directly related to the Shaw case is irrelevent.

WEGMANN ARGUED that the state, by asking the film be held for trial use, destroyed this legal position and made it necessary to reopen the hearing.

He said that if the film motion had been filed in the early part of the hearing "there would be no doubt we would have had the right to ask each witness about it."

"As far as I'm concerned, the Zapruder film is not an exhibit before this court," Haggerty said.

"IT HAS BEEN made part of the official record," said Wegmann, "by the judicial admission of the state. They have gotten Judge Braniff to issue the order. They either misrepresented themselves to Judge Braniff or they misrepresent themselves to you."

Alcock argued that the judge ruled earlier, on a motion for a bill of particulars in the case, that the defense is not entitled to know in advance of the trial whether the events in Dallas are linked to the Shaw case.

"The state takes no position on this at this time," he said. He said the defense had no objection to questions about news stories on the case, but objected to questions put to Garrison about his motives in issuing news releases.

Haggerty said he would rule tomorrow on the motion to reopen the hearing and "then we'll see what happens."

This left open the possibility that he might, if he turns down the defense motion, rule tomorrow on the original change of venue motion.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS,

Date: 4-2-68

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TX 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-6321

SEARCHED

FBI

Date: 4/2/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are six (6) copies of an LHM relating to captioned matter.

Enclosed for Dallas for information are two (2) copies of instant LHM.

New Orleans indices negative regarding [redacted]

It should be noted that during interview [redacted] rambled incoherently in many of his statements. He said he was afraid to go to the FBI Office in Dallas because of "political reasons," and he remarked he did "not want to be shot." He was asked for explanation, but he only commented, "It would be that way if I went there."

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 6)
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
2 - New Orleans

JLC/med
(7)

cc Mem To WFSS + Dept. (RAC-CRIM INT) 4/8/68 6-page

REC-69 62-109060-6322

1x APR 5 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

68 APR 10 1968

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
April 2, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

At 10:00 AM, March 27, 1968, [redacted], Dallas, Texas, 75202, personally appeared at the New Orleans Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). He furnished the following information:

Sometime after the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, approximate date not recalled by [redacted] was a patient at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Dallas, Texas. While in the hospital, another patient, whose name and address are not recalled by [redacted] told [redacted] that shortly after President Johnson was nominated as Vice President in 1960, an individual who was supposedly a "life-long friend of President Johnson" told the patient that "Jack Kennedy would not live long." Nothing further concerning the death of President Kennedy was mentioned to [redacted] by the patient. [redacted] stated he thinks the unknown patient now lives "somewhere outside Chicago."

[redacted] stated he has been "pondering" for a long time about whether or not he should inform the FBI of the foregoing information. He commented that he has had "many sleepless nights thinking about what he should do." [redacted] advised that he is en route to Morgan City, Louisiana, before returning to Dallas and that he decided to give the information to the FBI in New Orleans.

[redacted] advised that he is acquainted with Joseph Kennedy, father of President Kennedy, and worked with Joseph Kennedy in New York before World War I. He said he feels he is "compelled" to furnish the foregoing information to Joseph Kennedy. He stated he thought he would also inform Senator Robert F. Kennedy of the information.

COPIES DESTROYED
44 JAN 16 1973

62-109060-1337

ENCLOSURE

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

[redacted] furnished the following information concerning himself:

Race	Caucasian
Sex	Male
Date of Birth	May 11, 1886
Place of Birth	Russia
Citizenship	American
Military Service	U. S. Army, Army Serial Number [redacted] World War I veteran.

[redacted] stated he thinks he has the name of the patient who told him the foregoing information at his home in Dallas. He said he would forward the man's name and address to the New Orleans FBI Office if he is able to locate it.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. Unrecorded (3-25-68) (4-5-68)

PAGE NO. Entire Document (Incoming & Outgoing)

NO. OF PAGES 5

SECTION NO.

156

Dept. of Justice

REFERRAL

FBI

Date: 4/5/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles concerning above captioned matter.

One copy of these articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 2)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 2)
1 - Miami (Encl. 2)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

62-109060-6323

REC-21

8 APR 8 1968

EX 106

L. C. Bishop

5-LaRhod

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SHAW LAWYERS' PLEA IS DENIED

Venue Hearing Will Not Be Reopened

The attempt by attorneys of Clay L. Shaw to have a change of venue hearing reopened was denied Wednesday by Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr.

In a brief court session, the judge told defense attorneys, "I gave full consideration to your motion. Your motion is denied."

The judge added that he will rule at 10 a.m. Thursday on the change of venue motion itself and will give written reasons for his decision.

Shaw is charged with conspiracy in the Kennedy assassination.

His attorneys attempted to have the change of venue hearing reopened after the Orleans Parish Grand Jury saw the Zapruder movie film which shows President John F. Kennedy being hit by shots in Dallas.

Judge Haggerty was to have ruled on the change of venue motion itself last Friday; but the grand jury saw the film the day before, and this prompted the defense action.

Attorneys F. Irvin Dymond and William and Edward Wegmann want the trial moved at least 100 miles from New Orleans. They allege that publicity precludes a fair trial for Shaw.

Immediately after Judge Haggerty ruled, Atty. F. Irvin Dymond read into the record his intention to take a bill of exception to the decision. This and similar other moves can be used in possible future appeals to the Louisiana Supreme Court.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUN

NEW ORLEANS,

Date: 4-4-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE .W. HEA

Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY DALLAS, TI 11-22-63

Character: AFO or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060 - 1323

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shaw Loses New Venue Hearing Bid

Attorneys for Clay L. Shaw today lost their bid to reopen a hearing on whether to move his conspiracy trial outside New Orleans.

Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. denied the defense motion to reopen the hearing and said he will rule at 10 a. m. tomorrow on the change of venue motion itself.

SHAW, 55, IS accused by District Attorney Jim Garrison of participating in a conspiracy to kill the late President John F. Kennedy.

His attorneys are seeking to have the trial moved at least 100 miles from New Orleans on grounds that publicity about the case has made it impossible for him to get a fair trial here.

Should Haggerty turn down the change of venue motion, the district attorney can set the case for trial. Garrison and his aides have said repeatedly they want an early trial.

DEFENSE ATTORNEYS reserved a bill of exceptions to Haggerty's ruling on reopening the hearing as the basis for a possible appeal.

They also objected to the judge's choice of tomorrow for a ruling on the change of venue.

Chief defense counsel F. Irvin Dymond said he could not be in court at 10 a. m. tomorrow but Haggerty said one of his colleagues could replace him.

"Why can't we make it Friday?" Dymond asked.

"We can't make it Friday. This matter is more than a year old, Mr. Dymond I will rule tomorrow," the judge replied.

HAGGERTY SAID he will issue written reasons for his ruling.

Asked by newsmen whether the defense has any further legal recourse which could delay the trial, Haggerty said, "I know of none."

He quoted defense attorneys as branding "scuttlebutt" reports there would be an effort to remove the matter to federal court.

During the hearing 80 prospective jurors were questioned and most of them said they believed they could hear the Shaw case impartially.

DURING THE HEARING Haggerty ruled repeatedly that questions could be asked about the Shaw case itself but that anything not directly related to Shaw was irrelevant.

The defense moved to reopen the hearing after Assistant DA James L. Alcock asked that the Abraham Zapruder film of the Kennedy assassination, shown last week to the Orleans Parish Grand Jury, be held for possible use at the Shaw trial.

THE DEFENSE contends this is a judicial admission that the Shaw trial and the DA's probe of the assassination are linked.

Defense attorneys have contended that the two are one in the mind of the public.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS,

Date: 4-3-68

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TX 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

1323

ENCLOSURE

Form No. AD-71A
(Rev. 2-28-61)

1-111

NOTICE

PLEASE
DO NOT REMOVE THIS SLIP FROM
THE ATTACHED CORRESPONDENCE
SINCE IT IS A PERMANENT PART OF
THE RECORD.

RECORDS
ADMINISTRATION OFFICE

Evidence

For Assassination of President
John F Kennedy

1968 MAR 24 PM 5 33

RECEIVED

WA017 NL PDF

AKRON OHIO 23

EX-115

REC 16 62-109060-6324

MAR 29 1968

CORRES. MAIL

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

APR 9 1968

WOULD YOU PLEASE SEARCH FOR THE MARK OF THE FIRST BULLET ON
JOHN CONNOLLEY'S HAT SINCERELY

FED. BU. OF INV.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
RECORDS
6 MAR 27 1968
R.A.O.
CRIMINAL SEC. CRIME SEC.
FED. BU. OF INV.

[redacted]

clyl
4-1-68
ORB

No action
Connally shot
wear hat -
also see
62-109060
6-6-27 -
same type
matter Items
6 Pull

1-411

CHARLES BURKLEY

EVIDENCE

DATE 2/24

TO: RECORDS ADMINISTRATION OFFICE

_____ Administrative Office
_____ Communications Section (Post Office)
_____ Identification Section
_____ Service Unit
_____ Classified Files Unit
_____ General Files Unit
_____ Correspondence Unit
_____ Records Retirement Unit
X Attention Miss Crowley

(Check appropriate item(s) below)

_____ CLASSIFY AND RECORD. 9

_____ NOT FOR _____

Y CHANGE ASSIGNMENT 4750

_____ NEW CASE. (Make "New") _____

_____ NOW "NEW" SEE _____

_____ BRING FILE UP-TO-DATE _____

WHITE HOUSE RETURN

_____ FILE ATTACHED MATERIAL. (Each piece marked "File" and initialled)

_____ PLEASE CALL _____ EXT. _____

_____ RETURN TO _____ ROOM _____

_____ OTHER (Specify) _____

Name of requestor GILBERT A. JOHNSON

Division Crim Room 2310

FBI

Date: 4/4/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

REC-I

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are ten copies, and for New Orleans two copies, of an LHM reporting information furnished to SA RAYMOND P. YELCHAK at Dallas, Texas, on 4/3/68, by WILLIAM HOLLAND while being interviewed in connection with another matter.

This is submitted for information, and UACB, Dallas will conduct no additional investigation.

1 cc LHM to Dept + USSS 4-9-68 KMR:dcs

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (encls-10)
2 - New Orleans (89-69)(encls-2)(info)
2 - Dallas
RPY:jeg
(7)

62-109060-6325

1 APR 8 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Agent in Charge

55 APR 15 1968
326

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
April 4, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

On April 3, 1968, [redacted] Dallas, Texas, furnished the following information:

On April 1, 1968, he received a telephone call from an unknown male caller who identified himself by name but Holland has since discarded his notes in connection with the call and no longer recalls the name; however, he said the caller attempted to interest him in purchasing from him what he described as letters written by Jack Ruby and other Ruby mementos. The caller implied that he might have information that would link Ruby with Clay Shaw of New Orleans. [redacted] said the caller related that he was not certain whether he was the legal owner of the paraphernalia and indicated he was fearful that Ruby's sister, Eva, would attempt to claim it, or New Orleans District Attorney James Garrison would make a claim on it, or it would be taken away from him by the underworld element that is mentioned in some of Ruby's letters. He said his material also links Ruby with a certain lady friend.

[redacted] stated he receives many "crank" calls from "nuts" trying to interest him in publishing various items. He said the above caller gave every indication of being a "screwball." He offered the caller no encouragement and does not expect to hear from him again. [redacted] said should he hear from this person again or remember his name or receive any other information concerning him or the material he may possess, he would immediately report same to the FBI.

- 1* -

COPIES DESTROYED
14 JAN 16 1973

ENCLOSURE

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 4/5/68

Clay L. Shaw has been indicted by District Attorney Jim Garrison's grand jury at New Orleans. A hearing on a motion to change venue has been underway for sometime.

The attached indicates that the motion was denied and Shaw's attorneys plan to appeal.

No action necessary, as above was taken from news media.

WLS/

WLS:chs

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
APR 4 1968

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

WCC/8

DIRECTOR

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

513PM URGENT 4-4-68 CDC

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS. NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES ITEM, FINAL EDITION APRIL FOUR INSTANT, REPORTED THAT CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY, JR. TODAY DENIED A MOTION FOR A CHANGE OF VENUE FOR CLAY L. SHAW. SHAW'S ATTORNEYS WERE GIVEN FIFTEEN DAYS TO FILE WRITS OF REVIEW WITH THE LOUISIANA SUPREME COURT.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT DEFENSE COUNSEL WILLIAM WEGMANN TOLD JUDGE HAGGERTY THE DEFENSE "RESPECTFULLY RESERVES A BILL OF EXCEPTIONS TO YOUR RULING." WEGMANN FILED A WRITTEN MOTION OF INTENT TO APPLY TO THE SUPREME COURT FOR A WRIT OF REVIEW. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT IF THE WRIT IS GRANTED, THE SUPREME COURT WOULD HEAR THE CASE AND COULD THEN ORDER JUDGE HAGGERTY TO REOPEN THE HEARING

REC-59 62-109060-6326

APR 9 1968

END PAGE ONE

80 APR 16 1968

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

OR SIMPLY ORDER THE CHANGE OF VENUE, ITSELF. IF THE SUPREME COURT REFUSES THE WRIT, DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON'S OFFICE HAS THE RIGHT TO SET THE CASE FOR TRIAL.

NO ITEM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

CAB

FBI WASH DC

TUCLPP

DC MR. SULLIVAN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
APR 5 1968

P

FBI WASH DC

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

535PM URGENT 4-5-68 CDC

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS -
INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, APRIL FIVE INSTANT, REPORTED THAT KERRY THORNLEY, A MARINE CORPS BUDDY OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD, WAS ARRAIGNED TODAY BEFORE CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE OLIVER P. SCHULINGKAMP AND AFTER ENTERING A NOT GUILTY PLEA TO THE PERJURY CHARGE FILED BY DA JAMES GARRISON WAS RELEASED ON FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS BOND. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THORNLEY WAS ACCOMPANIED BY HIS ATTORNEY ARNOLD LEVINE OF TAMPA, FLA. GEORGE FUST WAS RETAINED AS HIS LOCAL COUNSEL AND FUST ASKED FOR AND WAS GRANTED THIRTY DAYS IN WHICH TO FILE SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS.

REC 59 62-109060-6327

12 APR 9 1968

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, FINAL EDITION, APRIL FIVE INSTANT, REPORTED THAT WILLIAM GURVICH WAS ARRAIGNED BEFORE

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

70 APR 15 1968

51 Rec'd

Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

PAGE TWO

CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE FRANK J. SHEA TODAY AND PLEADED NOT GUILTY TO A THEFT CHARGE INVOLVING GARRISON'S MASTER FILE ON THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION.

NO LUNCHEON SUBMITTED.

END

LLD

FBI WASH DC

CC MR. SULLIVAN

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 3 1968

TELETYPE

Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

555PM 4/3/68 URGENT WHD

TO: DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM: NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, APRIL THREE INSTANT, REPORTED THAT CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY, JR. TODAY DENIED THE DEFENSE MOTION TO REOPEN THE HEARING ON THE CHANGE OF VENUE MOTION FOR CLAY SHAW, AND SAID HE WILL RULE AT TEN AM TOMORROW ON THE CHANGE OF VENUE MOTION, ITSELF. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT DEFENSE ATTORNEYS RESERVED A BILL OF EXCEPTIONS TO HAGGERTY'S RULING ON REOPENING THE HEARING AS THE BASIS FOR A POSSIBLE APPEAL.

REC-59 62-109060-6328

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT JUDGE HAGGERTY SAID HE WILL ISSUE WRITTEN REASONS FOR HIS RULING. WHEN ASKED BY NEWSMEN WHETHER THE DEFENSE HAS ANY FURTHER LEGAL RECOURSE WHICH COULD DELAY THE TRIAL, HAGGERTY SAID "I KNOW OF NONE."

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END.

MXS

FBI WASH DC

5 APR 9 1968

51

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 4/3/68

Attached relates to pending trial of Clay L. Shaw, charged by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison with conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy.

Since attached has been obtained from news media, no further dissemination being made of same.

JFM:chs

Walz WCS/m

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: April 4, 1968

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Supervisor Ernest Wall of the New Orleans Office called on April 3, 1968. During an interview with United States Attorney Louis LaCour and two Assistant United States Attorneys, former Security Clerk William S. Walter advised that while he was on duty in the New Orleans Office on November 17, 1963, he had received a teletype which indicated that there would be an assassination attempt made on the life of President Kennedy when the latter was in Texas. Mr. LaCour made this information available to our New Orleans Office. Since former Clerk Walter had previously denied the existence of such teletype in an interview with former SAC D. K. Brown of the Jacksonville Office, instructions were issued to have Walter located and reinterviewed.

According to Supervisor Wall, United States Attorney LaCour had now inquired of the New Orleans Office as to whether Walter had been reinterviewed and what the results of the interview were. LaCour also inquired to know whether a report of the reinterview had been submitted and whether he could be furnished with a copy of this report.

Supervisor Wall was advised that at the present time we were preparing a letter for the Attorney General which would incorporate the essentials of the reinterview of Walter. Wall was also advised that he could inform LaCour that the Bureau would furnish the New Orleans Office with a copy of the letter to the Attorney General which they would make available to LaCour.

SA Wall advised that New Orleans had received a copy of a statement which had been prepared by the Memphis Office and which Walter indicated he would sign if his attorney

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

REC 13 62-109060-6329

CONTINUED - OVER

2 APR 11 1968

EX-115

57 APR 16 1968

FBI - REC. UNIT

were agreeable. Mr. Wall stated that thus far they have not been contacted by Walter and they presume he is not interested in signing the statement. Mr. Wall further advised that they had sent an airtel to the Bureau with a letterhead memo incorporating the negative results of the interview of present employees who, according to Walter, might have knowledge of the existence of the teletype as alleged by him.

ACTION:

None. This is for record purposes.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: April 10, 1968

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Attached is a letterhead memorandum reflecting results of an interview with [redacted] who admitted being the author of a letter addressed to Senator Robert F. Kennedy.

When we first received [redacted] original communication which was rambling and incoherent, the field was instructed to conduct a background inquiry to verify any of the information contained in his communication. Essentially [redacted] has alleged that during July or August, 1962, he was in Hayward, Texas, or Harwood, Texas, and rented a room in that locality. He alleged he occupied a room on the top floor and that three individuals occupied an adjacent room, one of whom was Lee Harvey Oswald and the "Jew" who shot Oswald and another unidentified individual. [redacted] claimed that he overheard these three persons plotting the assassination and this occurred during July or August, 1962.

The Post Office Directory does not contain a listing for "Hayward, Texas." Inquiry was conducted at Harwood, Texas. It was determined that no rooming houses, motels, or hotels exist in this city, and the current population is between 80 and 100 people. The San Antonio Office also has a number of letters written by [redacted] the majority of which are illegible, and those that were legible were not sufficiently coherent to make sense.

Tampa Division at St. Petersburg determined that [redacted] was 76 or 77 years of age and when interviewed it was noted that [redacted] clarity and continuity of his expressions lacked lucidity. Further, it appeared [redacted]

Enclosure

KMR:dcg
(6)

CONTINUED - OVER

could be suffering from some mental aberrations.

It was noted in the attached memorandum that Voelker admitted that he had been a former patient at the Veterans Administration Hospital at Danville, Illinois, and that officials of this hospital indicated to him that he was "crazy." He also was confined to Brooks Army Hospital in San Antonio, Texas, for a considerable period of time. He also admitted he was confined in the Hines Hospital at Hines, Illinois, having remained there on one occasion for two years.

- Due to the comments made by [redacted] it appears that he is suffering from some form of mental disability.

ACTION:

In view of the fact there is no substance to his allegations, copies of the attached letterhead memorandum and those previously received concerning his background will be furnished to U. S. Secret Service, the Department, and no further action is warranted.

FBI

Date: 4/2/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

Mr. Rohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, TAMPA (62-455)(RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT—
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

ReBuairtel 3/25/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and 9 copies of a self-explanatory LHM concerning an interview with [redacted] of St. Petersburg, Florida. Also enclosed for the Dallas Division are 2 copies of the aforementioned LHM, 1 to be disseminated to US Secret Service, Dallas.

During the conversation with [redacted] it was noted that the clarity and continuity of his expressions lacked lucidity. It was apparent, from a layman's point of view based on the information contained in the enclosed LHM, that [redacted] may be suffering from some mental aberrations.

The enclosed LHM is being disseminated locally to the U. S. Secret Service in Tampa. No futher inquiry into this matter.

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Enc.1) (RM)
1 - Dallas (Enc.2) (RM)
1 - Tampa
WBG:bg
(5)

REC-35 62-109060-6331

15 APR 3 1968

2 ccs LHM to DEPT + USSC 4/11/68 cc Rm 5132

G. C. Bishop cc Rm

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

55 APR 17 1968

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Tampa, Florida
April 4, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

The following letter was referred to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) by the office of Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY:

COPIES DESTROYED
44 JAN 16 1973

62-109060 6331

ENCLOSURE

TRUE COPY

Mr. Robert Kennedy Senator
New York
N. York

Dear Sir

I must tell you a little if you under stand a litle how your broth got killed. I was in the next room. tope floor. Hayward, Tex. The commies had the meeting tope floor Hotel, where no other people where sapose to be u there. There was to be 3 men who shot, at your brother. The Jew was there also Mr. Oswal stated he was working for the C.I.A.

I told Vic. Pres. Johnson in San Antonio Tex. your brother would be killed

At the Fiesta Parade in San Antonio Tex. I hollered at the Gov of Tex. he would be shote at and The President. he tryed to get off his horse at Handy Andy Super Market I told a Priest that Pres Kennedy would be kille the C.I.A. - came in ran the priest out of there and stated thats what they w do. and Vic. Pres. Johnson wanted him killed. I was run out of San Antonio

I went to Tulso, Okla. I told 75 People who worked at the (W; Plant that I could not save the Pres Life. also here in St. Petersburg Flo. ran through a Building with a Auto be cause I tryed to save Pres Kennedy Li missed me.

In a Trailway Buss, Bloomington, Ill. The Buss was helded Minuted, There where over 20 Policeman. and I beg them, I wanted to sav Pres. Kennedy life, and they wanted to kill me. I hollered this for 30 minu There where 4 C.I.A. Peopie and they would not let the police get me.

Pres Johnsen. wanted Pres Kenned so he could get his Job. because he was a Roman Cat. and a yankee--

I told you a little

[redacted]
St Petersburg--Flo
33701

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22,
1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

On March 29, 1968 a representative of the FBI viewed [redacted], who resides in [redacted] St. Petersburg, Florida, and [redacted] individual acknowledged having authored the letter addressed to Mr. ROBERT KENNEDY, Senator from New York, and signed [redacted] He commented that he had directed similar communications to the FBI, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), and some other unidentified U. S. Government agencies.

[redacted] remarked that in July or August, 1962 he went, alone, to Hayward, Texas, or perhaps Harwood, Texas, and rented a room in the only hotel in that locality. He was unable to recall the name of the hotel, but remarked that it was a new structure and it contained four or five stories. He said that he occupied a room on the top floor of the hotel and that shortly after occupying his room, on the same date, recalled that the porter, whose name and description he could not remember, accompanied three individuals to another room on the top floor of the hotel. He said that these three individuals were OSWALD, whom he described as the individual who shot at President KENNEDY, and the "Jew", whom he described as the man who shot OSWALD, and another unidentified individual. He recalled that when the porter alighted the elevator with the three individuals on the top floor that the porter remarked to these persons, "You can hold your communist meeting here." He said that these individuals occupied a room which had a common wall to his, [redacted] room. He recalled that there was an air-conditioner in this wall, and that he could stand up on a table and overhear remarks made in the other room. He said that it was from this vantage point that he overheard a plot to kill President KENNEDY. He could not recall exactly the remarks made by the conspirators, nor could he identify the individuals speaking. He did say that while these three individuals were occupying an adjoining room to his, that OSWALD carried on a conversation with an unidentified woman who was standing on the ground on the outside of the hotel. He said that OSWALD and this woman were shouting at one another in order to make themselves

[redacted] said that he overheard the conversation. He said that the unidentified woman said to OSWALD, "I work for the CIA," to which OSWALD responded by saying, "I know I do." Further, [redacted] said that OSWALD told this unidentified female in a loud voice, "I'm going to get KENNEDY." He was unable to further describe the alleged plot against the life of President KENNEDY, saying that he did not know what specific tasks each of the conspirators were to perform.

[redacted] said that the next day the owner of the hotel told him, [redacted], that he thought something suspicious was taking place in the hotel, to which he, [redacted] described to the owner, whose name he could not recall, about overhearing the plot to kill President KENNEDY. [redacted] said that he requested the owner of the hotel to telephonically notify some agency of the U. S. Government, and that the owner went to a phone and held the telephone to [redacted] ear, but the latter was so frightened he was unable to speak.

Shortly thereafter, according to [redacted], the latter went out in front of the hotel and attempted to attract the attention of a policeman so that he could describe the plot against the life of the President. He said that, being unable to attract a policeman, he screamed all of the information he possessed concerning the plot so that everyone would be able to hear, but that no one came to question him further about it.

[redacted] continued by saying that he recalled subsequently that in San Antonio he observed the then Vice President LYNDON B. JOHNSON, driving through the city in a motorcade. VOELKER said that he yelled at Mr. JOHNSON telling him about the plot which he had overheard earlier concerning the life of President KENNEDY. He recalled running along the vehicle which was carrying the Vice President.

Further, according to [redacted] the latter observed in San Antonio at the Fiesta Parade, Governor CONNALLY of Texas, participating in the parade and

on horseback. He said that he walked along side ernor telling him, "You look sick, you're going shot." He said that he told the Governor that was going to be killed. He said that the ernor ignored him.

[redacted] said that at this time he was living San Antonio at an unrecalled address. He did say he lived two or three blocks from a hospital, the of which he could not remember. He said that woman whose name he could not recall, lived in an apartment on the first floor of the building which he occupied, and that on one occasion he attempted to have her telephone some agency of the Government to notify them of the impending assault upon President KENNEDY. He said she did not do this but offered the use of her telephone to him, [redacted], but that at the time she offered the phone, she was naked and he did not want to enter her apartment under these conditions.

[redacted] recalled that he met a priest from an "Iron Curtain country," the exact identity of the country he could not remember, in a Handy Andy Super Market, and that he described to the priest the plot which he had overheard concerning the threat on the life of President KENNEDY. He did not believe that the priest took any action with respect to notifying anyone about the plot.

Continuing, [redacted] said that subsequently he moved to Tulsa, Oklahoma where he remained at the Gotham Apartments. He recalled that at Tulsa, being more apprehensive about the developing plot against President KENNEDY, that he entered a factory which employed about 75 people and yelled and screamed at these individuals telling them about the plot against the President. He said that these individuals ignored him. He could not recall the name of the factory, but did remember that it had a large W on the building.

[redacted] could not recall specifically whether or not he had ever notified in person or by any type of communication a representative of the U. S. Government concerning the impending plot against President KENNEDY.

[redacted] said that after President KENNEDY was assassinated he was watching some television coverage concerning the assassination and that he recalled seeing a woman, whose identity he did not know, who remarked to a news commentator that he, [redacted], had tried to bring to the attention of the public the plot against President KENNEDY prior to his assassination.

[redacted] said subsequent to the assassination President KENNEDY that the CIA "ran him out of San Antonio and Texas," as a result of his efforts to save President KENNEDY. He could not recall the name of the CIA agents who took this action against him. He did say that one of the CIA agents carried an oil painting with him when doing his work.

Continuing, [redacted] said that subsequently he moved to [redacted], St. Petersburg, Florida, and that shortly after moving to this city he went to the Fire Department on 9th Street in close proximity to his apartment and attempted to use a telephone there in order to report to the Government the plot which he had overheard concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY. But he said there was a CIA agent guarding the phone there and this individual refused to let him use the phone. He said that he ran to Sears Roebuck which is near the fire station in order to use the telephone there, but that the same CIA agent had followed him there and again refused to allow him use of the telephone. He said that at this point he spoke to "two Irish women" in Sears Roebuck and that they advised him to assault the CIA man if the latter continued to refuse to let him, [redacted] use the telephone. He said that he did not take this course of action as he was afraid.

[redacted] said that in St. Petersburg, Florida he approached an unidentified policeman on the streets of that city and described to him the plot which he had overheard concerning President KENNEDY, but that the policeman merely ignored him.

Continuing, [redacted] said that the same agent whom he had observed in Sears Roebuck, approached him at another time and attempted to push him, [redacted], underneath a moving vehicle in order to silence his efforts at reporting the plot against President KENNEDY.

He said further that on one occasion when he was in close proximity to Webb's City in St. Petersburg that two CIA agents attempted to push him under a moving vehicle, and that one of them remarked while making these efforts, "That's what you get for trying to save KENNEDY."

[redacted] remarked that he went to the apartment of [redacted], whose address he cannot recall, in St. Petersburg, Florida, subsequent to the assassination of President KENNEDY and attempted to use her phone in order to call some Government agency to report the plot which he had overheard previously concerning the assassination. He said that at this point [redacted] tore the pages from the telephone book refusing to allow him to observe the book in order to make his call. Further, he said that at this point, another woman, whose identity and description he could not recall, approached him and pointed a gun at his head remarking that if he used the telephone to report the plot she would kill him.

[redacted] continued by saying that in the past he has operated in the capacity as a "British agent". He said that he could not tell tasks he has performed for the British government other than to say that on one occasion he was given an assignment, which he performed, to smuggle guns to PANCHO VILLA in Mexico.

Further, according to [redacted] the latter was occupied the position of a "counteragent" for [illegible]. He said that due to security regulations he was unable to describe exactly his capacity in relation to this country. He did say that on July 4, 1938 in Chicago, Illinois he had occasion to speak with a four-star general, whose name he could not recall, and that on this occasion he told the general that Japan was going to attack the U. S. at Pearl Harbor. He said further that a physician, [redacted] after conversing with him, [redacted] called the then President of the U.S. to tell him the latter about the impending Japanese attack upon the U. S. at Pearl Harbor.

[redacted] said that the President at that time then ordered him, [redacted] held for 45 months. He said that a four-man army rifle team at this time was assigned to assassinate him, but that they were unsuccessful. He said that he was "kept" at the Danville, Illinois Veterans Administration Hospital, and that officials of this hospital had indicated to him that he was "crazy."

He said that he was also confined to the Brooks Army Hospital in San Antonio, Texas for a considerable period of time.

[redacted] commented that he has served in both the U. S. Navy and the U. S. Army. He exhibited a card which he said contained his military service number. It read [redacted]. Mr. [redacted] said that he has also been confined to the Hines Hospital in Hines, Illinois having remained there on one occasion for two years.

[redacted] concluded by saying that he could recall no other information concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY on this date.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 4/6/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS (44-1166) (RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Re Bureau airtel to Memphis 4/1/68.

Enclosed are the original and five copies of a LHM dated and captioned as above.

[redacted]

Deleted Copy Sent by Letter 10/2/75
Per FOIA Request

REC-40 62-109060-6332

Airtel 5 - Bureau (Enc-6)
Teletype 1 - Memphis
A.M. WDM/acp (4)
A.N.S.D.
Spec. Del.
Reg. Mail

22 APR 8 1968

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

66 APR 22 1968

Leave at Rec'd LHM retained in 318 PVP Rel's

FBI/DOJ RECORDS UNIT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

April 6, 1963
Memphis, Tennessee

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On March 26, 1968, William S. Walter appeared at the Nashville, Tennessee Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and furnished the following information:

Walter stated he is a former employee of the FBI who handled clerical duties of the FBI Office in New Orleans, Louisiana. Walters stated his duties also included the handling of teletype messages that came in during his working hours. He recalled that during his duty hours (midnight to 8:00 a.m.) on November 17, 1963, he received an incoming teletype from the FBI headquarters in Washington, D. C. Walters stated this was a conference type teletype sent to New Orleans and other southern offices; however, he did not remember the specific title of this incoming teletype. He did state the teletype contained information to the effect that there might be an assassination attempt on the life of President Kennedy. Walter did not recall any specific Texas town mentioned; however, he knew the state of Texas was indicated. Walter advised he was not mistaken about his receipt of this teletype. He further stated that he knew of other clerical employees who had knowledge that such a teletype was received. Walter refused to identify the employees who knew of the receipt of said teletype.

Walter was asked if he had furnished information regarding his receiving such a teletype on November 17, 1963, regarding an alleged attempt on the life of President Kennedy to anyone. Walter stated he had furnished information regarding the receipt of said teletype to his attorney, three representatives, Assistant United States Attorneys of the Office of the U. S. Attorney in New Orleans and to Special Agent in Charge Jensen and Special Agent Mulkins of the

Memphis Office of the FBI. He stated he furnished no information, orally or in writing, regarding the receipt of such a teletype to Mark Lane, Jim Garrison or any representative of their offices.

Walter stated that he had appeared at the FBI Office in Jacksonville, Florida, to deny having furnished information to Mark Lane that he had received any such message or communication.

Walter repeated that he did receive, as he had previously stated, on November 17, 1963, a teletype directed to the New Orleans Office of the FBI and other southern offices which contained information to the effect "someone had said there might be an assassination attempt on President Kennedy in Texas". Of this, Walter stated he was certain.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 4/1/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

ReBuradiogram 3/27/68 to New Orleans and Jacksonville and New Orleans teletype to Bureau dated 3/31/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies of a letterhead memorandum containing the results of interviews of present employees of the New Orleans Office who were assigned to this office during November, 1963 relative to the allegations made by WILLIAM S. WALTER regarding the receipt of a teletype on 11/17/63 containing information

NO 89-69

Reference is made to Memphis airtel dated 3/28/68, which stated that WALTER had been contacted and advised to get in touch with SAC, New Orleans, who would have a prepared statement for his signature. WALTER nor his attorney have contacted the SAC, New Orleans, during the past weekend relative to WALTER signing the above mentioned statement.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
April 1, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

William S. Walter, former Security Patrol Clerk, New Orleans Office of the FBI, was interviewed by Robert G. Jensen, Special Agent in Charge, Memphis Office of the FBI, and Special Agent William D. Mulkins on March 26, 1968 and the following signed statement was prepared from information furnished by Walter during the interview. On the advice of his attorney, Walter said he would decline to sign anything.

"Nashville, Tenn.
March 26, 1968

"I, William S. Walter, make the following free and voluntary statement to SAC Robert G. Jensen and SA William D. Mulkins who have both identified themselves to me as representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have been informed of my rights but do not wish to sign a form indicating that I have so been advised. A copy of this form was furnished to me. I was also informed of the provisions of Title 18, Section 1001 of the U. S. Code. I understand what I have been told.

"I am a former FBI employee who handled clerical duties in the New Orleans Office. Among my duties was the handling of teletype messages that came in during my working hours. I recall that sometime during my tour of duty (midnight to 8:00 a.m.) on November 17, 1963, I received a teletype from FBI Headquarters. This was a conference teletype sent to New Orleans and other southern offices. I do not remember any other offices nor can I

COPIES DESTROYED

44 JAN 16 1973

ENCLOSURE

recall the specific title of this teletype. I do know this teletype contained information to the effect that there might be an assassination atempt on President Kennedy in Texas. I do not recall any specific town in Texas being mentioned but I do know that Texas was indicated. I am not mistaken about my receipt of this teletype. I also know that other clerical employees knew of receipt of this teletype. Some of these clerical employees are no longer employed by the Bureau. I do not want to identify these employees.

"I was also asked if I had furnished information regarding my receipt of a teletype on November 17, 1963 regarding an alleged attempt on the life of President Kennedy to anyone else. I have furnished information regarding this to my attorney, three representatives of the U. S. Attorney's Office in New Orleans and to SAC Jensen and SA Mulkins. I have not furnished any information regarding this teletype to Mark Lane, Jim Garrison or any representative of their offices.

"I also wish to make the statement that I was not specifically asked, while in the Jacksonville Office of the FBI, whether I actually received a teletype on November 17, 1963 regarding an alleged attempt on the life of President Kennedy. I denied while in the Jacksonville Office furnishing any information to Mark Lane and said that I told Mark Lane that I never received any such message or communication.

"I wish to repeat that I did receive, as I have said before, on November 17, 1963 a teletype directed to New Orleans and other southern offices which contained information to the effect "Someone had said there might be an assassination attempt on President Kennedy in Texas." I am not mistaken about this.

"I have read this statement consisting of this and two other pages. I agree with it and it is the truth.

"/s/ ROBERT G. JENSEN, SAC, FBI, Memphis, March 26, 1968

"/s/ WILLIAM D. MULKINS, SA, FBI, Memphis, Tenn. (Nashville RA), March 26, 1968"

The following employees of the New Orleans Office of the FBI who were assigned to the New Orleans Office in November, 1963 were interviewed on March 30, 1968 concerning the allegation by William S. Walter concerning

Walter's claim that during his tour of duty from midnight to 8:00 AM on November 17, 1963 he received a teletype from FBI Headquarters sent to New Orleans and other southern offices which contained information to the effect that there might be an assassination attempt on President Kennedy in Texas. All of the employees interviewed denied any knowledge of the receipt of any teletype or other type of communication on November 17, 1963 containing information that there might be an assassination attempt on President Kennedy in Texas. These employees also stated that William S. Walter nor anyone else had contacted them in an effort to determine whether such a communication exists.

G. MYRYWIN ALDERSON
HARRY L. ARNOLD
MICHAEL BARON
EMIL HENRY BECKER
FURMAN G. BOGGAN
NATHAN O. BROWN
STEPHEN M. CALLENDER
GEORGE M. CAMPBELL
EARL COX
LESTER G. DAVIS
WILLIAM E. DENT
MERRIMAN D. DIVEN
J. WOODROW GILMORE
TROY H. GIST
KEVIN J. HARRIGAN
EARL L. HASSELL, JR.
RONALD A. HOVERSON
DONALD H. HUGHES
REED W. JENSEN
THURMAN P. KELLEY
REGIS L. KENNEDY
PAUL R. LANCASTER
ELMER B. LITCHFIELD
LELAND A. LYNN
JOHN WILLIAM MILLER
CHARLES L. MURRAY
JOSEPH G. PEGGS
EARL R. PETERSEN
JAMES M. SCHEFFER
L. M. SHEARER, JR.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

RICHARD A. SMALLWOOD
JOHN W. SMITH
JOSEPH T. SYLVESTER, JR.
ERNEST C. WALL, JR.
MCINNIS L. WARD
JAMES A. WOOTEN
JAMES FRANCIS WRIGHT

HARRY L. ARNOLD
NELVA JEAN AYO
NELLIE RUTH BARBER
JO ANN BISHOP
ROSEMARY BOOTH
LOIS ANN FADAOL
DOROTHY M. GUILLOT
JEAN BUCKELEW HEARN
LEO W. HEBERT
URNA S. HOGAN
SHIRLEY ANN MONTBLANC
JOAN ANN MURRAY
D. ANN OURSO
LINDA ROSE SALATHE
GERMANIA ANN SMITH
JOHN S. THEOBALD

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Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 3/31/68

William S. Walter is former Security Patrol clerk, New Orleans Office, who claims he saw a teletype from Bureau Headquarters to New Orleans 11/17/63 reporting a threat to President Kennedy in connection with the President's trip to Texas. Walter told Special Agent in Charge Jensen of Memphis Office that current and ex-members of the New Orleans Office aware of such teletype. Former Special Agent in Charge Harry Maynor of the New Orleans Office, who was Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Office 11/17/63, possessed no knowledge of such teletype and stated Walter's allegations unequivocally false. Attached teletype reports interviews of all current Special Agents and clerical personnel of New Orleans Office who were employed in such office 11/17/63. None knew of any teletype alleged by Walter. Complete facts regarding this matter will be furnished to the Department.

REL:ebb

///

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 31 1968

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Cramer
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

BI WASH DC

935AM 3/31/68 URGENT WHD

TO: DIRECTOR (62-109060)

FROM: NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
OFFICE OF ORIGIN
NOVEMBER TWENTY SECOND NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. OO: DALLAS.

REBUCEN.

RE BUREAU RADIOGRAM TO NEW ORLEANS AND JACKSONVILLE THREE TWENTYNINE SIXTYEIGHT. WILLIAM S. WALTER LA

ALL SPECIAL AGENT AND CLERICAL PERSONNEL NOW ASSIGNED TO NEW ORLEANS OFFICE WHO WERE ASSIGNED TO THE NEW ORLEANS OFFICE IN NOVEMBER NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE WERE INTERVIEWED MARCH THIRTY LAST PURSUANT TO BUREAU INSTRUCTION IN REFERENCED RADIOGRAM.

NONE POSSESSED ANY INFORMATION OR KNOWLEDGE OF AN FBI TELETYPE OR ANY OTHER MESSAGE SUCH AS REFERRED TO BY WALTER. FURTHER ALL INTERVIEWED SAID THEY HAD NOT BEEN CONTACTED BY WALTER OR ANYONE ELSE ATTEMPTING TO ASCERTAIN WHETHER SUCH COMMUNICATION EXISTS.

Deleted Copy Sent w/m 2 w/m
by Letter 10/2/75
Per FOIA Request

LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM FOLLOWS.

DALLAS, MEMPHIS, AND JACKSONVILLE ADVISED BY AIRMAIL.

END.

62-109060-6334

GJM 57 APR 23 1969

FBI WASH DC
Xerox - Bishop
CC MR. SULLIVAN

APR 22 1968

2 DIOACH FBI/DOJ

FBI

Date: 3/28/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AM (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
DALLAS

FROM: SAC, Memphis (44-1166)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

Re New Orleans radiogram 3-25-68.

Submitted herewith for the assistance of the New Orleans Office is the original unsigned statement of WILLIAM S. WALTER prepared by SAC, Memphis, and SA WILLIAM D. MULKINS. This statement has not been read to WALTER but it contains the material which he freely discussed during course of interview and his data that he was asked over and over again if what he said was true or whether he wanted to change the data in any way. The statement has been reconstructed from information furnished by WALTER and is the story as he told it during the interview at Nashville.

WALTER has been contacted and has been advised to get in touch with SAC, New Orleans, who will have a prepared statement for his signature.

ENCLOSURE

(3) BUREAU (Enc. 1)
2 NEW ORLEANS (89-69) (AMSD) (ENC. 1)
1 DALLAS (Enc. 1)
1 MEMPHIS

REC-75

RGJ:BN
(7)

Bishop

MAR 30 1968

79 APR 18 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

Nashville, Tenn.
March 26, 1968

I, William S. Walter, make the following free and voluntary statement to S/C Robert G. Jensen and S/A William [illegible] who have both identified themselves to me as representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have been informed of my rights but do not wish to sign a statement indicating that I have so been advised. A copy of this form was furnished to me. I was also informed of the provisions of Title 18, Section 1001 of the U. S. Code. I understand what I have been told.

I am a former FBI employee who handled clerical duties in the New Orleans Office. Among my duties was the handling of teletype messages that came in during my working hours. I recall that sometime during my tour of duty (midnight to 8:00 a.m.) on November 17, 1963, I received a teletype from FBI Headquarters. This was a conference teletype sent to New Orleans and other southern offices. I do not remember any other offices nor can I recall the specific title of this teletype. I do know this teletype contained information to the effect that there might be an assassination atempt on President Kennedy in Texas. I do not recall any specific town

... Texas being mentioned but I do know that Texas was indicated. I am not mistaken about my receipt of this teletype. I also know that other clerical employees knew of receipt of this teletype. Some of these clerical employees are no longer employed by the Bureau. I do not ... to identify these employees.

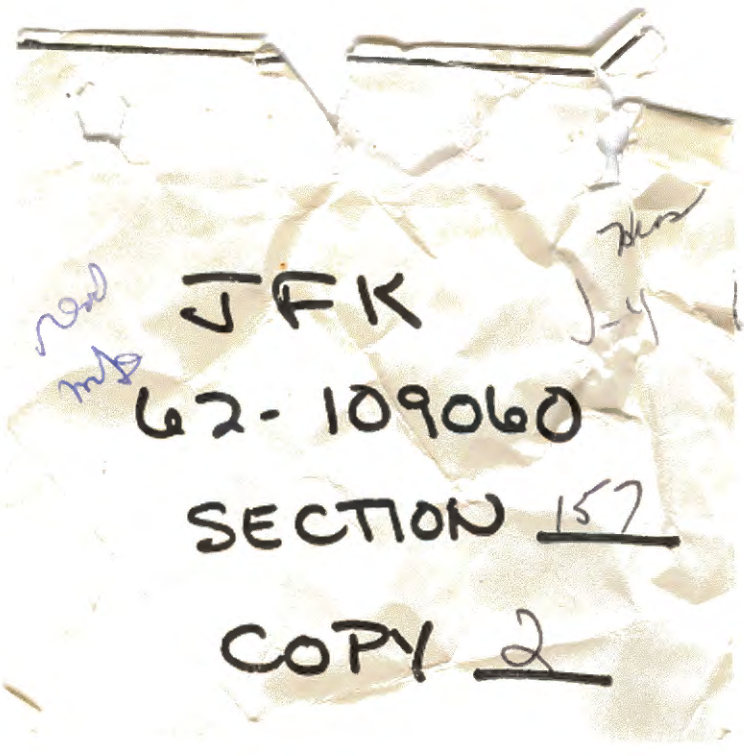
I was also asked if I had furnished information regarding my receipt of a teletype on November 17, 1963 regarding an alleged attempt on the life of President Kennedy to anyone else. I have furnished information regarding this to my attorney, three representatives of the U. S. Attorney's Office in New Orleans and to ... Jensen and SA Milkins. I have not furnished any information regarding this teletype to Mark Lane, Jim Garrison or any representative of their offices.

I also wish to make the statement that I was not unofficially asked, while in the Jacksonville Office of the FBI, whether I actually received a teletype on November 7, 1963 regarding an alleged attempt on the life of President Kennedy. I denied while in the Jacksonville Office furnishing any information to Mark Lane and said that I told Mark Lane that I never received any such message or communication.

I wish to repeat that I did receive, as I have

[illegible] before, on November 17, 1963 a teletype directed to New Orleans and other southern offices which contained information to the effect "Oswald said there might be an assassination attempt on President Kennedy in [illegible]." I am not mistaken about this.

I have read this statement consisting of this and two other pages. I agree with it and it is the truth.


JFK
62-109060
SECTION 157
COPY 2

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 4/8/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY.

One copy each of these newspaper articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encl. 3)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 3)
1 - Miami (Encl. 3)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

REC-35 62-109060-6336

18 APR 10 1968

C. C. Bishop
Cleveland

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

70 APR 18 1968

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Oswald Buddy Denies Perjury In DA's Probe

Kerry Thornley, a Marine Corps buddy of Lee Harvey Oswald, today pleaded not guilty to a perjury charge filed by District Attorney Jim Garrison.

Garrison charged that Thornley lied in testimony Feb. 8 before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury in connection with the probe of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

THORNLEY was arraigned today before Criminal District Judge Oliver P. Schulingkamp and after entering his not guilty plea was released on bond of $1,500.

A free-lance writer now living in Tampa, Fla., Thornley asked permission to leave the jurisdiction and go home. Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock said he had no objection.

Thornley was accompanied by attorney Arnold Levine of Tampa. George Fust was retained as his local counsel. Fust asked for 30 days in which to file special pleadings. This was granted.

Thornley was charged Feb 21 after Garrison accused him of lying when he testified he had not been with Oswald in New Orleans in September of 1963.

Oswald was named by the Warren Commission as the lone assassin of the President at Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

IN THE TESTIMONY as released by the DA's office, Thornley denied meeting with Oswald. In reply to questions, he said he had been told by Barbara Reid, a French Quarter resident, that he had been seen with Oswald that September in the Bourbon House restaurant.

Thornley told the jury, the charge alleges, that he was sure he had not met with Oswald despite Miss Reid's statements. The charge says Thornley knew this testimony was "false and untrue."

Oswald and Thornley served in the Marine Corps together in the late 1950s.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 4-5-68

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

FD-350-(Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

VENUE CHANGE MOTION DENIED BY COURT HERE

Judge States Shaw Can Get Fair Trial

Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr., denied a defense change of venue motion Thursday and ruled that Clay L. Shaw can receive a fair trial in New Orleans.

Shaw is accused of participating in a plot to kill President John F. Kennedy. His attorneys immediately announced they will file a bill of exceptions to the decision and will apply for writs to the Louisiana Supreme Court.

They asked for 30 days in which to ask the state's highest court to review the decision, but Judge Haggerty said this is excessive and gave them 15 days.

The judge said:

"I want the record to show that there is nothing the court is doing to delay this case. I would urge the district attorney's office to set this case for trial as soon as possible. Also, the defense could file a motion asking for a speedy trial."

Asst. district attorney James L. Alcock said, "We can't set this case for trial until the application for a writ is disposed of."

Judge Haggerty concluded his eight-page written opinion by saying, "I do not believe that the state of the public mind of the citizens of New Orleans is against the defendant, and I further believe he can receive a fair trial in this jurisdiction."

PUBLICITY HIT

Defense attorneys F. Irvin Dymond and William and Edward Wegmann claimed that publicity given to the assassination probe would prevent a fair trial for Shaw.

Judge Haggerty said that senior Criminal District Judge Bernard J. Bagert, at the preliminary hearing, "took all precautions that he could in keeping and protecting the rights of the defendant . . ."

The judge further commented, reading his entire opinion in court:

"Because of the national and probably the international publicity given to the Warren Report and the death of our beloved President, John F. Kennedy, there is no question that probably everyone over the age of seven years throughout the State of Louisiana has probably heard or read or spoken about those particular matters, the Warren Commission and the assassination of Mr. Kennedy."

It is argued, he said, that "press publications create prejudice and thus jeopardize the right to trial before an impartial jury:

"A—when the press reports specific items of news that either do not make their way into evidence at the trial or that come to the attention of jurors before the trial, unconfronted and unexamined, and

"B—when the amount and intensity of general press coverage of a case become so significant and so partisan that the whole community atmosphere is permeated with passion sufficient to preclude a fair, detached adjudication free from outside domination."

He added that "The latter situation is mercifully infrequent—It involves the truly extraordinary episodes where trials are surrounded by circus-minded crowds, the passionate partisan press, and unruly, injudicial courtroom scenes."

The judge said, "By definition, these are cases coming close to trial by mob.

"The former situation is more common: It involves such things as pretrial press reports of confessions and prior records and statements made out of the jury's presence," he added.

OTHER CASE NOTED

Judge Haggety noted that in one important case "the federal court took the position that voir dire (questioning of prospective jurors) is more than a charade and that a juror's word must be accepted at face value." He added later, "A juror cannot and should not come sterilized and untouched by human conditions."

"Trials cannot be held in a vacuum hermetically sealed against rumor and report," he said, quoting a court in a Baltimore case.

He continued:

"Most of the eighty jurors who were questioned just recently said they heard so much pro and con about the case that they did not know what to believe.

"They further stated that they would have to hear the evidence in open court before they could render a judgment in the matter.

"That is what a trial is for. In my opinion, there is no wave of public passion existing at this time, if, indeed, it ever did exist."

Judge Haggerty noted that the defense compared the Shaw case with those against Billie Sol Estes and Dr. Sam Sheppard.

"... The Estes and Sheppard cases were reversed by the United States Supreme Court because of activity in the courtroom itself.

"In the Estes case by television, and in the Sheppard case primarily by the news media who made a circus out of the courtroom."

He noted that publicity in the Shaw case has subsided "whereas in the beginning, in March and April of 1967, there was full coverage."

Just before his two final paragraphs, Judge Haggerty stated:

"The change of venue concept should operate where the state of the public mind against the defendant is such that jurors will not completely answer honestly upon their voir dire, or witnesses will be so affected by the public atmosphere that they will not testify freely and frankly.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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ENCLOSURE

I believe jurors will answer honestly the questions put to them on their voir dire, and I further believe that the witnesses who will be called will testify freely and frankly."

Early in his opinion, the judge wrote, "I must again reiterate that the court is trying a conspiracy case and it is not trying the Warren Commission Report, it is not trying a case in Dallas, Texas, but is trying a case which has as its jurisdiction the Parish of Orleans."

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SHAW CHANGE OF VENUE PLEA DENIED

Trial Shift Ruling Will Be Appealed

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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ENCLOSURE

Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. today denied a motion to move the trial of Clay L. Shaw outside New Orleans.

Shaw's attorneys were given 15 days to file writs of review with the Louisiana Supreme Court.

ASSISTANT District Attorney James L. Alcock said the case will not be set for trial until the Supreme Court acts on the writs of review.

Shaw, 55, is charged with conspiracy in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. His attorneys sought to have the trial moved at least 100 miles from New Orleans on grounds the publicity about the case has made it impossible for Shaw to get a fair trial here.

Haggerty read in court his eight-page opinion, or reasons for judgment.

Defense counsel William Wegmann said the defense "respectfully reserves a bill of exceptions to your ruling." He said this would include all exhibits in the case and all testimony of witnesses in the change of venue hearing.

WEGMANN FILED a written motion of intent to apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of review. If the writ is granted, the high court would hear the case and could then order Haggerty to reopen the hearing or simply order the change of venue itself.

If it refuses the writ, District Attorney Jim Garrison's office has the right to set the case for trial.

Wegmann first asked for 30 days to file the writ but the judge objected. A compromise of 15 days was agreed upon.

HAGGERTY SAID, "this case is ready for trial" and suggested to Alcock that he set it for the earliest trial day in May. Alcock said however, the DA's office would wait until the Supreme Court acted.

Wegmann told newsmen no decision will be made on whether an attempt will be made to take the case to the federal court until the state Supreme Court acts.

In his reasons for denying the change of venue, Haggerty said "I am fully aware of the publicity" in this case.

HE SAID HE is trying a conspiracy case, "not the Warren Commission Report or the murder case in Dallas, Tex."

The judge said the state does not have to prove the culmination of a conspiracy, but under Louisiana law a conspiracy can be proved beyond a reasonable doubt if the state shows a meeting of the minds of two or more persons to commit a crime and that one of these persons commits an overt act in furtherance of the conspiracy.

Haggerty said national and international publicity about the assassination and the Warren Report "probably assures that everyone over the age of 7 years has heard of these particular matters."

The legal question involved, he said, is whether or not because of the publicity a prejudice has arisen against the defendant, Clay L. Shaw.

The judge cited federal court decisions to the effect that publicity intrudes on the judicial process in two ways:

1. When the press reports news that does not get into evidence, or that comes to the attention of jurors "unexamined and unchallenged" before the trial.

2. When the amount and intensity of general press coverage becomes so significant and so partisan that the whole community atmosphere is permeated with passion sufficient to preclude a fair trial.

He quoted decisions to the effect that a juror's word must be depended on as to whether he is prejudiced.

Haggerty said the decisions show "a trial cannot be held in a vacuum, hermetically sealed against rumor and report."

He added that if "mere disclosure of the general nature of evidence relied on would vitiate a subsequent trial, few verdicts would stand."

The judge said that in his opinion "the general environment of Orleans Parish would not subvert the processes of justice were this case to be tried within the jurisdiction."

Haggerty said most of the 80 jurors questioned in the hearing said they had heard so much pro and con they did not know what to believe. They said they would have to hear the evidence in open court before rendering a judgment.

"This is what a trial is for," said the judge. "In my opinion there is no wave of public passion existing at this time, if indeed it ever did exist."

HE SAID DEFENSE counsel in their arguments referred to the trial of Billy Sol Estes in Texas and Dr. Samuel Sheppard in Ohio. He cited reasons why he believes the Shaw case is different from these.

He said live television of a preliminary hearing and a circus atmosphere created by newsmen in the Estes case tended to impress the public with "the notorious character" of the defendant.

In the Sheppard case, Haggerty said a "massive barrage of unfavorable publicity" and activity of the newsmen in the courtroom itself led to a reversal.

In the Shaw case, the judge said, the preliminary hearing before Judge Bernard J. Bagert, "was not televised, had no circus atmosphere and the press coverage was like any other case in the public domain."

Testimony of newsmen in the Shaw change of venue hearing, he said, showed that publicity here has "subsided and abated."

Concluding his arguments, Haggerty said:

"I BELIEVE jurors will honestly answer (questions about whether they are biased) and I further believe that witnesses who will be called will testify freely and frankly.

"I do not believe that the state of the public mind of the citizens of New Orleans is against the defendant, and I further believe he can receive a fair trial in this jurisdiction.

"For the above and foregoing reasons, the change of venue is hereby denied."

NEW YORK

3/18/68

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTN.: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR J. H. GALE

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK

RE: SATURDAY EVENING POST, ADVANCE COPY 4/6/68 ISSUE, WITH ARTICLES, "I SPIED ON THE MAFIA FOR THE FBI" AND "SECRET EVIDENCE ON THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION".

A captioned copy of the SATURDAY EVENING POST was received today, in compliance with request from the Bureau in regard to another article which is not appearing in this issue. However, it was noted that there were two articles, one captioned, "I SPIED ON THE MAFIA FOR THE FBI", by CHARLES W. GRIMELL, with BILL DAVIDSON, and another captioned "SECRET EVIDENCE ON THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION", by DAVID WISE. Because of Bureau interest in these two articles, captioned copy is being forwarded herewith to the Bureau. The person at the Saturday Evening Post from whom this copy was received specified that under no circumstances should the existence of these articles be revealed outside of the FBI or he would "lose his job." He stated that it was furnished to us on a highly confidential basis. The foregoing is for the information of the Bureau. Xerox copy of MAFIA article enclosed herewith for SAC, Boston, info.

JFH:IT
(3) Bureau (Encl. 1)
2-Boston (Encl. 1)
1-New York

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SECRET EVIDENCE ON THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION

In the unnatural quiet of the security room of the National Archives in Washington, beneath a sad row of naked light bulbs, the records of the Warren Commission investigation of the murder of President Kennedy rest in a long double line of green metal shelves. It is not a pleasant sight. One asks: Is *this* the end of Camelot?

The thousands of pages of documents amassed by the commission are stored in gray cardboard boxes alongside the physical exhibits, including Lee Harvey Oswald's 6.5-mm. Mannlicher-Carcano rifle. The windowless security area is protected by a heavy steel door wired to an alarm system. The entire room is, in effect, a vault; only three persons know how to open the black combination lock on the door.

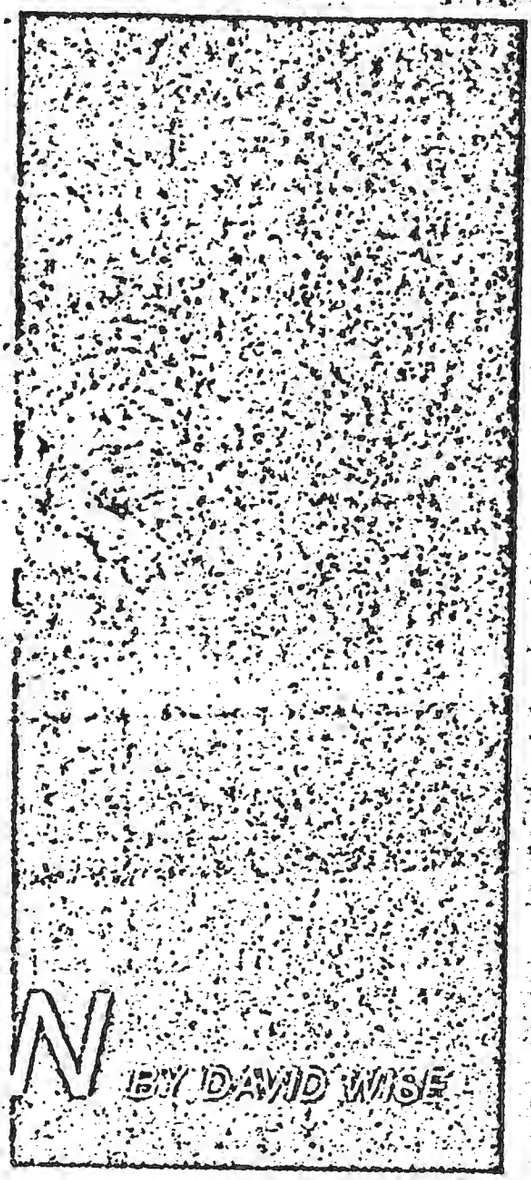
Only members of the Archives staff who have been cleared for security may enter this room. No photographs may be taken inside it.

The great bulk of the documents in the room, about 80 percent, were published by the Warren Commission in 1964 or were made public later. But segregated from these, in one compartment of the security room, are 25 boxes containing documents that no one outside of the Government or the Warren Commission has read.

By estimate of the National Archives, 10 feet, or approximately 25,000 pages, of Warren Commission files remain closed in these boxes. Many of the closed documents are classified, some bearing the red-ink stamp: TOP SECRET.

Here are some sample titles of secret documents:

- A report by CIA director Richard M. Helms on "Soviet Brainwashing Techniques."
- An FBI report of an interview with Yuri Nosenko, a top Soviet KGB agent who defected to the United States 10 weeks after the assassination of President Kennedy.
- A CIA report on Lee Harvey Oswald's activities in Mexico, dated October 10, 1963, six weeks before the assassination.
- A memo to FBI director J. Edgar Hoover from Richard Helms, titled, "Lee Harvey Oswald's Access to Classified Information About the U-2."
- A memo from Helms to J. Lee Rankin, general counsel of the Warren Commission, concerning "Soviet Use of Assassination and Kidnapping."



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BY DAVID WISE

These files are among the roughly 20 percent of the Warren Commission documents still closed to public inspection more than four years after the death of the President.

Officials in charge of the files feel that there are good reasons why some must remain locked, at least for now. I believe that more could and should be made public. In any event, it is possible to report in detail for the first time on just what is closed and why the Government says it is closed.

For President Johnson and his Administration, the closed 20 percent of the Warren Commission files presents an almost insoluble dilemma: So long as even one file remains closed, there will always be those who maintain that the secret of the assassination is locked inside it.

From the very start, the Warren Commission realized that it would probably never succeed in ending doubt and speculation about the assassination. This was apparent when the commission held its first meeting on December 5, 1963, behind closed doors at the National Archives.

The air locks in the massive windows muted the sound of traffic outside on Pennsylvania Avenue as Chief Justice Earl Warren began: "Gentlemen, this is a very sad and solemn duty. . . ."

Just 13 days earlier, President Kennedy had been shot down on the streets of Dallas. His suspected assassin had in turn been killed by Jack Ruby in the basement of the Dallas police headquarters, a crime that millions witnessed on television. It had all happened in Texas, and now a Texan was President. Shock, suspicion and anger mingled with grief.

Now the Chief Justice of the United States urged the six men seated around the conference room table to rely on the FBI and other existing federal agencies in gathering the facts. But John J. McCloy, former board chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank and pillar of the American Establishment, warned his fellow panel members: "This commission is set up to lay the dust . . . not only in the United States but all over the world. . . . There is a potential culpability here on the part of the Secret Service and even the FBI," and their reports might be "self-serving." McCloy argued that the commission must have its own subpoena power. (Congress later granted it.)

Richard B. Russell, Georgia Democrat and the most powerful southern grandee in the United States Senate, sided with McCloy. Then Russell spoke these blunt, startling words: "I'm not suspicious of anyone going out to cover up, but people will be writing about this thing. I told the President the other day, fifty years from today people will be saying he had something to do with it so he could be President."

For four years Russell's words were locked in the Archives in the closed transcripts of the executive sessions of the Warren Commission. The transcripts were classified TOP SECRET until a few weeks ago when most of them were declassified as the result of a request that I made.

There are stenographic transcripts of 11 commission meetings. Four of them remain stamped TOP SECRET, but those that are now available give a fascinating picture of the attitudes, methods and frustrations of the seven men named to investigate the assassination.

The transcripts reveal that the commission agonized for months over when and how to interview Jacqueline Kennedy. At the panel's third meeting, on December 16, 1963, McCloy, conceding that it was "a very sensitive thing," pushed hard for an immediate interview while every detail of how the bullets struck the President was fresh in her mind.

Warren strongly opposed rushing into an interview with Mrs. Kennedy before the commission knew more precisely what it wanted to find out from her. When McCloy persisted, the Chief Justice asked him caustically, "Do you think she'll forget, Jack?"

Several commission members complained that the initial FBI report on the assassination, delivered to the commission on December 9, had already leaked to the press and had failed to clear up the question of what bullets struck the President and Gov. John Connally of Texas.

Warren called the evidence concerning the bullets "totally inconclusive." McCloy agreed, stating prophetically, "This is looming up as the most confusing thing that we've got."

At one point during the meeting, the commission bogged down, incredible as it may seem, over whether the FBI report could be turned over to the CIA. Exasperated, Warren asked, "Hasn't the CIA any contact with the FBI?"

Finally the commission members casually voted, one after another, to authorize Allen Dulles, a member of the Warren Commission, to give a copy of the FBI report to John A. McCone, his successor as director of the CIA.

When the commission met next on the afternoon

of January 21. McCloy again pressed for an early interview with Mrs. Kennedy, but Warren objected: "Somehow or other I sort of recoil against bringing that little woman here and questioning her about anything of that kind." (Ultimately the Chief Justice interviewed Mrs. Kennedy on June 5, 1964, at her Georgetown home.)

When McCloy urged that commission members go to Dallas to see the assassination site, the commission's chief counsel warned against it:

RANKIN: We have an interesting problem on that. We are being asked for all kinds of evidence by Ruby's defense counsel, and I think that if we go down there, we might all be subpoenaed . . . and then what do we do?

Russell argued indignantly that the commission was immune from subpoena. But Warren observed that, even so, if one were served, "they could embarrass us tremendously." Dulles hastily agreed to cancel an upcoming speaking engagement in Dallas, but wondered how he could get out of it without tipping off the press.

"Get a virus attack," McCloy advised.

"I've never done that," Dulles replied.

From the start, the commission worried that Marina Oswald might, in Dulles's words, "just take off and go to Mexico." She was being held in protective custody by the Secret Service, but Warren warned that the press and the American Civil Liberties Union were saying that she was being "restrained unconstitutionally."

Then, on January 21, came this dialogue:

RANKIN: We do have a little problem because the Secret Service came to us and said, "Shall we quit our surveillance over her?"

RUSSELL: Oh, no, we can't do that.

RANKIN: I said we can't do that because she would slip right across the border and be gone, and if it got down to that . . . they would . . . blame it on us.

WARREN: . . . Well, frankly, the only thing I had in mind was public relations. . . . We wouldn't want them to get the story around we were sequestering this woman or preventing her from having her liberty.

REP. HALE BOGGS: Of course, the other side of the coin, as I see it, if this woman should slip out of the country, we would look like fools.

WARREN: Wouldn't we, though?

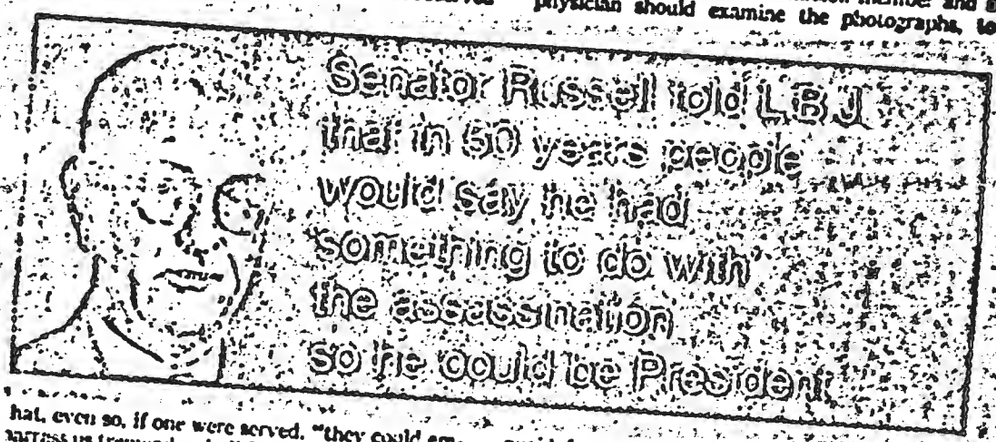
Perhaps most startling of all, the transcripts shed new light on the Warren Commission's perfunctory efforts to obtain the vital autopsy pictures of President Kennedy from his brother, Robert Kennedy.

At the April 30, 1964, meeting, Rankin argued that the commission faced a "serious problem" because Governor Connally had testified that he could not have been wounded by the same bullet that struck the President.

The doctors who performed the autopsy at Bethesda Naval Hospital, Rankin noted, had drawn sketches for the commission. He added: "These men have not seen those pictures of the autopsy, but they had these drawings made, and we don't know whether those drawings conform to the pictures of the autopsy or not.

"Now, I thought we could avoid having those pictures, possibly avoid those pictures being part of our record, because the family has a strong feeling about them . . . because they don't want the President to be remembered in connection with those pictures."

Rankin said he would like to respect that, but felt that at least one commission member and a physician should examine the photographs, to avoid future criticism that the commission had overlooked or avoided important information.



The pictures, Rankin said, "just have never been developed because of the family's wishes. And I think the Attorney General [Robert Kennedy] would make them available now—although they were denied to us before because he said that he didn't think there was a sufficient showing of our need."

Warren instructed Rankin to try to arrange for a look at the photographs:

WARREN: Well, I think you can work that out, Lee, to do that, but without putting those pictures in our record. We don't want those in our record.

MCCLOY: Certainly not.

WARREN: It would make a morbid thing for all time to come.

There is no further mention of the autopsy photos in the declassified transcripts. The commission never saw them. The pictures remained in the possession of Robert Kennedy until October 31, 1966. Then, the X rays, color photographs and black-and-white pictures of the autopsy were delivered to the Archives under an agreement with the Kennedy family that will preserve their secrecy until 1971. After that, recognized pathologists or specialists with a serious purpose may see them, if the family approves.

The Archives staff has labored under a staggering burden since late in 1964, when the commission went out of business and turned over to it 53 feet of files (roughly 132,000 pages). The decisions about what to make public were made in some cases by the Archives and in other instances by the Warren Commission and—as is their legal duty—by more than a half dozen agencies of the Government.

Apparently by oversight or accident a list of key documents in the possession of the commission was never classified—although many of the docu-

ments on the list are themselves highly classified. Thus, it is possible to determine the titles and to some extent the subject matter of the secret files.

The list was originally drawn up by the staff of the Warren Commission as a master key to the reports flowing in from government agencies. This compendium was placed among the documents publicly available in the Archives. Some months ago the CIA attempted to suppress the list because it contains the titles of 50 secret CIA documents, but by then it was too late. The Archives declined to classify a document that had been public for several months.

This 185-page *List of Basic Source Materials* gives the titles of 1,555 Commission Documents (CD's), of which 390 are closed or partially closed. Of the 250 totally closed documents, 165 are FBI reports, 50 are CIA, 13 are State Department, 11 are Secret Service, and the rest are from a scattering of other agencies.

Of these 250 closed documents, 120—just under half—bear formal security classifications; four are stamped TOP SECRET; 57 are labeled SECRET; and 59 are CONFIDENTIAL.

There was apparently little or no coordination among federal agencies in deciding what documents would be classified. In many cases the same subjects dealt with in classified documents are also covered in the open files.

Nowhere in the Warren Report or available exhibits, however, was it revealed that Yuri Nosenko, a prize KGB defector, had been interviewed in connection with the investigation of the President's murder. But CD 451 on the list in the Archives reads:

"Letter from Director, FBI. . . . 3/6/64 w/attached results of interview with YURI IVANOVICH NOSENKO dated . . . 3/4/64."

Yuri Nosenko arrived in Geneva, Switzerland, on January 20, 1964, as a "technical expert" attached to the Soviet disarmament delegation. On Tuesday, February 4, the day he was scheduled to return to Moscow, the 36-year-old KGB agent disappeared from his room at the Hotel Rex. The State Department announced on February 10 that he had requested asylum in the United States.

As a staff officer of the KGB he obviously had considerable general knowledge of interest to U.S. intelligence agencies.

Why was he interviewed for the Warren investigation on March 4? The Warren Report notes that "the KGB, the agency with primary responsibility for examining defectors arriving in Russia, undoubtedly investigated Oswald as fully as possible" when he first arrived in Moscow in October of 1959. While Oswald was in the Soviet Union, he received $70 a month from the Soviet "Red Cross," which the Warren Commission concluded was undoubtedly the KGB.

It is possible, of course, that Nosenko had some knowledge of KGB interest in Oswald even during this early period. But after the President's assassination, the KGB undoubtedly pulled together every available scrap of documentation that had been gathered on Oswald.

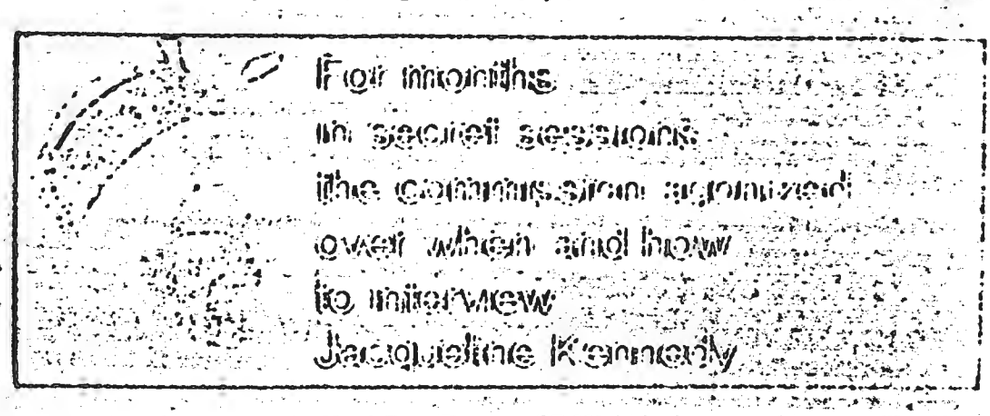
Nosenko either participated in the KGB investigation of Oswald or knew of it or alleged that he did. An internal staff memo of the Warren Commission, dated March 9, 1964, says that, according to Nosenko, "Oswald was an extremely poor shot and it was necessary for persons who accompanied him on hunts to provide him with game."

Nosenko's information may have been of little value, as one staff member who has read the file claims, but whatever else this KGB staff officer had to say about Lee Harvey Oswald or the assassination of President Kennedy remains under seal.

The closed files contain an interesting sidelight on the role of the KGB. Shortly after Oswald arrived in the Soviet Union he was told he could not stay, and he attempted suicide. Since the KGB handles all defectors to the Soviet Union, the Warren Report concluded that "the original decision not to accept Oswald was made by the KGB." The fact that Oswald was permitted to remain in Moscow after he had been released from the hospital, the report said, "suggests that another ministry of the Soviet Government may have intervened on his behalf."

The Warren Report does not identify the ministry that is referred to. But one of the closed documents in the National Archives suggests the answer. CD 1315 is titled: "Memorandum from Mr. Dulles re assistance rendered Oswald by Madame Yekaterina Alekseevna Furtseva, member of the Russian Presidium, to allow him to stay in Russia. . . . 7/23/64."

Madame Furtseva, who is now Soviet Minister of Culture, was at the time a powerful member of the Communist Party Presidium, the ruling body of the Soviet Union. She was downgraded to minister in May of 1960 in a shakeup of Soviet leadership that followed the affair of the downed U-2.



CD 931, Helms's memo to Hoover on "Lee Harvey Oswald's Access to Classified Information About the U-2" is classified SECRET, but it is undoubtedly an assessment of how much Oswald, while he was a marine, might have learned about the spy plane and possibly passed on to the Russians. He probably could have learned a good deal.

When Oswald arrived in Japan in September of 1957, the U-2 program was the most closely guarded espionage secret of the U.S. Government. The CIA's U-2's were flying out of the naval air base at Atsugi, where Oswald was stationed as a radar operator. His squadron's job was ground control of aircraft, so that Oswald may have had special opportunity to watch the unique takeoff and landing procedures of the high-flying U-2's. The spy planes were normally kept in a closed hangar

tion of the base, and there are indications that Oswald's organization may have performed guard duty for the U-2's.

When Oswald defected to Moscow, he told the American embassy there that, in the words of the Warren Report, "he might know something of special interest" and that he "had informed a Soviet official that he would give the Soviets any information concerning the Marine Corps and radar operation which he possessed."

Seven months later the Russians succeeded for the first time in shooting down a U-2, the CIA aircraft piloted by Francis Gary Powers, touching off a major world crisis.

Among the closed commission files are a series of CIA documents on Oswald's trip to Mexico less than two months before the assassination.

The titles of these documents, when correlated with hitherto unpublished papers in the internal files of the commission, indicate that the Warren panel had some difficulty in learning exactly what the CIA had on Oswald in its files.

The State Department, the FBI, the Office of Naval Intelligence and the CIA all started files on Oswald after he defected to Russia in 1959. Both McCone and his then deputy, Richard Helms, testified that Oswald was never an agent, employee or informant of the CIA and that he was never interviewed by the CIA, even after his return from the Soviet Union.

The CIA had learned, however, of Oswald's trip to Mexico during the period from September 26 to October 3, 1963, when he attempted to obtain travel visas from the Cuban and Soviet embassies in Mexico City.

On October 10, 1963, according to open exhibits of the commission, the CIA sent cables to the FBI, the State Department and the Navy, classified SECRET, reporting that a Lee Oswald had contacted the Soviet embassy in Mexico on October 1.

On October 18 the CIA station in Mexico City informed the FBI that, on September 28 Oswald had seen Valeriy Vladimirovich Kostikov, ostensibly an official of the Soviet embassy but in reality a KGB man.

After the Warren Commission began its investigation, the CIA on January 31, 1964, sent the commission a report on Oswald's activity in Mexico City with an attached "photograph of Valeriy Vladimirovich Kostikov."

On February 12, 1964, commission counsel Rankin wrote McCone saying that the commission had learned that the CIA had sent several reports on the assassination to the Secret Service, bearing "a security rating which precludes their delivery to the commission by the Secret Service. I would appreciate your assistance in sending copies of these reports or other materials to the commission as soon as possible."

"In addition," Rankin wrote, "I would like your agency to supply the commission with a report on the information in your possession regarding Lee Harvey Oswald prior to November 22, 1963. . . . It would assist this commission if a copy of the contents of the file as of November 22, 1963, would be made available."

In March, Helms sent a memo to Rankin, accompanied by a document titled, "Exact Reproduction of CIA's official dossier on Oswald." The memo and dossier make up CD 692, still classified SECRET in the Archives.

On March 24 another memo arrived from Helms. This is CD 631, titled: "Memorandum from Richard Helms, . . . 3/24/64 w/attachments A & B re CIA Dissemination of Information on Lee Harvey Oswald . . . 10/10/63."

From the title and the date, it can be inferred that this sealed document relates to the CIA cable of October 10, 1963, to the FBI and other agencies, informing them that Oswald had been in touch with the Soviet embassy in Mexico. The file is still classified SECRET.

Apparently Rankin was not entirely satisfied. A previously unpublished memorandum in the commission files reveals that Samuel A. Stern, a young assistant counsel on Rankin's staff, was sent to CIA headquarters in Langley, Va., three days later.

Stern's memorandum to Rankin is headed, "SUBJECT: CIA File on Oswald," and it says:

"Today, Friday, March 27, 1964, I met at CIA headquarters with Mr. [R. G.] Rocca to review the CIA file on Lee Harvey Oswald. The file contains those materials furnished to us previously by CIA.

"Mr. Rocca also showed me the 'printout' of the references to Oswald documents in the CIA electronic data storage system. There was no item listed which we have not been given either in full text or paraphrased."

While Stern's visit to Langley may have reassured the Warren Commission that it had seen what the CIA said was all of its data about Oswald, the documents themselves remain under seal.

There are too many sealed Warren Commission documents to list here, but these are a few particularly intriguing ones:

- A memo from Richard Helms on the reaction of "the Cuban Intelligence Service . . . to the assassination of President Kennedy" [CD 935].
- An FBI memo: "Investigation concerning telephone numbers found on the 47th page of Oswald's address book" [CD 941].
- A memo from Helms: "Anonymous telephone calls to United States Embassy in Canberra, Australia, relative to planned assassination of President Kennedy" [CD 971].
- A memo from Helms: "Discussion between Chairman Khrushchev and Mr. Drew Pearson re Lee Harvey Oswald" [CD 990].
- An FBI memo: "Lee Harvey Oswald re: Charles Small, Charles Smolikoff (Mexican trip)" [CD 1006].
- A memo from Helms: "Investigation of allegation that Oswald was in Tangier, Morocco" [CD 1188].
- A TOP SECRET CIA memo from Helms to Rankin titled, "Report of conversations between Cuban President and Cuban Ambassador" [CD 1551].

In addition to the 35 feet of commission documents in the vault-like security area of the Archives, there are three other types of Warren Commission files: First, 10 feet of internal memoranda, correspondence and working papers of the commission itself—of which about 15 percent remain closed; second, eight feet of testimony of witnesses before the commission (all published except six pages, including one page of Mrs. Kennedy's testimony about the President's wounds); third, 400 pages of transcript of the executive sessions of the Warren Commission, of which 250 pages are still sealed.

Even before the thousands of documents arrived at the Archives late in 1964, there were storm warnings that the secrecy of the files would become a source of controversy.

As far back as February of 1964, while the Warren Commission was still investigating, the Chief Justice was asked by reporters whether all of the commission's files would be made public. "Yes, there will come a time," he replied. "But it might not be in your lifetime."

The concern aroused by the Chief Justice's remarks was not eased when Dr. Robert Bahmer, Archivist of the United States and a plain-spoken man, told a reporter in September of 1964 that

records of investigatory agencies such as the FBI, CIA and the Secret Service are not normally made public "for 75 years." He added that no rules had been worked out at that time for access to the Warren Commission materials, but the implication was that some of the data might not be published until A.D. 2039.

Bahmer had *not* said the Warren files would be closed that long, but subsequent news stories stressed the 75-year rule.

That was where matters stood when an angry Mayor Robert M. L. Johnson of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, wrote to President Johnson on January 4, 1965:

"As one who read and believed the Warren Report on the assassination of President Kennedy, I am disturbed and chagrined that . . . you would permit a 75-year cloak of secrecy to fall over the acts. May I suggest that if there is true justification for withholding from the public the facts of one of the most tragic events of our time, it is also incumbent upon our national leadership to make it clear why. . . ."

The mayor's letter hit the White House like a bombshell. McGeorge Bundy, then the President's special assistant for national security affairs, immediately ordered the Justice Department to find a way around the 75-year rule.

On January 28, 1965, Attorney General Nicholas de B. Katzenbach drafted a letter to the Archives and eight agencies that had made investigatory reports to the Warren Commission.

Although Katzenbach said it was "undoubtedly necessary to withhold certain of the commission's papers from the public at this time," he told the CIA, the FBI, the Secret Service and the other agencies concerned that earlier disclosure should be considered in the light of "the very special nature of the Warren Commission's investigation and the desirability of the fullest possible disclosure of all the findings."

In April, Katzenbach submitted a memorandum to Bundy proposing a set of guidelines to govern the release of the commission files, and the White House approved. Government departments were ordered to begin reviewing the documents.

The guidelines provide that Warren files may remain closed: when existing laws require it; when national security is involved; when disclosure might be "detrimental" to law enforcement; when the identity of confidential sources might be revealed; and when disclosure might "be a source of embarrassment to innocent persons."

On April 21, Bundy wrote back to the mayor of Cedar Rapids, predicting that "the vast bulk of the material" in the Archives would be "made available" as soon as the agencies and the Archives staff had finished sifting through the files.

The sifting became a full-time occupation for the man directly in charge of the commission files, a taciturn 51-year-old native of Tuscaloosa, Ala., named Marion M. Johnson, who is still at it.

In September of 1965 the government agencies finished reviewing the reports they had provided to the Warren Commission. These files—minus the 250 closed documents—then became available to researchers with a serious purpose.

According to Deputy Archivist Dr. James B. Rhoads, "the final determination as to what was open and closed was up to the agency of origin. The Federal Records Act of 1950 requires us to keep closed the things that the agencies request us to keep closed."

When the review of the documents was completed, the Archives did have to decide what to do with the mass of internal commission records and the closed executive-session transcripts. The Warren Commission had disbanded, and since neither the Chief Justice nor the Attorney General wanted to take on the task, it fell to Marion Johnson.

Allen Dulles warned the investigators that Marina Oswald might flee. "Just take off and go to Mexico."

When, if ever, will *all* of the Warren Commission files be available to the American people?

Dr. Bahmer, chief of the Archives and the man most directly involved, replies, "That's difficult to say. The review is to be conducted every five years from 1965. My estimate is that there would be very little still closed after 1975. I think the Government has done a very good job in making accessible the materials of the Warren Commission just as rapidly as could be done. Eventually, all of it will be made available."

Is it possible that there is anything in the sealed files that mocks the Warren Commission's conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald, acting alone, killed the President? Bahmer's answer: "From what I know of the records I'd have to say no."

In a democratic society, of course, the right to know is not absolute. It must be balanced against national security, law and individual rights. But the assassination of a President endangers the very fabric of society, and the response must match the danger. The Administration recognized this when it waived the rules and opened much of the commission's files to the public. There is every reason to think that much more could be opened now.

As long as 20 percent of the commission's files remain locked in the Archives—only 100 feet or so from the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution—doubts will continue to multiply.

Further disclosure would be consistent with President Johnson's statement on November 25, 1963, the day that John F. Kennedy was laid to rest in Arlington National Cemetery.

"The people of the nation may be sure," the President promised his numbed listeners, "that all of the facts will be made public." □

David Wise covered the White House and later headed the Washington bureau for the New York Herald Tribune. He is co-author of The Espionage Establishment.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 4-11-68

FROM : R. W. Swartz

SUBJECT: MAGNETIC TAPE CARTRIDGE
RECEIVED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL
THROUGH UNITED STATES MAIL -
TAPE EXAMINATION REQUEST

By attached memorandum 4-10-68, Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr., Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, requests the FBI Laboratory to determine the contents of the above magnetic tape.

A preliminary review of the tape revealed tape prepared and sent by Mr. Justin P. Buckeridge, Royal Oak, Michigan, (Bureau indices negative). In tape, Buckeridge states he feels Government was too hasty in conclusion on assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Buckeridge recommends a university task force to re-examine evidence and different aspects of case. He then recommends an adversary trial to go over all information with the Supreme Court acting as the jury.

Special equipment is required to play the tape. Therefore, it is suggested that a copy of the tape that can be played on a readily available tape playback machine be prepared by the Laboratory and furnished to the Attorney General for such review as he may desire. The tape recording can be heard without filtering or other processing.

RECOMMENDATION:

If approved, a copy of the tape will be furnished to the Department and the Department advised of the general subject matter. The original will be returned with the copy.

Enc.

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Swartz
1 - Mr. Bradley

RPS:mcc
(7)

115

REC-10

62-109060-6338

4 APR 15

SEVEN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TO : Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: April 10, 1968

FROM : Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

SUBJECT: Laboratory Matter

The attached carton containing a cartridge of magnetic tape has been received by the Attorney General's office through the United States mails. Please process and advise us of the contents.

1 xerox copy made and placed in Bulky Enclosure 5-16-68 RB

ENCLOSURE ON BULKY RACK

1 Enclosure
Attachment

EX-115

REC-49 62-109060-6339

15

14 APR 11 1968

EXP-PROC

-99-APR-11 1968

Memo Lewis to Conrad
RPS: mcc
4-11-68

-SEVEN-

REPORT
of the

FBI LABORATORY

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Raupach (Room 5732)
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Swartz
1 - Mr. Bradley

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

April 18, 1968

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: Magnetic Tape Cartridge
Received by Attorney General
Through United States Mail

EX-105 REC F

YOUR NO.
FBI FILE NO. 62-109060-6339
LAB. NO. E-568-JZ

Examination requested by: Department of Justice
Criminal Division

Reference: Your memorandum 4/10/68

Examination requested: Engineering

Specimens:

Q1 One "Crescendo" compact cassette containing magnetic recording tape.

Side "one" of Q1 contains nine minutes of recorded speech. The rest of the tape is blank. A copy of the speech on Q1 was made on 1/4 inch tape, full-track at 3 3/4 inches per second and this copy may be used for your information and possible assistance in content review of the entire recording. The original tape and one copy are being forwarded under separate cover.

The speaker on Q1 furnishes his name as Justin P. Buckeridge, 4510 North Woodward Avenue, Royal Oak, Michigan 48072. He states he has previously written to the Attorney General regarding his concern relative to the assassination of President Kennedy. He calls for the formation of a task force in each of twenty-five or thirty universities to examine, from every angle, information that has already been gathered. He then recommends an adversary trial with the Supreme Court acting as the jury. He mentions that the trial might last a year and the investigation by the task force might last two, three or four years.

(see next page for note)

APR 18 1968 COMM-FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Walters
Soyars

WAJ:ky
(9) APR 25 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE:

Coordinated with General Investigative Division. Copy of tape being furnished for the file at request of Division 6. -Yellow to be returned to Engineering Section of Laboratory so that this copy may be attached.

Action approved Memo
Swartz to Conrad 4/1/68
RWS

Copy of tape attached 4/22/68 wmj

Original and one copy forwarded to Mr. Cecil W. Jennings, Jr. 4/22/68 via Bureau courier service. wmj

RECORDED
4-15-68
mcc

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NO LAB FILE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: MAGNETIC TAPE CARTRIDGE
RECEIVED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL
THROUGH UNITED STATES MAIL -
TAPE EXAMINATION REQUEST

File # 60-10[illegible]-1
Lab. # E-568-JZ

Examination requested by: Fred M. Vinson, Jr., AAG, Criminal Division

Examination requested: Engineering

Date received: 4-12-68

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Joule

Specimens submitted for examination

Q1 One magnetic tape to determine contents

TO : Hon. Jim Garrison, District Attorney, New Orleans

SUBJECT : J.F.K. Assassination Investigation Report, Part I
OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

DATE : By Affidavit, Part I, Tuesday, 20th. February, 1968

FROM : J. S. (Jack) Martin, and David F. (Dave) Lewis, Jr.

This report, Part I, attested to by the undersigned concludes a series of events witnessed in persona, exposure by investigation, and of what we believe to be facts pursuant this case to date, including 22nd November, 1963, together with events prior to, and after the aforementioned periods. Some events were witnessed singularly, others jointly. Additional corroboration may be evidenced by instrumentation already within the case files and that which is attached hereto, intergrated accordingly relative to the foregoing continuity.

REC-21 EX-115

APR 15 1968

Therefore, upon this signing, in affidavit, we do execute same as being to the best of our knowledge and intent, both true and correct.

Who killed President John Fitzgerald Kennedy ?

62-109060
6340

Dean Andrews asked, "Who killed Cock Robin ?" Thus, by Andrews' very own dialectic mannerisms this is construed to mean "WHAT", rather than a multifarious "WHO", as subject material. In short, above all WHY is the very essence of the question.

62-109060-6340

What killed him, or why did he die, seems to be the main issue rather than just who may have committed the act. For without such a motive, where are we ? Hence, at the moment, we shall only concern ourselves with the WHY of this case.

In contrast, to parallel this, it is interesting to note that its not especially "who's" playing the Shakespeare: But it is the classic and immortal PLOT we see unfold. The drama of the great Master-Artisan...The Bard himself, the entire story of WHY, this is the thing which really counts.

Yes. It is unbelievable in essence. However, this is the perplexing equation, which might well formulize the heretofore missing component elements of the entire case. Therefore, WHY HE DIED, may well fill in the "gaps", leaving the sum total lying before us exposing a fair result...Answering most immediate questions relative to such cognizant materials now available by open record already in the case file. In short, the results herein may assist to sort, and as a key, help to classify such material now on hand.

In retrospect, this method, our report, clearly indicates that particular brand of insanity that actually pulled the triggers, as well as who. It may also tend to help prove beyond doubt, just how contagious the epidemic has progressed, and to what degree it infests certain strates of our governmental bodies. We sincerely hope this technique parallels the case records, these enclosures, and other items of evidence we shall attempt to make available upon completion of our reports, parts one and two, et cetera.

In addition it explains many of the reasons WHY, those who were not "murdered" by "natural-causes", were smeared. No one could possibly afford for the "cat" to get out of the "bag", as it were. So it was that either certain people must not be (1) available, or (2) creditable...They must not be able to tell, or they must not be believed. In short, all became "dead", either figuratively, or literally, so to speak.

Techniques of murder and propaganda were in full bloom. Therefore, all of those people who were not dead, were either crazy, ex-convicts, jail-birds, or even worse...Something just as bad ! And if these things were not true, those responsible made up the records to prove they were, which our reports will tend to prove in evidence.

Conclusive proof of their modus operandi lies in the fact that most of the official counselors, and investigators during this 1963 period, were by the same token, also the "instigators" upon previous occasion. Frankly, the end result is so base, that a natural, or an automatic reply might easily be: What can one expect from animals ? Especially those animals covering up their own manure piles !

Examine well, the public image of these "stalwart" fellows of the enforcement services commanded by such as Robert F. Kennedy at the time. Yesteryears propaganda shadows majority opinion in light of past projection. Todays conduct is blindly accepted like an edict by a brain-washed populace as gospel.

Yes, gospel ! For even if these statements were not true, the credibility would be accepted by the general public as total fact because of past psychological conditioning of the herd, or as we know it, the public. This manifest conditioning is evident of the BLIND ACCEPTANCE by the RESPECTABLE PUBLIC, without question, the lies fostered upon them due to their current gullibility stemming from consistent and escalative propaganda in pure modernism; today's Neo-Nazi technique.

Nowadays, if whatever they had said about these people was not true, it appeared to be so, as it was accepted in total fact because of its source. Let's face it ! By examining the herd psychology of such applicative methods...These are the "best-people", they are supposed to be as Lord Ceasor's Wife, above approach !

Realistically however, consider the case history of Ceasor's "respectable" wife. Historical evidence proves her character paralleled that of a common hussy, in both act and in deed; although the propaganda and force of her day indicated otherwise in public acceptance.

Therefore, the bullets which actually murdered the President may have been fired upon that grey morning of November 22nd, 1963; but he actually died of numerous events of far greater depth and magnitude. These have their root-source in the political mire, extending as far back as during the early 1959-1962 era of affairs.

Kennedy's assassination was just a question of time ! It was just a matter of who might actually "play-the-part", or pull the trigger. When and where made little difference, it would happen. Hence, these were only detailed incidental factors in the execution of the crime itself.

Eventhough we were unable to see it for many years: We, at least one of the authors of this report, are living evidence in proof of these statements. In our instance it was not just a question of "looking-back", as it were...Because such elementary parts of the truth were clouded by the veil of intrigue and scheming principals.

Wherefore, in this instance it was only after painful examination, after years and endless hours of research, that we were able to in our stupid blindness, stumble across the facts...The truth ! Moreover, our investigation was hampered by the usual personal involvement of the personalities concerned, as we had once known many as our "friends". In this we were hamstrung by our own false beliefs in our original acceptance of these...For we had been used by them. Not in the sence of personal participative involvement, but to confuse the actual issues and factors at stake ! Thus, we feel that we are obligated as Americans in good citizenship, to completely expose these facts, so they may be aired by the impartial judgement of this competent jurisdiction, and matters can be expedited accordingly, letting the chips fall on, or where they may !

Fulfilling the purpose of our investigative report, we have but one alternative. Inasmuch as, we must start somewhere, we turn back the pages of time to the early evening of that fateful date of November 22nd...The day President Kennedy was killed in 1963.

Late that afternoon we visited the Katz 'n Jammer Tavern located at 540 Camp Street, New Orleans, looking for an "old-colleague-and-partner-in-crime", William Guy Banister. His mysterious absence that day had upset most of our business routine. Apparently, he hadn't been available to anyone, nor to the office all that particular day.

Failing to see him in this aforementioned establishment, we questioned William A. (BILL) Leibfritz, its proprietor if he'd seen the Chief (Banister), as he was often called. Bill claimed to know nothing of his whereabouts.

Although it was late in the afternoon, it should be but a short period of time until the Chief either came in to Bill's place, or at least pass by on his way to our office, just around the corner at 531 Lafayette Street. This was his usual habit pattern. So ordering a beer, we sat down at the bar and awaited his arrival or passing, one way or another.

Within a short time both the Chief and his secretary Mrs. Dauphine Roberts entered Bill's bar, sat down and ordered their usual Manhatten Cocktails. We noticed at that time, both seemed in exceedingly high spirit and good humor.

They seemed almost effervescent by their actions and in conversation. That is, overly joyous on this particular occasion, and the subject material was most apparently the death of President Kennedy. In fact, one quip the Chief made at that moment was something about why "Bobby wasn't included", or words to this effect.

Upon looking around the Chief spotted us at the bar after he had made these and other caustic verbal observations regarding the general trend of their very apparent celebration. On seeing us, the Chief laughingly ordered us another drink. This exuberant act itself was completely out of context for him, and at that moment we made some crack (remark) in reply to it, to say nothing of what extra attention it may have received at the time.

A few drinks later they (Banister and Mrs. Roberts) left the bar going to the office. Within a very short period of time we followed, leaving our last drink untouched there on the bar, because we had to see Mr. Roberts about some papers she was to photocopy for Banister's files. We had left these in our desk at the office, but needed them at once for business purposes.

Furthermore, after the episode in the bar we had made various silent mental observations in review of these current events in total, which we fully intended to take up with Banister as an additional issue. Under the circumstances we were quite shocked over this turn of affairs, and for the minute we considered how to approach these items as conversational topic with him.

Upon entering the outer office we took our papers from the desk, gave them to Mrs. Roberts with our instructions, and proceeded into the Chief's private office for a chat with him. We felt more than compelled to say just what was on our mind. Above all, we intended to demand the entire truth about certain matters from him.

His former gracious mood seemed somewhat changed after we had closed his door. Be that as it may, we outlined the fact in detail, how during our years in associate tenure, we had compiled and kept records of all events we had either been involved in, exposed to, or heard about, bar nothing.

Apparently he started to grasp the full weight of our meaning, and the fact that sundry events were all recorded somewhere...All down in "black-and-white" where it might come out publicly. In short, that he was caught, in a "round-about" way, without actually saying so. Needless to say, this little item chilled the air. However, as things later turned out, perhaps it may have been this point-in-question alone which saved our life.

It was about then that Banister blurted out that we had "cut a case out from under" him, and had doublecrossed one of his so-called "clients" in doing so.

We readily admitted that this was all to true, and attempted to give him our reasons for doing so...Namely, at that time, we thought that we were protecting him. After all, that client had been none other than George Lincolin Rockwell, Fuhrer of the American Nazi Party, then under pending criminal charges.

subject material, together with his connections with the Nazis, and Citizens Council tie-up, we spiled out other matters on our mind at the moment, coupled with the fact that Banister and Mrs. Roberts had just been celebrating President Kennedy's death. In essence, this included "dropping a nickel to blow the whistle" on both he and Perrie, concerning the assassination.

Banister warned us that this might place our family in grave danger as well as ourself, regardless of our records on this subject, that they ment little difference anyway...That we had better think it over, that we couldn't fight him without involving our past association together, et cetera. Our reply was that we would mostlikely have to remain silent regarding him (Banister), but not Perrie under any conditions.

With this ultimatum, we turned to leave the office. However, no sooner had we opened it with our back to him in order to speak with Mrs. Roberts about our papers; when by complete surprise, we were suddenly knocked to the floor from a blow on the head ! Laying there stunned we hazely saw Banister there standing over us with a drawn pistol in his hand, and in the act of striking us a second time. We rolled, quickly arising to our knees, but it was to late, we were hit again and again.

We kept yelling, shouting out that our records would still stand... That he'd never get away with this, and just as suddenly the blows stopped. He shoved some bills in our pocket telling us to get to a hospital or a doctor, and we ran from the office. Banister was

just standing there with a sort of "dumbfounded" look on his face, and with that pistol still in his hand.

Running around the corner to the bar, Bill, or someone else asked us what had happened. Our immediate reply to this was, "The dirty Nazi bastards did it to him in Texas, and tried to, to me here !"

This event was witnessed by at least two newsmen then standing at the bar, as well as others. These were Erby Aucion of W-V-U-E television station, and Jim Pitts of the Times-Picayune newspaper. Although, there were other people present, and more witness may be available to this statement.

From that day, we never saw Banister in person again until just a few days prior to his death in 1964. If our memory serves us correctly enough we met him on a Tuesday or perhaps a Wednesday of the week he died. However, we did hear from him from-time-to-time, both directly and indirectly.

On the above occasion, we spoke to him after he greeted us on the street in front of Jack Mancuso's Cafe at the corner of Camp and Lafayette Streets. He asked us to join him in his office. Our immediate reply was, "That might be rather dangerous." He laughed at that saying, "You haven't been circulating anything about me that you shouldn't, have you ?" Our reply was negative, that his old F.B.I. buddy Regis Kennedy had pretty well taken care of things to protect him and his intrests on that score. He warned us that we should continue our good behavior, or else. Upon this comment, we departed in haste.

It was about that same day, or week sometime, that we had seen Dr. Sergio Arcacha Smith on the steps of the Lafayette Post Office and Federal Building on 600-601 South Street. At the time he had given us a silver "Day-of-Pigs" medallion to go with the certificate he had once given us. He mentioned waiting for a friend of his to return to his office upstairs (motioning towards the lobby of the building). He grunted something with an accent, sounding like the letter "A".

Arcacha could have ment C.I.A., or Ray (Agent Lloyd Ray commanded the C.I.A. Field Office, and was a former associate of Arcacha), so not desiring attention from either faction, we made the move to go. Moreover, Arcacha seemed nervous and fidgety for some unknown reason, so we bid him farewell, and departed.

We are by no means political scientists. All that we can do is tell what we have seen or heard as witnesses pursuant these matters. However, Banister claimed to be a "right-wing-conservate". At the same time he voiced his total hatred for all extreme-anti-American-elements such as the Communists. But above all others the most, Liberal factions in politics, and the Jews.

In some ways he refelected a sort-of-off-brand Nazi philosophy. Not true Nazism as we've read about, nor even Communism, but a kind-of-in-between, lunatic-fringe "multi-monomania" (to coin a word), for it involved radical hatred in essence, but covered a multitude of subjectivity in socio-politics, as it were. It is hard to explain, but we'll try to the best of our ability.

Banister was so "super-right-wing" in his conservatism that he supported Rockwell, and was an ardent subscriber of the right-wing extremist publication The Thunderbolt of Augusta, Georgia.

The Thunderbolt claims to be the official organ of the National States Rights Party headquartered in Augusta. However, there seems to be a dual split in command and opinion to this, according to some right-wing authorities.

Although, it will be found that many of Louisiana's right-wing leaders hold an intrest in both groups...Here and in Atlanta...Not all do. However, some Atlanta members carry membership here. Although, out of the ultra-extreme factions, their primary functions serve those intrests and ideals in Augusta. Many of these are so right-wing in nature, to the extent, that they are sometimes refered to as Neo-Nazis. Furthermore, it is very interesting to note that a modified Neo-Nazi S.S. ensign does appear upon the mast-head of this Thunderbolt publication which serves as the general voice of these people, and their group.

We do not mean that these people are directly, or indirectly connected with the Rockwell organization, in any way. However, they appear to be Neo-Nazi in pseudo-philosophy and by social conduct. One of this group is a "Doctor" Frederick Doughty-Beck (a chiropractor) residing at 932 Jackson Avenue, who knew Banister, Rockwell, Slatter, and above all, one Kent Courtney, the publisher of The Independent American, an extreme-right-wing organ. Courtney and his followers do business with the known Neo-Nazi-right-wing-conservatives

of Rhodesia, and the Union of South Africa, the Neo-Nazi-Afrikanders. His newspaper carries the Afrikander's advertising and is circulated in their countries.

It seems that most of the members of the various conservative groups; be they either semi-militant-conservative organizations, or of the numerous independents who have gone over to the "super-extreme-right-wing-degree" of what we call Neo-Nazism... All, may be found either serving, or being in communication with the body in Augusta which claims to be the States Right Party. This also hold true with Rockwell's unit.

One interesting item about Rockwell which disturbed Banister to no end was something about Rockwell's bail bond, that was posted here on he and his men when they were in trouble. The surities for these American Nazis were negotiated by Banister and others at that time. However, these bonds were made by insurance-agents William Hardy Davis and his wife Doris Davis. Moreover, the point that bothered everyone was the closely guarded secret of just who the persons were that signed attesting indemnification in lieu of loss on these appearance pledges. When this was mentioned it used to drive Banister to a froth, so the actual identity of these may be a very important facet of this case.

Another person who mentioned this to us upon one occasion was one Louis Penington Davis, Jr. This Mr. Davis gave Rockwell and his bunch the sanctuary of his own home during this period. He has also offered to advise us concerning anything we might wish to

find out, or know, in regard to "right-wing" activity. We told him we appreciated his volunteer offer, and would certainly keep him in mind. However, a day or so later we found his phone number had been changed, after his pseudo-gestapo-advisor telephoned us inquiring about our business. This subject's name is Thomas Jude Baumler, an attorney, who's been working with Davis and these groups for many years as a participant, but most always behind the scenes.

Further investigation leeds us to believe that there is a very apparent, but vague, gray point in organizational area, where even those of the so-called extreme-LEFT-wing definitely dove-tail into this very same "super-extremist-right-wing shadow finge category of Pseudo-Neo-Nazism. In the final analysis both of these right and left wing extremists follow the same pattern of communistic tendency. Poetically, they all fall into the same classification, if properly exposed to the right catalytic agent, or media.

Inasmuch as, it seems to be the same obsessive-compulsive-multi-monomania infecting both when they apparently verge into this so-called Pseudo-Communism and Neo-Nazism, our definition of the particular brand of insanity would be, Neo-Nazism, or Neo-Nazi. This is just our name for it, whether an expert would agree with us or not we have no idea, but this is the best we can do for the moment.

This brand of Neo-Nazism is the very dangerous extreme portions of all groups who have banded into one solo-loose-nit-faction of individual, or of single identity, rather than any actual party. Thus, it remains an extensively unorganized (as to the linking of groups)

body, comprised of multiple dedications and objectives peculiar to, and of, each of these individuals making up its singular unit's membership. All seem to function as an outlet to execute their petit-vendettas, or personal vengeance, as it were, of the single member, acting as a group to do so. That is, providing these moves, or ideas, are not totally objectionable to the entire body.

In short, they are oft times an unrecognizable sort of a clique, rather than an actual part of any group, or a true party proper. We've found that these people themselves more than often, fail to identify themselves, for they do not know just what they are, nor in what direction they are actually headed. This in general is only known to the catalytic-media, or stimulative-agent; i.e., to whatever might be their leadership!

Therefore, even the most qualified expert or authority might not be prone to recognize or identify such an operation for what it was, or truly be, under any circumstances without extended and continuous observation. Hence, these people are difficult to spot, and more than often evade immediate surface detection of what they really are. Our only reason for being able to do so is because we were exposed to it for so many years without realizing it, or becoming an actual part of it. Frankly, we ignored its existence and most of its operation at the time, and failed to make note of these until years later.

Banister's extreme-right-wing operations generally stemmed from the far more obscure in motivation. His was a very composit abnor-

mal group of erratically fanatic individuals, all of whom had so traveled the "whole" route of extremism in their own particular little brand of conservatism, so-to-speak ! He joined these in one Pseudo-Neo-Nazi type of faction, one-way-or-another, under his own individual supreme direction and rule.

That is, they operated as individuals with one another, upon one particular thing, or even on many separate assignment issues on which they all might be in agreement, as a sort of a loose but well organized clique, but my no means an integral portion of any party faction, or political group. They most always seemed to remain as an independent unit, separately aside, and totally divided from any known political organization by actual identification, with minor exception as a general rule.

One might even say that they were sort of a "secret" but an openly operated "gestopo" unit. Most of them had become so right-wing in thought and by conduct as an end result, that they were no longer members or parts of their original inceptive organizations, if such a membership had been the case. Some of these participants were so mentally distressed that they needed no former membership, nor orientation for that matter, to condition their desires, for this was their proper climate and natural environment level.

These personalities held sort of "Moot-Court-Judgement", dispensing their own little brand of "Summary-Execution", over everyone, or over anything arising at issue. Thus, they attempted to control all herd, or mass, and individual activity movement within

their grasp, in an effort to make it conform with their own ideas of whatever they thought it should be...which they actually did, in effect, one way or another, to a great extent by direct or indirect techniques.

Operational penetration of these groups is in all practical likelihood, nearly an impossible situation. In fact, a person could well be innocently a part of such a group as this by business or other affiliation, and be totally unaware of what was really going on about them, as it was in our case. This is especially true if such an organization operated under the same guise and function as Banister's group was...That is, using a legitimate front, such as an intelligence unit for its cover.

Efficacy, and multiformity, to say the least still exists amongst those of the former Banister clique, for we have felt their monstrous effect, which still prevails even today. For the warning of Banister's forced silence continues, as does the threat of its exposure!

Many organizations such as this are in communication with the British Nazi Party, which is headed by none other than one Field-Marshal Slatter, O.B.E. (Order of the British Empire). He just happens to be the father of the same Michael Slatter formerly associated with Banister and Rockwell. This is very interesting, because they (the Slatters, or Slater) are also formerly associated with, or good friends of one Kim Philby, a key figure and necessary factor relative to our history, or case report.

For many years hidden behind our Nation's beautiful scenery on Capitol Hill, was the lair of that animal, the super-clandestine Machiavellian Communist counterspy, Kim Philby. Who, by well laid plans pulled the strings of political intrigue expediently throughout the entire world, including right here in New Orleans.

Who is Kim Philby ? That's just an alias. This subject's true name and identity is, Harold Adrain Russell Philby. He was born in India 56 years ago, the son of a minor British government official.

Philby went to the right schools, Cambridge; worked for the right newspaper, The London Times; and he traveled with the right social set. During WWII he was employed by none other than M.I.-5, British Intelligence.

After this, Philby was duly appointed, and served as Chief, of a special branch department operating against the U.S.S.R. and the international communistic functions of the M.V.D. (Russian Secret Police), et cetera. Because of his successful victories in these operational activities, he was Knighted, awarded the O.B.E. This occured about the same period of time that Field-Marshal Slatter was also Knighted for his outstanding services.

Then from 1949 through 1951 Philby headed a special British Intelligence Mission in Washington (D.C.), where he sat as second in command to Allen Dulles, our C.I.A. director. This was at the same time that Billy B. Little-Horse, alias William W. Dalzell, a former partner of ours, was serving as a Defense Department Intelligence

Agent under those auspices, who was also well acquainted with Philby by this same aegis !

Philby's function at this period of time was organizer of the most secret of all the anti-communist operations taking place within and outside of the Communist world. However, a cloak of silence hovers over his position, presence, and general whereabouts from 1951 until 1963. Why ? There were more than enough powerful people to assist secrecy and maintain a complete blackout over it. Of course, this would be a security matter inasmuch as Philby's most intimate "friends" were, Allen Dulles, L.B.J., J.F.K., R.F.K., Frank Wisner, and a host of others in addition to the aforementioned. Although, this fails to include Banister, and Walter Sheridan who it is understood served Philby as a "hatchet-man" from time-to-time.

It was early November, 1963, that Philby left his known haunts (Beirut) and slipped behind the Iron-Curtain. The record indicates that shortly afterwards he gave all of our Top-Secrets, and those of the British as well, to his "fellow" Russians.

Then in December, 1967, Philby "surfaced" behind the Iron-Curtain. The Moscow newspaper Izvestia published a long interview with him at that time. He was elated over the fact that, "Control had decided to summon me back to the Soviet Union with the aim of guaranteeing my safety." In fact, Philby reported with pride that he had been a Soviet Agent the entire period that he had served as a "career" British Intelligence Agent, a German-Nazi Intelligence Officer, as well as during his tenure with the American Central Intelligence Agency.

Philby boasted proudly of his systematic destruction of every anti-Communist agency or operation instituted by the conbined efforts of our C.I.A. and British Intelligence. Because he continued his interview saying, "Moreover, amongst the Western Country's Intelligence Services, I know far more than anyone else. I have devoted my entire life to this struggle...That is, to see our Communism rule over all."

Records indicate that while Philby served with the German-Nazis, he may have well done so, serving as a double-agent. Files of the British Intelligence show that many of their own people suffered by Philby's presence at the time. Moreover, in so-doing Philby became a triple-agent, inasmuch as he also served the Russians too.

Dual inference is projected by Philby's directive-association into America's Pseudo-Communistic-System trend, and the injection of this Neo-Nazism! This parrot's Dr. Joseph Goebels, with minor exception, right down the line. The whole organizational structure dove-tails procedurally with many facets of applied Communism, but Neo-Nazism in essence. Researching the matter accordingly one fact remains evident by this formation: Philby, for who else could have introduced such a spectrum change in technicalities form true Communism and Nazism into such Pseudo-Neo-Nazism, to so confuse the real issue of its root-source? Only he, could have so completely deviced this system in total and make it function so well in practical application. For only one with an actual working knowledge of the inside upper-echelon command would be able to employ the basic operational methods used for so many years by the N.T.S. (Anti-Communist Forces Inside-Russia), which even confuses the entire

M.V.D. and the Communist Party themselves. A complete system of total individual-or-unit, and sole-survivor-command, which is patterned, from what Philby had learned while in the German-Nazi service.

This is the same exactness typified in the material employed by Banister's operational procedures. Of course, he also included the recruitment of the lunitic-fringe-discontents, paralleling Hitler's S.A. (original S.S.), and Brown-Shirts, which the Nazi's used to take over Germany in February-March 1933. Banister, too, coupled this with the N.T.S. method and activities seen in the loose-knit-organizational functions, but multi-unit-coordination, instituted by those Pseudo-Neo-Nazis here, whose headquarters are located in Augusta, where Banister's records are.

Courtney was with Mrs. Banister, following Banister's death, when they allegedly burned some of the Banister records. Some, Courtney says he sent to Atlanta. However, total microfilm copy was forwarded to Augusta headquarters. From here, stems its continued extortive uses in methods of recruiting, summary-execution, and for other-purposes, just as Banister had exploited this material, et cetera, originally.

Senators, Congressmen, and others have said, that upon occasion they have often had sold President Kennedy on some particular legislative package, or other item, when suddenly without warning Robert F. Kennedy (R.F.K.) would burst into the conference-room and whisper in the President's ear...With that, the entire deal blew out of the

political window for no apparent reason. Accordingly, R.F.K. had exceptionally fine political and family intelligence. He should have, examine all of his police powers and spy connections. Remember, R.F.K. commanded the whole Justice Department, and was ex-officio Chief of all Federal Law Enforcement during this period of time. Moreover, records indicate that he continued such a power-grabbing, mad-cap trend, and mingled with numerous C.I.A. operational functions throughout his entire tenure of office. In short, R.F.K. had more than a natural, or at least a terrific influence over the President, and coupled with Philby's friendship, he had convinced himself that he ran the whole show!

To Philby, R.F.K. as the President's little brother, fulfilled a purpose. Above all, it was good politics, especially in the spy business. This ment that Philby could always go over the Boss' head (Dulles), if he wanted to, through R.F.K. Furthermore, it had been this particular strategy which had taken Philby to the soaring heights of his triple-agent status on both sides of the Iron-Curtain.

END OF REPORT, PART I, 28 PAGES

STATE OF LOUISIANA)
) ss-
PARISH OF ORLEANS)

Sworn to and subscribed to before me a Notary Public, this 20th February, 1968.

J. S. (Jack) Martin

David F. (Dave) Lewis, Jr.

Notary Public

REPORT TO BE CONTINUED BY PART II

RUSSELL B. LONG
LOUISIANA

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C.

September 1, 1961

Mr. J. S. Martin, Sr.
Box 357
New Orleans 9, Louisiana

Dear Jack:

Recently you contacted me in regard to Mr. Michael Slatter. Attached hereto is a copy of the letter I have just received from the Immigration and Naturalization Service, which indicates that an investigation is continuing to determine whether he is amenable to action under existing law.

When I have further information, I shall write to you again.

With best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

62-109060

RUSSELL B. LONG
LOUISIANA

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C.

August 8, 1961

Mr. J. E. Martin, Sr.
PO Box 357
New Orleans 9, La.

Dear Jack:

This has reference to your recent letter concerning Michael Slatter and the American Nazi Party.

I have taken this matter up with the officials at the State Department in an effort to be of assistance. As soon as pertinent information is available, I will write again.

Assuring you of my desire to be helpful in any way possible, and with every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

62-109060



P. O. Box 3298 RAYMOND 8378

P. O. Box 357 JACKSON 5-83

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The Story Of Kim Philby
by Cookridge

2- THE KIM PHILBY STORY
by Mrs. Kim Philby

3- THE CRAFT OF INTELLIGENCE
by Dulles

4- Evergreen Magazine's
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Philbyism Or McCarthyism?

"You know and I know," the man s
"that if the public and the Congress fully
derstood the importance of the Kim Ph
story, it would set off a whole new wav
McCarthyism—investigations of the CIA
the State Department beyond anything in
past." That assessment of the Philby Case
made by a man prominent in the news b
ness in Washington for thirty years.

Most readers of these lines will be vag
ly familiar with the name Kim Philby.
they will wonder, if he was so terribly
portant, why they haven't heard a lot m
about him. The reason is that the columni
the journals of opinion, the publicati
which set the tone of news coverage in t
country buried the Kim Philby story beca
the Administration feared that it "would
off a whole new wave of McCarthyism."

Harold Adrain Russell Philby was bo
in India 56 years ago, the son of a minor B
ish government official. He went to the ri
school, Cambridge, worked for the ri
newspaper, The Times of London, and trav
led with the right social set. He went to wo
for British Intelligence. At the end of Wo
War II he was made chief of a special depa
ment working against the USSR and the
ternational Communist movement. He w
awarded the Order of the British Empire
his service.

From 1949 to 1951, Kim Philby headed
special British Intelligence liaison mission
Washington, sat in on top-level CIA planni
sessions. His stature was that of the most
mous organizer of secret anti-Communi
operations in the Western World. He was
intimate of Frank Wisner and Allen Dulles.

In 1963, Kim Philby slipped behind t
Iron Curtain. Last month, he was "surfaced
by Moscow. Izvestia published a long inte
view with Philby. He was pleased that "Co
trol decided to summon me to the Sovi
Union with the aim of guaranteeing my saf
ty." He had. Philby proudly reported, been
Soviet spy throughout his career in British I
telligence. He had systematically destroye
every anti-Communist operation and organ
zation which British Intelligence and the CI
had sought to set up. "Moreover," he sai
"among the members of Western countrie
intelligence services I know more than a fe
people like myself who have devoted them
selves to the struggle..."

If McCarthyism will expose the Philby
ism in Washington, then we need "a whol
new wave" of it badly—and we don't mea

TO : Hon. Jim Garrison, District Attorney, New Orleans

SUBJECT : J.F.K. Assassination Probe, Report Continued, Part II

DATE : By Affidavit, Part II, Friday, 1st March, 1968

FROM : J. S. (Jack) Martin, and David F. (Dave) Lewis, Jr.

Therefore, We, the undersigned do by the same conditions outlined in our Report Part I of this series, upon the signing of this affidavit, execute the same as being to the best of our knowledge, intent, and ability, both true and correct: Thus, attesting its cintents.

Martin and Lewis Report, Continued. Part II

Throughout our proceeding instrument we established proof of Philby's long term intimate friendships evidensed by such investigation (see appended documents thereto enclosed in our Part I of this Report), based upon the assumed feasibility in position and association, in research, of he as well as all those other persons, subjects-in-question, concerned. Coupled by this, together with the most apparent Philby puppet-sophistry and organizational ability, joined unilaterally by the instigated chicanery of Banister's type Neo-Nazi movements, the following evidence should fully clarify matters, furthering the WHAT or the WHY, the motive of this case, our ultimate objective.

Banister himself, joined the memberships and participated in several political groups. These he used in numerous ways as a front for personal stature, purposes of infiltration, and/or association, in ulterior motive. Some of these clubs were the Conservative Democratic Organization, the Committee For Independent Democratic Electors, the States-Righters, the Circuit-Riders, the Minute-Men, and others. Additionally we see evidence that he was linked to both Cuban factions, to say nothing of his sundry intermittent connections with the so-called-gangland-syndicate through his various clients.

Although, at this writing let us state categorically that as far as we can tell, it was not in essence nor in-toto this gangland-syndicate, the Castro or anti-Castro Cubans, or any other politico-militant faction of this nature, as we've previously known it, which may have been involved in this crime. However, as we shall in all likelihood prove, it was a sort of Banister-Philby type Pseudo-Neo-Nazi operational function ! In short, it was a combination of discordant elements and personalities from many levels of perhaps these and other sources; but not the actual organizations proper, nor by their knowledge...For these issues concerned only those individuals themselves, not necessarily their groups. Hence, such action on their part was an independent one by an act of the sole individual alone and upon his own initiative regardless of what his affiliation might have been.

Examining these facts, we have witnessed in effect the birth of "Philby-and-company", as it were. To fully analyze these unlimited horizons of its capacity, it becomes evident that we must review

the current events of those days. While doing so it is very apparent that Philby's tactics were employed at every move and turn, as were Banister's methods! Thus all concerned became victims of either their own stupidity im most cases: Although, in others, it was naught but pure gluttony and natural immaturity, as in the instance of H.P.K. and associates. Of course in all, there must have been some degree of mental illness...That depth which compels people to plot and then to execute an act of murder, or criminal-insanity.

Starting with the picturesque legal maneuvers and chicanery of the "gangland-boss" Carlos Marcello (whom H.P.K. was so intent upon deporting while attorney general), linked with the immediate cooperation which Marcello had received from Guatemala's President, General Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes; it is very easy to understand just why the entire political administration of Guatemala just had to go ! H.P.K. was so angery because he couldn't win. He lost his case against Marcello, and in so doing, lost face. Therefore we fathom the extent of this madness, inasmuch as, the fact remained that General Ydigoras was very friendly to the United States, and was a good president of that small Latin-American Country: Even-though it ment no difference to H.P.K. or others...Not one bit ! Perhaps, via Philby's instructions these were waiting for just the right moment to seek revenge.

Accordingly, by events, it was a rather short wait. For about this time a split in France's political structure arose, and that existent build-up reached its peak. The ranks and staff of all French government were divided at that time. There were the Gaullest and

the anti-Gaullest factions, all of whom were secretly back-stabbing each other, fighting over the political and territorial severances from the whole-government of Metropolitan France proper.

The French political pot was brewing, especially in the Gulf-Caribbean area. For at that minute, it was in the planning stage to execute a military coup to take over the isles of Guadeloupe and Martinique. These insurgent units were anti-Gaullest militants desiring to institute separate insurgent governments on the two French islands.

In-the-mean-time, the late Brigadier-General de Lesseps Story (Chep) Morrison, the U.S. Ambassador to the O.A.S. for the U.N., is said to have unwittingly given his word, in an off-moment, to facets of of these anti-Gaullest French...Allegedly, he was to use whatever influence possible, or that he might believe feasible with the U.N. to secure necessary credentials for French-Insurgent-Government recognition with most of those comprizing both these U.N. and O.A.S. membership.

Right about then, the Schlumberger companies (those in the U.S. and the world over), who are all said to be a part of the Dutch Antilles Schlumberger incorporation located on the isle of St. Martin (French Guadeloupe), became involved in this political tangle. This happened through an operation of the anti-Gaullest faction of the D.G.S.S. (the Direction General Service Specialiux, a French counterpart of our C.I.A.), with these anti-Gaullest insurgent activities. Moreover, it should be noted that the secret home offices of all these

Schlumb[illegible] firms are supposed to be in Paris, France, of all places. This is to say nothing of the fact that those on the upper-echelon plane of command, are reported to be venomously anti-Gaullest in their political allegiance.

It seems that all of these anti-Gaullest factions had by devious means, slipped some arms and munitions into the U.S. and stored them in one of the Schlumberger bunkers located in Houma, Louisiana. Of course these were to be used by certain anti-Gaullest insurgents whose forces planed to take over the Guadeloupe and Martinique possessions of Metropolitan France.

Philby and company jumped on this one. It was the proper time, the cue on which to move. After all we couldn't assist or harbor any of De Gaulle's enemies, there were various big treaty agreements at stake here ! Moreover, we just could not upset De Gaulle (France), due to his erratic nature he might blow the Alliance completely, and no one, especially the President, would like this a bit.

Furthermore, we were already mixed-up with Saigon and all over French Indo-China, pulling French-chestnuts out of the fire, just to hold De Gaulle in line ! We had done this eventhough we had no American holdings in this Viet-Nam field area, just to appease him. If it ever became public that the President had made these sneaky deals with France and Britain to protect their intrests...British shipping firms, French plantation combines, and other foreign government and alien holdings...It might well destroy the whole Kennedy image !

Moreover, the balance of all French Armed Forces were tied-up with N.A.T.O. Alliance, at this moment. There were four (4) imprisoned French Generals, one of which had been executed by hanging...This was to say nothing of the fact that the French Foreign Legion had been demobilized after they'd been cut to pieces in Indo-China and Africa, all over this political mess, coupled by the lack of proper financing.

Taking immediate action under the masterful direction of Philby, the anti-Castro Cubans of Dr. Jose Miro Cardona's F.R.D. (Frente Revolutionario Democratico), commanded in New Orleans by Dr. Sergo Arcacha Smith, were promissed that they could have these munitions to use at once against Castro. In short, these arms were theirs for the taking. Yes ! This would solve matters and protect De Gaulle's intrests as well, sort of double-entendre so to speak.

We had known those of the F.R.D. unit well. Without doubt it was an O.N.I., F.B.I., C.I.A. front organization. Most of their contacts were through William Guy Banister (former F.B.I. Special-Agent-In-Charge), who along with Grady Clifford Durham (former U.S. Army Lieutentant-Colonel), operated the F.D.F.C. (Friends of Democratic Free Cuba) and the V.R.F.C. (Voice of Radio Free Cuba), through the medium of one Billy B. Little-Horse (alias William W. Dalzell, former Defense Department Intelligence Agent, and partner of ours). And these were all supported in liaison by Guy F. Johnson (former U.S. Naval Commander and O.N.I. Agent), who functioned with Office of Naval Intelligence Civilian Agent Sunsat, joined by C.I.A. Agent Lloyd Ray, to assist these smi-militants, et cetera, behind the scenes.

This F.R.D. group, through Banister, was additionally serviced by an F.B.I. Special-Agent Regis Kennedy, who we often met during this period at Banister's office. Sometimes we would run into him several timesa day. Banister once told Newbrough and we, that Kennedy's daily reports on these activities were forwarded straight to one Assistant F.B.I. Director Mohr subservient only to John Edgar Hoover in Washington, always by-passing Kennedy's own local Special-Agent-in-Charge (resident-agent) for numerous top-security reasons. Top-Security, from here they were viewed by none other than Philby and R.F.K. the story goes.

Inasmuch as, we were for many years associated with Banister, we had upon occasion engaged (independently) in some of these activities, cooperating with F.R.D. and Dalzell operations. From time-to time our code names had been "El Gringo" and "Jauquin" during these periods.

Returning to the subject...R.F.K. allegedly tendered several documents in the form of "Letters-Marque" giving "carte-blanche" statu to any and all of those about to participate in this pending pseud legal-hijacking. These were directed to all concerned to, "Seize munitions or arms, the property of a foreign government, that are illegally located within the U.S., which might otherwise be used against Nations friendly to the U.S., using any and all means to d so." They of course supposedly bore the signature of none other than R.F.K. himself because they were issued on Justice Department Attorney General's letterhead stationary.

Needless to say as we recall it, everyone was overjoyed by this prospective arms hijacking. Furthermore, someone had said that either the F.B.I. or C.I.A. were to supply the keys to pull this "job" (robbery), so no locks would be broken.-----

Later on that following afternoon we heard Banister talking over the telephone to who we were told was a Mr. M. E. Loy the South-Eastern Manager of Schlumberger in New Orleans (Loy at this writing is the President of all Schlumberger incorporations here in the U.S., whose home office is in Houston, Texas). This conversation was in regard to the pending Schlumberger operation. Banister seemed to be setting the time and date, like "H" hour and "D" date. In short, they of the Schlumberger company knew that we were coming in the fake bakery truck.

That evening F.B.I. Agent Kennedy made his daily appearance at Banister's office as usual. It was about this time that the Letters-Marque and the keys showed up...No one ever said that Agent Kennedy brought them, but they did come to light shortly after he had left.

Anyway, the story goes that it was in the dark of night that the very "chosen-people" hijacked those munitions at the Houma Schlumberger bunker, transported, and stored them in their designated location, the storage area ajoining Banister's office. The following day, everyone in the "know" came to look and to glote...Boy, ol' Castro should sure catch hell now !

Some bastard about this time circulated the rumor (we understand that

it was believed by all, or most of the Cubans, that Dr. Arcacha had either sold, or had given away those arms and munitions to the pro-Castro Cubans or others. So he engineered another hijacking of his own. On this they only found low-yield projectiles looking like small aerial-bombs, but with not much explosive power. However, the Cubans thought they were for real and feated Arcacha to a blow-out in one of the local hotels (St. Charles) to celebrate the occasion. Although, a few days later they (the Cubans) found out that these were oil-well equipment, or exploration low-yield explosive units. With this, the Cubans really believed that they'd been crossed, and Arcacha left town immediately in fear of his life. He really got the axe on this Chess-move. Arcacha did return to New Orleans on the sneak from-time-to-time, as we mentioned previously similar to the occasion in 1964.

This left Dr. Cardona's Frente under the total command of Arcacha's former assistant, Carlos Quiroga. He claims to be an avid-anti-Communist. We believe he protests far to much upon this subject. Hence, we did some checking. Quiroga says he left Cuba just at the time his father was arrested and imprisoned within the Isle of Pines near Havana. Our sources inform us that Quiroga's father may have been assisted into confinement by none other than Quiroga himself, just as he is said to have assisted Arcacha to be removed. He is truly an assistant however, according to our information ! Moreover, it is highly speculative that this subject, Quiroga, may well be as Philby, a double-agent.

Well, at any rate it appears that after the Houma bunker haul, Philby

and company may have progressed in activity. We say this because, later the next evening apparently some other band of thieves filched those promised arms and munitions from the "safety" of their hiding place at Banister's office. However, no robbery report was made, nor search launched for them. Banister was ordered to do nothing about this matter, and to remain silent, as were the rest of us, so instructed.

Nowwhat happened, and where did they go ? It seems that there were some others, a bunch of discontented people, who just wanted to take over Guatemala, using these weapons far more than we needed them to give the "works" to Castro. Thus, via Philby and company, General Ydigoras went out of office, and Guatemala had a completely new political administration. Somebody fulfilled the vendetta for the Carlos Marcello caper, in spades ! H.P.K. had gotten his revenge, one way or another.

Wow ! What an ensuing state affairs ! This Guatemala business "turned-on" most of the otherwise friendly Latin-American element. The anti-Castro Cubans were raising hell that they'd been "had". The anti-Gaullest factions were very "hot" too, to say nothing of oi' De Gaulle himself, over Chep Morrison and other general events. And of course the Communist-Castroites were "playing-it-up", by "beating-the-drum", "tambourine-slapping", et cetera, in the full propaganda treatment, just to make matters a little worse. So, H.P.K. friend Philby was jumping around in diabolical glee, 'cause the people in the Kremlin were happy too, we hear ! For now the U.S. had nearly every [redacted] on its neck.

Then came the Bay-of-Pigs. Directly following this episode, Haynes Johnson of the Washington Evening Star (D.C.), and several (4) high ranking anti-Castro Cuban military leaders threw a "week-end-spree" at "the-Kennedy's-home" in Hyanis Port. Whether in persona or not, it's even-money that Philby's hand helped stir this pot of "goodies" too, as Haynes published his book the "Bay-of-Pigs" but days later. And nobody, ever, does this over night. Authoring a book of this kind is a project which takes weeks, unless you've got a whole battery of secretaries, and all of the official data, or propaganda to go with it.

That's where the rub comes in. Because former C.I.A. Pilot-Agent Albert (BUCK) Persons, who flew in the Bay of Pigs fiasco also wrote a book. His manuscript was titled "The-Day-The-Eagle-Died". In it he said that Haynes' book was a "white-wash", and that R.F.K. had offered an honorarium for its appearence on the market in public circulation. In addition he also stated that other things were put in the offing for such an exchange. Furthermore, Persons claimed that the Cubans involved suddenly opened up fine and expensive business within a very short period of time after this visit. In short, Persons said that R.F.K. backed these Cubans and rewarded Haynes for their lies concerning the Bay-of-Pigs operation.

We've personally mentioned this, and questioned Haynes regarding the matter upon numerous occasion. At those times we have also mentioned the nasty rumor concerning R.F.K. using pressure relative to the Pulitzer-Prize award Haynes received after the book's publication. On these occasions, Haynes would only hem-and-haw, pass-the-buck,

and talk-in-circles, but neither confirm or deny anything, other than, "Thanks for the information, Jack." Perhaps Haynes didn't credit Persons's remarks with sufficient dignity to be worthy of any comment.

Although, Ray Berg president of Pacesetter Publications Incorporated went out of business. And there was rumor at that time about an easter faction involved, maybe being a Kennedy intrest, et cetera. However, you can't often tell about Berg, he might be attempting to save-face in going out of business. But at any rate he never published or circulated Persons's book because of these events. Moreover, Berg's attorney was Baumler who's now representing Berg's former stockholders instead of Berg. In fact he's fighting Berg for corporate control to take over that firms manuscripts under contract. It is also interesting to note that Baumler is anti-Garrison, pro-Warren Commission, and is very close to certain extreme-conservative-right-wing matters in more ways than one.

While all of this was going on, President Kennedy launched an investigation into the behind-the-scenes-activities involving the spy-agencies and their branches. Philby entered the picture here and neatly engineered R.F.K. and others to consentrate on other subject material. Like how we still had people down there in Cuba, that we had put there during the Bay-of-Pigs !

About then, R.F.K. tore into the Nation's steel companies, durg firms, and many others using pressure to raise money in meeting Castro's demands for the "repatriation" of these Cubans (from their own native land). So the Communists were paid by we Americans...Right through

the nose. It cost us over $100,000 for each and every Cuban. However, we let those thousand-or-so Americans still down there go to blazes, because their still down there in prison.

Just to make matters a little worse, R.F.K. instituted an additional remedy to the Cubans, but one which gave more conflict here at home. This was the "Fair-Employment-Plan-For-Cubans". The enforcement agencies saw to it that most small businessmen in Florida area and elsewhere, who had say 2 employees, had to fire one, to make room for the hiring of at least one Cuban too. In short, an even number of Cuban employees compared to the number of other workers.

Philby just had to be behind the next move too. For J.F.K. through R.F.K., at nearly the stroke of a pen, immediately disbanded all of the anti-Castro-commando-training-camp groups throughout the nation. All the Cubans and their constituents felt this was low blow. For now it was forbbiden to fight Castro, or even attempt to resist the Communist pleague. Inasmuch as, R.F.K. secretly headed the C.I.A. over Dulles, he could detect such operations and enforce legal action in violation too, which he did.

During this entire period the C.I.A. clique had implemented a new recruiting program amongst college students throughout this area. These secret "gestapo" units operated in most universities, colleges, student unions, et cetera, here and abroad at that time. Reportedly, several "student-agents" employed by Banister checking un-American activity movements in local institutions mentioned these matters, and that they'd been approached by several people about this time.

Then too, the C.I.A. "bag-man" around New Orleans, "Agent Steve", donated money to numerous political candidates in the same casual manner that they'd contributed directly and indirectly to the student union funds before. Although, many "in-the-know" have said that if they'd do it in New Orleans, they did it across the entire state or even the nation.

Upon one occasion they backed up several opposing political candidates, just to gang-up on one single incumbent candidate seeking re-election to public office, to make sure that he didn't win. This candidate was none other than Richard Dowling an incumbent district attorney. For all opposing him received large political donations to make certain they had an edge on him. Guess who did make the grade on this election we're speaking of ? You did Mr. Garrison ! If you remember it, we've discussed this before, as sort of a ironic joke. Furthermore, this was witnessed by we and Newbrough in your private law office prior to your election as district attorney. Yes, you took the seat vacated by Dowling, partially, with C.I.A. funds.

About then, along came the Cuban Missile Crisis, and the Berlin clash with the Communist factions of the Eastern-World. This is to say nothing of what was going on right here at home in our own back-yard, inindustry, and of course the civil-rights matter.

Things had just about come to a head. There were to many unhappy citizens and other people at hand. Far to many of these were more than well trained in professions, adept in such skills, very capable to dispatch or handling situations with the utmost proficiency, and

Philby knew it. Moreover, it was many of these, who were too, at that moment organized into tight little silent groups which would cooperate with one another at the "proper-time"...New recruits into Philby and company's Pseudo-Neo-Nazism.

It was around about this time that we witnessed an extreme-right-wing conservative group which was rather close to Banister at one time, arrange a meeting between their leader and a bunch of Negro right-wingers. Thus, the Whites met with the Blacks to start racial trouble in this area. This was an appointment made by Baumler, for L. P. Davis to discuss various such things with several leaders of the "Preachers" of the Negro Muslems. This meeting took place, but failed to develop because we succeeded in tipping-off the proper authorities at the time. Let us not forget either that these are the same people who knew Rockwell too. Furthermore, Baumler had worked for Banister undercover, as a student-agent, had known Morris Brownlee for years, had been in-and-out of Banister's office during that period, and had known Ferrie, but never mentions it, nor will comment about it. Moreover, Baumler has bragged to Barbara Reid, Brownlee, and others about he, Davis, and others being Neo-Nazis...About their big take-over, et cetera, to come within the future. And this was at the time those groups were very active. This was also the same Davis who asked us to join he and General Edwin Walker in Oxford, Mississippi, at one time.

By now, Philby and company were convinced that they'd neatly engineered our Country into a state where it was on the brink of near revolution, if the climate was just right. That is, if they could

the final stroke, the grand finale of it all was now in the making, while an entire Nation was stunned and confused. For evidence of this last move lies within the files of our Country itself. And can be found in most any public library.

Re refer to the, "NATIONAL-EMERGENCY-REORGANIZATIONAL-PLAN", found in Volume 27, Number 35, Subheaded Title 3, of 20th February, 1962, which is listed in the Federal Register, National Archives, under Presidential Documents, Executive Orders # 10995, through # 11003 ff, and # 11051, and Part One, Section 101-d; the brain-child aired by Philby and company its father, originally. A piece of existing stand-by legislation already written into and passed in Federal Statute, whereby they could invoke an immediate and instantaneous dictatorship over the United States at the stroke of a pen on any given, or so-called emergency.

Yes, as it had been aired by Philby, this is an existing law given birth under the Kennedy administration at their guidance and sponsorship. A law which would exchange our current way of life for one of Martial Law and a direct Socialistic Rule by single party system, instituting Dictatorship under a lone American Neo-Nazi, or American Neo-Communistic Party authority.

Some people may not particularly appreciate Oliver Kenneth Goff, the former Communist who defected to the West in the cause of freedom, the American way of life. However, after reviewing his comments on this act, and his statements concerning its functions in 1962, one might be prone to take heed of his warning. He said, "Already our

executive department has put themselves in a place where under the guise of an emergency, they could establish a complete dictatorship over our way of life, and could commit at once, all who fought back, to either mental institutions, to concentration camps, or prisons. These are the facts of the executive dictatorial power already arranged."

Moreover, such an emergency might actually be physical in nature, or it could be psychological, in the sense of hoax, or mass hysteria. In short, there is no division or categorical definition of the emergency; it is left solely to the discretion of the executive department. Thus, it is whatever they said that they might believe it to be, rather than that it actually was.

This legislation parallels the German-Nazi law under which Hitler seized power. Too, it was cut from exactly the same pattern, to quote from the pages of history, "The opportunity for a breakthrough was presented four weeks later by the Reichstag fire of February 27 (1933), only six days before the next general elections. Hitler proclaimed that the fire was a signal for a Communist revolution, and was able to issue a decree, the Decree-For-The-Protection-Of-People-And-State, which ordered a temporary emergency. That decree was never rescinded. The emergency was to last until the end of the Nazi rule in 1945." So, if Hitler could have done it, why couldn't Shilby? After all, he had the help of N.F.X. and others!

In short, Shilby with the help of N.F.X. and other incidents, had set in motion the (1) murder of Castro, that (2) incited the moment

for President Kennedy's assassination, which should escalate into a (3) state of national emergency from the chaos, mass hysteria, and panic, fostered by those little groups that Philby had waiting to move.

Philby thought his "master-plan" couldn't fail once it entered the operational stage. He failed to account or allow for American habit and custom for just one thing, and for primarily this reason it was stopped cold in its last phase...Everybody stopped to celebrate.

Something happened...Yes, the unexpected occured. The unpredictable human element caused those, especially those key personnel; members of Philby's little groups to sit back and momentarily celebrate the event, following the assassination, just as Bannister had done. This in itself was an instant of time which actually gave them a chance to realize the gravity of such affairs...The opportunity to think, to many of them was also a Moment of Truth ! Hence, the little groups of people (banded together as Philby had thought) individually split-out at the last minute, going separate ways in stark fear of their own guilt, giving rise to the missions ultimate failure by its own organizational dispersion, as it were. Philby, not being an American, just couldn't understand it.

It seems that even Jack Ruby faced a moment of truth just before his death too. Inasmuch as, it involves this and Philby's failure, it is interesting to note that upon examining the "master-plan" Philby envisioned a single Neo-Nazi Party system through a central dictatorship...We couldn't help but remember Ruby, and his last written words

...fer to his last letters. These were smuggled out of the Dallas County Jail by some grafting trusty. They should stand as living proof of what actually happened, and how he finally thought in the end. Now perhaps these, as a death message or confession, could nearly be entered as Court evidence. Quoting in part the text from one of these, it is easy to detect an essence of a similar character...A stench in the nostrils from the middle-European 1933-1945 era. For Ruby said, "They are going to come out that it was the Minutemen who killed the Jews, don't you believe it, they are using that to cover up for the Nazis...Oh the way I-(censored)-up this world who would dream that the-(censored)-was a Nazi and found me the perfect setup for a frame...I was used to silence Oswald. I walked into a trap, the moment I walked down that ramp Sunday morning."

However, it was really ol' "L.B.J.-who-saved-the-day." Yes, the great opportunist grabbed the reins, pulled back hard, and leveled things out, bringin' ol' Nellie to a screeching halt right there in the middle of Main street...For-the-Texas-Cowboy, on that dark day of American history, with one masterful hand, clamped the lid down tight upon the "commode" of top-secrecy to maintain silence, and pulled hard the "chain" of expediency, flushing that entire mess down the political "sewer"...known as the Warren-Commission. To accomplish the same purpose as the Pearl-Harbor-Commission of yesteryear, i.e., to side-track, confuse, muddle, and eventually suppress the whole "stinking" matter! Thus, saving the genius L.B.J., who blinded by his own foolish stupidity and naive animosity, accompanied by a

heat of "friends", all surfaced his own brother ! Of course they had to cover up some other blundering facts in addition to this one, but the "bird-has-flown".

There is nothing new in our report. We've attempted to give enough material to various leading law enforcement agencies from time-to-time, so they could acquire the same results. However, they failed to take heed or accept what we had to say, and let things ride. But by so doing we fulfilled our obligation of citizenship regardless, of whether they acted upon it or not ! For this conduct, they must answer.

END OF REPORT, Parts I and II, in 49 pages.

STATE OF LOUISIANA)
PARISH OF ORLEANS)

David F. (Dave) Lewis, Jr.

Sworn to and subscribed to before me a Notary Public, this 1st day of March, 1968.

Notary Public
JOHN E. ADKINS, JR.
Notary Public, Parish of Orleans, State of La.
My Commission is issued for life.

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 4/1/68

William Gurvich is former chief investigator for New Orleans District Attorney Garrison, who defected from Garrison's staff. Leonard Gurvich is brother of William Gurvich, and both are employed in private detective agencies in New Orleans.

Pertinent parts of the attached to be furnished interested Divisions of Department

JFM:chs

62-109060-6341

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

APR 1 1968

FBI WASH DC

TELETYPE

FBI NEW ORLS

551PM URGENT 4/1/68 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) 2P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

LEONARD GURVICH OF THE NEW ORLEANS PRIVATE PATROL, BROTHER OF WILLIAM GURVICH, FORMER ORLEANS PARISH DA (District Attorney) INVESTIGATOR, ADVISED ON APRIL ONE INSTANT THAT HE AND HIS BROTHER "WERE GOING TO SHOOT GARRISON OUT OF THE WATER", MEANING THEY ARE GOING TO EXPOSE HIM, IN CONNECTION WITH THE ASSASSINATION INVESTIGATION.

HE STATED THAT THE ONLY THING DELAYING HIM AND HIS BROTHER AT THE PRESENT TIME FROM DOING THIS WERE THE GUIDELINES PREVIOUSLY SET DOWN BY ORLEANS PARISH CRIMINAL COURT JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY, JR. HE STATED THAT HE ANTICIPATES THE "SHOOTING DOWN" OF GARRISON TO BE ACCOMPLISHED WITHIN A ONE MONTH PERIOD FROM APRIL ONE INSTANT.

NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE, MARCH THIRTYONE LAST CARRIED AN ARTICLE WHICH REPORTED THAT DA (District Attorney) JIM GARRISON

END PAGE ONE

62-109060-6341

APR 15 1968

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

NO 89:69

STATED THAT GARRISON HAS NO INTENTIONS OF SUBPOENAEING SENATOR ROBERT KENNEDY WHEN KENNEDY COMES TO NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY. GARRISON CONFIRMED THAT GOVERNOR JOHN J. MCKEITHEN CALLED HIM THIS WEEK AND ASKED IF HE (GARRISON) INTENDED TO SUBPOENA SENATOR KENNEDY. GARRISON SAID " I REPLIED THAT THIS WAS THE LAST THING ON MY MIND".

THIS SAME ARTICLE REPORTED THAT IN ANOTHER DEVELOPMENT EDGAR EUGENE BRADLEY CHARGED WITH CONSPIRING TO MURDER PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY WAS GRANTED A SIX MONTH'S CONTINUANCE IN HIS FIGHT AGAINST EXTRADITION TO NEW ORLEANS. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE LOS ANGELES MUNICIPAL JUDGE JOAN D. KLEIN ORDERED BRADLEY TO APPEAR SEPT. THIRTY FOR AN EXTRADITION HEARING ON A FUGITIVE WARRANT FROM LOUISIANA.

MEMO LHM BEING SUBMITTED ON INFORMATION FURNISHED BY LEONARD GURVICH.

END

LCC

FBI WASH DC

P

C- MR. SULLIVAN

5-LHM (4-29-65)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 4/12/68

Attached relates to pending trial of Clay L. Shaw charged by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison with conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. Mrs. Ruth Paine, mentioned in attached, is a Quaker residing in Irving, Texas. She had befriended wife of Lee Harvey Oswald and was residing in Oswald's home at time of assassination.

Inasmuch as attached was obtained from news media, no further dissemination being made of same.

JFM:chs

62-109060-6342

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 12 1968

TELETYPE

.FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

522PM URGENT 4-12-68 MMW

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69 1P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM FINAL EDITION, APRIL TWELVE
INSTANT, REPORTED THAT DISTRICT JUDGE MEAD OF DALLAS
HAS ORDERED MRS. RUTH PAINE OF IRVING, TEXAS, TO APPEAR
BEFORE THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY NEXT WEEK IN ITS
INVESTIGATION OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

NO memo BEING SUBMITTED.

END

SVW

FBI WASH DC

LX-103

REC 11

62-109060-634

APR 12 3 31 PM '68

12 APR 16 1968

cc MR SULLIVAN

APR 22 1968

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 4/9/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (62-1848)(RUC)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: Dallas)

Enclosed for the Bureau are 3 copies for Dallas 2 copies and for LA one copy of a LHM reflecting an interview at the [redacted], Toledo, Ohio, with DONALD HERBERT LAKE, aka Jack Harris, James Leroy Martin, "Fritz" (WM, 6', 195 lbs, born 5/31/24, Toledo [redacted], Toledo, Ohio, FBI [redacted] and [redacted].

The LHM reflects the interview on 4/5/68, by SA LAWRENCE A. WESTCOTT with DONALD HERBERT LAKE who claimed to have seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD fire two shots when President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY was assassinated.

Since the CV Office is not in a position to evaluate the info furnished by DONALD HERBERT LAKE, no lead is being set out for the LA Office at this time to conduct any investigation.

REC-23 62-109060-6343

LEADS EX-115

12 APR 11 1968

DALLAS OFFICE

At Dallas, Texas

Will review the results of the interview with DONALD HERBERT LAKE and determine if any further investigation should be conducted.

C. C.

3-Bureau (Enc. 3) ENCLOSURE
2-Dallas (Enc. 2) (89-43)
1-Los Angeles (Enc. 1) (Info)
1-Cleveland
LAW/slk

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge Sent _____ M Per _____

UNREC COPY FILED IN

CV 62-1848

LOS ANGELES OFFICE

At Los Angeles, California

LA is being provided one copy of the LHM for info purposes in the event the Dallas Office determines that additional investigation should be conducted at LA.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Cleveland, Ohio

April 9, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERAID KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

On April 5, 1968, Donald Herbert Lake, who is currently [redacted] Toledo, Ohio, on [redacted] requested to be interviewed by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Lake stated that he was living in Dallas, Texas, when President Kennedy was assassinated. He could not recall his exact address in Dallas at the time, but he believed he was living on 8th Street. He claimed he had lived a short time prior to the assassination in an apartment located at 10th and Lewellyn Streets. He thought the address was 1001 Lewellyn Street. The owner of the apartment house lived on one side of the apartment house and Lake claimed he lived in an apartment on the other side of the apartment house on Lewellyn Street.

Lake stated that he was looking at ~~Leon~~ Lee Harvey Oswald through binoculars when he saw two shots fired by Oswald. Lake related that prior to the shooting he had purchased two six-packs of beer, which he was carrying in a brown paper bag when he reached an intersection near the building from which the shots were fired. He related there was a large number of persons watching the parade of autos and he stopped on the corner at the intersection. Lake was unable to remember the names of the streets at the intersection.

Lake claimed he stopped beside a white male wearing light tan-colored western-style clothing. He could not furnish any further description of the individual, but he added that man had a pair of Army-type binoculars on a strap around his neck. Lake stated that the man commented that the authorities had a large number of agents present to protect the President,

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17 Xerox

62-109060-1211

and the man mentioned that one of the agents was stationed with a rifle in a window to which the man pointed. Lake stated it was the building from which Oswald shot the President.

Lake was asked the name of the building and he replied that he was not certain but thought it was the Depository Book Building. Lake stated that he was permitted by the man with the binoculars to look through them, and he merely put the binoculars to his eyes without the binocular owner removing the strap from his neck.

Lake stated that he saw Oswald in the window of the building holding a gun. He could not recall on which floor he saw Oswald. He also stated that he could see Oswald from the shoulders up. He stated that Oswald did not have a hat and he could not describe the clothing being worn by Oswald. He claimed that he saw Oswald fire one shot and then about two seconds later fire a second shot. He recalled there was also a puff or dust at the window following the shots as though someone had fired at Oswald. Lake advised that immediately after the shooting Oswald and the rifle disappeared. Lake was asked if Oswald was right handed or left handed, and he replied that Oswald was right handed in view of the manner in which he held the rifle.

Lake also stated that about five or ten seconds before Oswald fired the first shot he saw a second white male make a brief appearance at the window where Oswald was and then disappear back into the building. Lake described this second man as being about 43 to 45 years of age, having a thin build, and wearing a business suit. He was unable to further describe the second man or the suit the man was wearing.

Lake stated that when the shots were fired the owner of the binoculars made the statement that the President had been shot. Lake claimed that he did not at any time see the President.

Lake stated that following the shooting he saw Oswald walk around the corner of the building and approach the intersection where he was, but before Oswald got close to him Oswald entered a taxi cab. Lake claimed that he got on a bus at the same time and his bus followed the taxi cab containing Oswald. He stated that the taxi cab stopped at 10th and Lowellyn Streets where Oswald left the cab and departed on foot.

Lake stated that he had never told anyone that he saw President Kennedy being shot. He advised that during the period he saw Oswald after the shooting and during the period he knew Oswald was in the taxi cab, he did not make any comment to anyone about Oswald. He also stated that upon returning to his residence he mentioned to his wife that he was in the area where President Kennedy had been shot, but he claimed not to have mentioned having seen the shooting.

Lake was asked why he did not come forward with his information before the present time. He replied that at the time of the assassination he was a [redacted] out of Los Angeles County Court, Los Angeles, California, on a [redacted] and he did not want to disclose his whereabouts to the authorities.

Lake volunteered that he had read a considerable amount of material in regard to the assassination of President Kennedy.

Lake was asked if he had ever received any treatment for any type of mental ailment and he stated that he had not, although he stated he had suffered three brain concussions within the past two years. He declined to elaborate on the details or dates as to when the concussions had taken place.

Lake advised his wife, whose first name is Anna, is currently [redacted] at Marysville, Ohio. He stated that she would be unable to furnish any information concerning his observation of the assassination.

Re: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Lake advised that he was born Donald Herbert Lake, but he claimed to have used the name James Leroy Martin and also the name Jack Harris. He then advised that the name he used when he lived in Dallas was Jack Harris. He did not furnish the name of any company for which he had worked in Dallas.

The following description of Donald Herbert Lake, also known as James Leroy Martin, Jack Harris, was obtained:

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Birth Data:	May 31, 1924, at Toledo, Ohio
Hair:	Dark brown
Eyes:	Brown
Weight:	195 pounds
Scars:	On nose at bridge; on right shin
Tattoos:	"MIZPAH" on right upper arm; "DON" on right wrist; "ANN" on left upper forearm

A review of records at the Toledo Police Department on April 8, 1968, revealed that Donald Herbert Lake, also known as "Fritz," has Toledo Police Department Number [redacted] and FBI Number [redacted]

On April 8, 1968, Captain Alfred Bartkowiak, Detective Bureau, Lucas County Jail, Toledo, Ohio, advised he is well acquainted with Lake since Lake has been questioned in regard to unsolved [redacted] in the Toledo, Ohio, area. He explained that on December 29, 1967, Lake turned himself in to the custody of deputies at the Lucas County Jail, and he is currently being [redacted]

Captain [redacted] advised he could not definitely state exactly where Lake was in November, 1963. Captain Bartkowiak advised that Lake and his wife are

[redacted] He added that Lake's wife is currently in [redacted]

Captain Bartkowiak advised that Lake is very "jail wise." He stated that Lake is the type of prisoner who will say something in an attempt to help himself, but who will not furnish officers with any other information.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Gobie
4/15/68

Airtel

CX-115

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) - 6343

REC-23

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

ReCVairtel 4/9/68 and accompanying LHM.

Enclosed for each recipient is one Xerox copy of Lake's identification record.

Dallas furnish observations on Lake's story, together with recommendations. LHM being disseminated to Department of Justice for its information.

Enclosure

1 - Cleveland (62-1848) (Enclosure)
1 - Los Angeles (Enclosure)

TNG:cls

NOTE: Donald Herbert Lake, presently [redacted] in Toledo, Ohio, asked to see an FBI Agent on 4/5/68. He has been in [redacted] He stated that he was in Dallas, Texas, on 11/22/63 and in the vicinity of the assassination when it occurred that day. He tells story of looking through a pair of binoculars at Lee Harvey Oswald when the latter fired two shots. He borrowed the binoculars from a man standing next to him on the street. Subsequently he saw Oswald leave the Texas School Book Depository Building and take a taxicab from the area. Lake stated he never told anyone about what he had seen, not even his wife. He said he did this because he was at the time a [redacted] from Los Angeles and did not want to disclose his whereabouts to authorities. Lake said he had read considerably regarding the assassination. A Captain from

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

APR 15 1968

APR 12 1968 XEROX

APR 20 1968 TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE CONTINUED:

the Detective Bureau of Toledo, Ohio, advised Lake is a [redacted] and "jail wise." According to this Captain, Lake would say anything in an attempt to help himself. Lake's story included the statement that before Oswald fired the first shot, a second white male made an appearance at the window from which Oswald fired. Lake gave a sketchy description of this man. Lake's story is inconsistent with the accounts furnished by other eye witnesses, particularly Howard L. Brennan, as to the actual shooting. His story that Oswald took a taxicab from the building is inconsistent with the facts developed by the Commission, that is, that Oswald walked from the building for several blocks, then got on a bus, then got off the bus and walked several more blocks and then finally took a taxicab. It is possible Lake is concocting the story to help himself [redacted]

FD-36 (Rev. 8-22-64)

FBI

Date: 4/9/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies and for Dallas one copy of a letterhead memorandum attaching copies of a two-part affidavit by J. S. MARTIN and DAVID F. LEWIS, JR. to District Attorney JIM GARRISON, New Orleans, La.

The news source mentioned in attached letterhead memorandum is [redacted]

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 2)
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 1)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

EX 110
REC-71 62-109060-6344

11 APR 11 1968

Approved: APR 23 1968 Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
April 9, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

A confidential news source who has furnished reliable information in the past made available on April 2, 1968, an affidavit by J. S. (Jack) Martin and David F. (Dave) Lewis, Jr. consisting of Part I dated February 20, 1968 and Part II dated March 1, 1968, which was furnished to District Attorney Jim Garrison, New Orleans, Louisiana. The affidavit in two parts is attached hereto.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-109060-6344

TO: Hon. Jim Garrison, District Attorney, New Orleans

SUBJECT: J.F.K. Assassination Investigation Report, Part I

DATE: By Affidavit, Part I, Tuesday, 20th. February, 1968

FROM: J. S. (Jack) Martin, and David F. (Dave) Lewis, Jr.

This report, Part I, attested to by the undersigned concludes a series of events witnessed in persona, exposure by investigation, and of what we believe to be facts pursuant this case to date, including 22nd November, 1963, together with events prior to, and after the aforementioned periods. Some events were witnessed singularly, others jointly. Additional corroboration may be evidenced by instrumentation already within the case files and that which is attached hereto, intergrated accordingly relative to the foregoing continuity.

Therefore, upon this signing, in affidavit, we do execute same as being to the best of our knowledge and intent, both true and correct.

Who killed President John Fitzgerald Kennedy ?

Dean Andrews asked, "who killed Cock Robin ?" Thus, by Andrews' very own dialectic mannerisms this is construed to mean "WHAT", rather than a multifarious "WHO", as subject material. In short, above all WHY is the very essence of the question.

that killed him, or did he die, seems to be the main issue rather than just who may have committed the act. For without such a motive, where are we? Hence, at the moment, we shall only concern ourselves with the WHY of this case.

In contrast, to parallel this, it is interesting to note that its not especially "who's" playing the Shakespeare: But it is the classic and immortal PLOT we see unfold. The drama of the great Master-artisan...The Bard himself, the entire story of WHY, this is the thing which really counts.

los. It is unbelievable in essence. However, this is the perplexing equation, which might well formulize the heretofore missing component elements of the entire case. Therefore, WHY HE DIED, may well fill in the "gaps", leaving the sum total lying before us exposing a fair result...Answering most immediate questions relative to such cognizant materials now available by open record already in the case file. In short, the results herein may assist to sort, and as a key, help to classify such material now on hand.

In retrospect, this method, our report, clearly indicates that particular brand of insanity that actually pulled the triggers, as well as who. It may also tend to help prove beyond doubt, just how contagious the epidemic has progressed, and to what degree it infests certain strata of our governmental bodies. We sincerely hope this technique parallels the case records, these enclosures, and other items of evidence we shall attempt to make available upon completion of our reports, parts one and two, et cetera.

In addition it explains many of the reasons why those who were not "murdered" by "natural-causes", were smeared. No one could possibly afford for the "cat" to get out of the "bag", as it were. So it was that either certain people must not be (1) available, or (2) creditable...They must not be able to tell, or they must not be believed. In short, all became "dead", either figuratively, or literally, so to speak.

Techniques of murder and propaganda were in full bloom. Therefore, all of those people who were not dead, were either crazy, ex-convicts, jail-birds, or even worse...Something just as bad! And if these things were not true, those responsible made up the records to prove they were, which our reports will tend to prove in evidence.

Conclusive proof of their modus operandi lies in the fact that most of the official counselors, and investigators during this 1963 period, were by the same token, also the "instigators" upon previous occasion. Frankly, the end result is so base, that a natural, or an automatic reply might easily be; What can one expect from animals? Especially those animals covering up their own manure piles!

Examine well, the public image of these "stalwart" fellows of the enforcement services commanded by such as Robert F. Kennedy at the time. Yesteryears propaganda shadows majority opinion in light of past projection. Todays conduct is blindly accepted like an edict by a brain-washed populace as gospel.

You, Gospel ! For even if those statements were not true, the credibility would be accepted by the general public as total fact because of past psychological conditioning of the herd, or as we know it, the public. This manifest conditioning is evident of the BLIND ACCEPTANCE by the RESPECTABLE PUBLIC, without question, the lies fostered upon them due to their current gullibility stemming from consistent and escalative propaganda in pure modernism; today's Neo-Nazi technique.

Nowadays, if whatever they had said about these people was not true, it appeared to be so, as it was accepted in total fact because of its source. Let's face it ! By examining the herd psychology of such applicative methods...These are the "best-people", they are supposed to be as Lord Ceasor's wife, above approach !

Realistically however, consider the case history of Censor's "respectable" wife. Historical evidence proves her character paralleled that of a common hussy, in both act and in deed; although the propaganda and force of her day indicated otherwise in public acceptance.

Therefore, the bullets which actually murdered the President may have been fired upon that grey morning of November 22nd, 1963; but he actually died of numerous events of far greater depth and magnitude. These have their root-source in the political era, extending as far back as during the early 1959-1962 era of affairs.

Kennedy's assassination was just a question of time! It was just a matter of who might actually "play-the-part", or pull the trigger. When and where made little difference, it would happen. Hence, these were only detailed incidental factors in the execution of the crime itself.

Eventhough we were unable to see it for many years: We, at least one of the authors of this report, are living evidence in proof of these statements. In our instance it was not just a question of "looking-back", as it were...Because such elementary parts of the truth were clouded by the veil of intrigue and scheming principals.

Therefore, in this instance it was only after painful examination, after years and endless hours of research, that we were able to in our stupid blindness, stumble across the facts...The truth! Moreover, our investigation was hampered by the usual personal involvement of the personalities concerned, as we had once known many as our "friends". In this we were hamstrung by our own false beliefs in our original acceptance of these...For we had been used by them. Not in the sence of personal participative involvement, but to confuse the actual issues and factors at stake! Thus, we feel that we are obligated as Americans in good citizenship, to completely expose these facts, so they may be aired by the impartial judgement of this competent jurisdiction, and matters can be expedited accordingly, letting the chips fall on, o' where they may!

Fulfilling the purpose of our investigative report, we have but one alternative. Inasmuch as, we must start somewhere, we turn back the pages of time to the early evening of that fateful date of November 22nd...The day President Kennedy was killed in 1963.

Late that afternoon we visited the Katz 'n Jammer Tavern located at 540 Camp Street, New Orleans, looking for an "old-colleague-and-partner-in-crime", William Guy Banister. His mysterious absence that day had upset most of our business routine. Apparently, he hadn't been available to anyone, nor to the office all that particular day.

Failing to see him in this aforementioned establishment, we questioned William J. (BILL) Leibfritz, its proprietor if he'd seen the Chief (Banister), as he was often called. Bill claimed to know nothing of his whereabouts.

Although it was late in the afternoon, it should be but a short period of time until the Chief either came in to Bill's place, or at least pass by on his way to our office, just around the corner at 531 Lafayette Street. This was his usual habit pattern. So ordering a beer, we sat down at the bar and awaited his arrival or passing, one way or another.

Within a short time both the Chief and his secretary Mrs. Dauphine Roberts entered Bill's bar, sat down and ordered their usual Manhatten Cocktails. We noticed at that time, both seemed in exceedingly high spirit and good humor.

They seemed almost effervescent by their actions and in conversation. That is, overly joyous on this particular occasion, and the subject material was most apparently the death of President Kennedy. In fact, one quip the Chief made at that moment was something about they "Bobby wasn't included", or words to this effect.

Upon looking around the Chief spotted us at the bar after he had made these and other caustic verbal observations regarding the general trend of their very apparent celebration. On seeing us, the Chief laughingly ordered us another drink. This exuberant act itself was completely out of context for him, and at that moment we made some crack (remark) in reply to it, to say nothing of what extra attention it may have received at the time.

A few drinks later they (Banister and Mrs. Roberts) left the bar going to the office. Within a very short period of time we followed, leaving our last drink untouched there on the bar, because we had to see Mr. Roberts about some papers she was to photocopy for Banister's files. We had left these in our desk at the office, but needed them at once for business purposes.

Furthermore, after the episode in the bar we had made various silent mental observations in review of these current events in total, which we fully intended to take up with Banister as an additional issue. Under the circumstances we were quite shocked over this turn of affairs, and for the minute we considered how to approach these items as conversational topic with him.

Upon entering the outer office we took our papers from the desk, gave them to Mrs. Roberts with our instructions, and proceeded into the Chief's private office for a chat with him. We felt more than compelled to say just what was on our mind. Above all, we intended to demand the entire truth about certain matters from him.

His former gracious mood seemed somewhat changed after we had closed his door. Be that as it may, we outlined the fact in detail, how during our years in associate tenure, we had compiled and kept records of all events we had either been involved in, exposed to, or heard about, bar nothing.

Apparently he started to grasp the full weight of our meaning, and the fact that sundry events were all recorded somewhere...All down in "black-and-white" where it might come out publicly. In short, that he was caught, in a "round-about" way, without actually saying so. Needless to say, this little item chilled the air. However, as things later turned out, perhaps it may have been this point-in-question alone which saved our life.

It was about then that Banister blurted out that we had "cut a case out from under" him, and had doublecrossed one of his so-called "clients" in doing so.

We readily admitted that this was all to true, and attempted to give him our reasons for doing so...Namely, at that time, we thought that we were protecting him. After all, that client had been none other than George Lincoln Rockwell, Fuhrer of the American Nazi Party, then under pending criminal charges

This case had originally been solicited in our office, by our partner, another Banister associate, Joseph S. Newbrough, at that time. This had occured behind our back, without our knowledge beforehand, and while we had been out of town in New York. Therefore, we had tipped off on James David McNeill the Executive Assistant District Attorney about this matter in total.

Afterwards we had interviewed Rockwell's Nazi Liaison Officer, Micheal Slatter (or Slater) with Newbrough. Slatter was a British subject holding the rank of Major in Rockwell's Nazi group. Furthermore, our follow-up on Slatter had been a report to Senator Russell B. Long asking him to so inform the State Department and the Immigration and Naturalization Service in this regard.

Upon this, we reminded Banister of the additional fact that our particular action had brought the house down, so to speak. Inasmuch as, this had caused Leander Perez's man George Singlemann, Banister, and others to descend upon us in wrath, protesting our action concerning the matter.

Moreover, until then, there had been no secret as far as anyone was concerned in regard to the fact that Banister, David William Ferrie, and Lee Harvey Oswald may have known, or been acquainted with one another. We reminded him of this, together with the fact that he often mentioned, "Someday, somebody is going to poke a rifle out of a window", when speaking of unpopular politicians at times.

After mentioning these acquaintanceships to Banister, their related

subject material, together with his connections with the Nazis, and Citizens Council ties, we excluded other matters on our mind at the moment, coupled with the fact that Banister and Mrs. Roberts had just been celebrating President Kennedy's death. In essence, this included "dropping a nickel to blow the whistle" on both he and Fertie, concerning the assassination.

Banister warned us that this might place our family in grave danger as well as ourself, regardless of our records on this subject, that they went little difference anyway...That we had better think it over, that we couldn't fight him without involving our past association together, et cetera. Our reply was that we would mostlikely have to remain silent regarding him (Banister), but not Fertie under any conditions.

With this ultimatum, we turned to leave the office. However, no sooner had we opened it with our back to him in order to speak with Mrs. Roberts about our papers, when by complete surprise, we were suddenly knocked to the floor from a blow on the head! Laying there stunned we hazely saw Banister there standing over us with a drawn pistol in his hand, and in the act of striking us a second time. We rolled, quickly arising to our knees, but it was to late, we were hit again and again.

We kept yelling, shouting out that our records would still stand, that he'd never get away with this, and just as suddenly the blows stopped. He shoved some bills in our pocket telling us to get to a hospital or a doctor, and we ran from the office. Banister was

just standing there [illegible] a sort of "dumbfounded" look on his face, [illegible] with that pistol still in his hand.

Running around the corner to the bar, Bill, or someone else asked [illegible] what had happened. Our immediate reply to this was, "the dirty [illegible] bastards did it to him in Texas, and tried to, to no more !"

This event was witnessed by at least two persons then standing at the bar, as well as others. These were Erby Aucoin of K-Y-U-S television station, and Jim Pitts of the Times-Picayune newspaper. Although, there were other people present, and more witness may be available to this statement.

From that day, we never saw Banister in person again until just a few days prior to his death in 1964. If our memory serves us correctly enough we met him on a Tuesday or perhaps a Wednesday of the week he died. However, we did hear from him from-time-to-time, both directly and indirectly.

On the above occasion, we spoke to him after he greeted us on the street in front of Jack Mancuso's Cafe at the corner of Camp and Lafayette Streets. He asked us to join him in his office. Our immediate reply was, "that might be rather dangerous." He laughed at that saying, "you haven't been circulating anything about me that you shouldn't, have you ?" Our reply was negative, that his old P.O.I. buddy Regis Kennedy had pretty well taken care of things to protect him and his interests on that score. He warned us that we should continue our good behavior, or else. Upon this comment, we departed in haste.

It was about that same day, or week sometime, that we had seen Dr. Sergio Arcacha Smith on the steps of the Lafayette Post Office and Federal Building on 600-601 South Street. At the time he had given us a silver "spy-of-Pigs" medallion to go with the certificate he had once given us. He mentioned waiting for a friend of his to return to his office upstairs (motioning towards the lobby of the building). He grunted something with an accent, sounding like the letter "A".

Arcacha could have meant C.I.A., or Ray (Agent Lloyd Ray commanded the C.I.A. Field Office, and was a former associate of Arcacha), so not desiring attention from either faction, we made the move to go. Moreover, Arcacha seemed nervous and fidgety for some unknown reason, so we bid him farewell, and departed.

We are by no means political scientists. All that we can do is tell what we have seen or heard as witnesses pursuant these matters. However, Banister claimed to be a "right-wing-conservate". At the same time he voiced his total hatred for all extreme-anti-American-elements such as the Communists. But above all others the most, Liberal factions in politics, and the Jews.

In some ways he reflected a sort-of-off-brand Nazi philosophy. Not true Nazism as we've read about, nor even Communism, but a kind-of-in-between, lunatic-fringe "multi-monomania" (to coin a word), for involved radical hatred in essence, but covered a multitude of subjectivity in socio-politics, as it were. It is hard to explain, but we'll try to the best of our

Banister was so "ex-right-wing" in his conservatism that he supported Rockwell, and was an ardent subscriber of the right-wing extremist publication The Thunderbolt of Augusta, Georgia.

The Thunderbolt claims to be the official organ of the National States Rights Party headquartered in Augusta. However, there seems to be a dual split in command and opinion to this, according to some right-wing authorities.

Although, it will be found that many of Louisiana's right-wing leaders hold an intrest in both groups...Here and in Atlanta...Not all do. However, some Atlanta members carry membership here. Although, out of the ultra-extreme factions, their primary functions serve those intrests and ideals in Augusta. Many of these are so right-wing in nature, to the extent, that they are sometimes refered to as Neo-Nazis. Furthermore, it is very interesting to note that a modified Neo-Nazi S.S. ensign does appear upon the mast-head of this Thunderbolt publication which serves as the general voice of these people and their group.

We do not mean that these people are directly, or indirectly connected with the Rockwell organization, in any way. However, they appear to be Neo-Nazi in pseudo-philosophy and by social conduct. One of this group is a "Doctor" Frederick Doughty-Beck (a chiropractor) residing at 932 Jackson Avenue, who knew Banister, Rockwell, Slatton, and above all, one Kent Courtney, the publisher of the Independent American, an extreme-right-wing organ. Courtney and his followers do business with the known Neo-Nazi-right-wing-conservatives

of Rhodesia, and the Union of South Africa, the Ned-Nat-Afrikanders. His newspaper carries the Afrikander's advertising and is circulated in their countries.

It seems that most of the members of the various conservative groups; be they other semi-militant-conservative organizations, or of the numerous independents who have gone over to the "super-extreme-right-wing-degree" of what we call Neo-Nazism...All, may be found either serving, or being in communication with the body in Augusta which claims to be the States Right Party. This also held true with Rockwell's unit.

One interesting item about Rockwell which disturbed Banister to the end was something about Rockwell's bail bond, that was posted here on he and his men when they were in trouble. The surities for those American Nazis were negotiated by Banister and others at that time. However, these bonds were made by insurance-agents William Hardy Davis and his wife Doris Davis. Moreover, the point that bothered everyone was the closely guarded secret of just who the persons were that signed attesting indemnification in lieu of pass on these appearance pledges. When this was mentioned it used to drive Banister to a froth, so the actual identity of these may be a very important facet of this case.

Another person who mentioned this to us upon one occasion was one Louis Pendleton Davis, Jr. This Mr. Davis gave Rockwell and his bunch the sanctuary of his own home during this period. He has also offered to advise us concerning anything we might wish to

...kind but, to know ... wired to "right-wing" country. We told him ... we appreciated his ... ntoer effer, and would ... ainly keep his ... in mind. However, a day or so later we found his phone number had ... been changed, after his pseudo-gestapo-advisor telephoned us inquiring about our business. This subject's name is Thomas Jude Rauclet, an attorney, who's been working with Davis and these groups for many years as a participant, but most always behind the scenes.

Further investigation leads us to believe that there is a very apparent, but vague, grey point in organizational area, where even those of the so-called extreme-left-wing definitely dove-tail into this very same "super-extremist-right-wing shadow fringe category of Pseudo-Neo-Nazism. In the final analysis both of these right and left wing extremists follow the same pattern of communistic tendency. Poetically, they all fall into the same classification, if properly exposed to the right catalytic agent, or media.

Inasmuch as, it seems to be the same obsessive-compulsive-multi-paranoia infecting both when they apparently-merge into this so-called Pseudo-Communism and Neo-Nazism, our definition of the particular brand of insanity would be, Neo-Nazism, or Neo-Nazi. This is just our name for it, whether an expert would agree with us or not we have no idea, but this is the best we can do for the moment.

This brand of Neo-Nazism is the very dangerous extreme portions of all groups who have banded into one sole-loose-knit-faction of individual, or of single identity, rather than any actual party. This ... it remains an extensively unorganized (as to the linking of groups)

body, comprised of multiple dedications and objectives peculiar to and of, each of those individuals making up its singular unit's membership. All seem to function as an outlet to execute their petit-vendettas, or personal vengeance, as it were, of the singular member acting as a group to do so. That is, providing those moves or ideas, are not totally objectionable to the entire body.

In short, they are oft times an unrecognizable sort of a clique, rather than an actual part of any group, or a true party proper. We've found that these people themselves more than often, fail to identify themselves, for they do not know just what they are, nor in what direction they are actually headed. This in general is only known to the catalytic-media, or stimulative-agent, i.e., to whatever might be their leadership.

Therefore, even the most qualified expert or authority might not be prone to recognize or identify such an operation for what it was, or truly be, under any circumstances without extended and continuous observation. Hence, these people are difficult to spot, and more than often evade immediate surface detection of what they really are. Our only reason for being able to do so is because we were exposed to it for so many years without realizing it, or becoming an actual part of it. Frankly, we ignored its existence and most of its operation at the time, and failed to make note of these until years later.

Danvers's extreme-right-wing operations generally stemmed from the far more obscure in motivation. His was a very composit aspec-

their grasp, in an effort to make it conform with their own ideas of whatever they thought it should be...which they actually did, in effect, one way or another, to a great extent by direct or indirect techniques.

Operational penetration of these groups is in all practical likelihood, nearly an impossible situation. In fact, a person could well be innocently a part of such a group as this by business or other affiliation, and be totally unaware of what was really going on about them, as it was in our case. This is especially true if such an organization operated under the same guise and function as Banister's group was...That is, using a legitimate front, such as an intelligence unit for its cover.

Efficacy, and multiformity, to say the least still exists amongst those of the former Banister clique, for we have felt their ominous effect, which still prevails even today. For the warning of Banister's forced silence continues, as does the threat of its exposure!

Many organizations such as this are in communication with the British Nazi Party, which is headed by none other than one Field-Marshal Slatter, O.B.E. (Order of the British Empire). He just happens to be the father of the same Michael Slatter formerly associated with Banister and Rockwell. This is very interesting, because they (the Slatters, or Slater) are also formerly associated with, or good friends of one Kim Philby, a key figure and necessary factor relative to our [illegible]

For many years hidden behind our Nation's beautiful scenery on Capitol Hill, was the lair of that animal, the super-clandestine Machiavellian Communist counterspy, Kim Philby. Who, by well laid plans pulled the strings of political intrigue expediently throughout the entire world, including right here in New Orleans.

Who is Kim Philby? That's just an alias. This subject's true name and identity is, Harold Adrain Russell Philby. He was born in India 53 years ago, the son of a minor British government official.

Philby went to the right schools, Cambridge; worked for the right newspaper, The London Times; and he traveled with the right social set. During WWII he was employed by none other than M.I.-5, British Intelligence.

After this, Philby was duly appointed, and served as Chief, of a special branch department operating against the U.S.S.R. and the international communistic functions of the M.V.D. (Russian Secret Police), et cetera. Because of his successful victories in these operational activities, he was Knighted, awarded the O.B.E. This occured about the same period of time that Field-Marshal Slatter was also Knighted for his outstanding services.

When from 1949 through 1951 Philby headed a special British Intelligence Mission in Washington (D.C.), where he sat as second in command to Allen Dulles, our C.I.A. director. This was at the same time that Billy B. Little-Morse, alias William W. Dalzell, a former partner of ours, was serving as a Defense Department Intelligence

[illegible] agent under these circumstances, who was also well acquainted with Philby by this same name!

Philby's function at this period of time was organizer of the most secret of all the anti-communist operations taking place within and outside of the Communist world. Moreover, a cloak of silence hovers over his position, presence, and general whereabouts from 1951 until 1963. Why? There were more than enough powerful people to assist secrecy and maintain a complete blackout over it. Of course, this would be a security matter inasmuch as Philby's most intimate "friends" were, Allen Dulles, L.B.J., J.F.K., R.F.K., Frank Wisner, and a host of others in addition to the aforementioned. Although, this fails to include Bannister, and Walter Sheridan who it is understood served Philby as a "hatchet-man" from time-to-time.

It was early November, 1963, that Philby left his known haunts (Beirut) and slipped behind the Iron-Curtain. The record indicates that shortly afterwards he gave all of our Top-Secrets, and those of the British as well, to his "fellow" Russians.

Then in December, 1967, Philby "surfaced" behind the Iron-Curtain. The Moscow newspaper Izvestia published a long interview with him at that time. He was elated over the fact that, "Control had decided to summon me back to the Soviet Union with the aim of guaranteeing my safety." In fact, Philby reported with pride that he had been a Soviet Agent the entire period that he had served as a "career" British Intelligence Agent, a German-Nazi Intelligence Officer, as well as during his tenure with the American Central Intelligence Agency.

Philby boasted proudly of his systematic destruction of every anti-Communist agency or operation instituted by the combined efforts of our C.I.A. and British Intelligence. Because he continued his interview saying, moreover, except the Western Country's Intelligence Service, I know far more than anyone else. I have devoted my entire life to this struggle...That is, to see our Communism rule over all.

Records indicate that while Philby served with the German-Nazis, he may have well done so, serving as a double-agent. Files of the British Intelligence show that many of their own people suffered by Philby's presence at the time. Moreover, in so-doing Philby became a triple-agent, inasmuch as he also served the Russians too.

Dual inference is projected by Philby's directive-association into America's Pseudo-Communistic-System trend, and the injection of this Neo-Nazism. This parrot's Dr. Joseph Goebels, with minor exception, right down the line. The whole organizational structure dove-tails procedurally with many facets of applied Communism, but Neo-Nazism in essence. Researching the matter accordingly one fact remains evident by this formation: Philby, for who else could have introduced such a spectrum change in technicalities form true Communism and Nazism into such Pseudo-Neo-Nazism, to so confuse the real issue of its root-source? Only he, could have so completely devised this system in total and make it function so well in practical application. For only one with an actual working knowledge of the inside upper-echelon command would be able to employ the basic operational methods used for so many years by the N.T.S. (Anti-Communist Forces Inside-Russia), which even confuses the entire

N.K.V.D. and the Communist Party themselves. A complete system of total individual-or-unit, and sole-survivor-command, which is p[illegible] forced, from what Philby had learned while in the German-Nazi [illegible] service.

This is the same exactness typified in the material employed by Banister's operational procedures. Of course, he also included the recruitment of the lunatic-fringe-discontents, paralleling Hitler's S.A. (original S.S.), and Brown-Shirts, which the Nazi's used to take over Germany in February-March 1933. Banister, too coupled this with the N.T.S. method and activities seen in the loose-unit-organizational functions, but multi-unit-coordination, instituted by those Pseudo-Neo-Nazis here, whose headquarters are located in Augusta, where Banister's records are.

Courtney was with Mrs. Banister, following Banister's death, when they allegedly burned some of the Banister records. Some, Courtney says he sent to Atlanta. However, total microfilm copy was forwarded to Augusta headquarters. From here, stems its continued extortive uses in methods of recruiting, summary-execution, and for other purposes, just as Banister had exploited this material, et cetera, originally.

Senators, Congressmen, and others have said, that upon occasion they have often had sold President Kennedy on some particular legislative package, or other item, when suddenly without warning Robert F. Kennedy (R.F.K.) would burst into the conference-room and whisper in the President's ear...with that, the entire deal blew out of the

political vision for no apparent reason. Accordingly, R.P.K. had exceptionally fine political and family intelligence. He should have, examine all of his police powers and spy connections. Re-endo[illegible], R.P.K. commanded the whole Justice Department, and was ex-officio Chief of all Federal Law Enforcement during this period of time. Moreover, records indicate that he continued such a power-grabbing, and-spy trend, and mingled with numerous C.I.A. operational functions throughout his entire tenure of office. In short, R.P.K. had more than a natural, or at least a terrific influence over the President, and coupled with Philby's friendship, he had convinced himself that he ran the whole show!

To Philby, R.P.K. as the President's little brother, fulfilled a purpose. Above all, it was good politics, especially in the spy business. This ment that Philby could always go over the Boss' head (Dulles), if he wanted to, through R.P.K. Furthermore, it had been this particular strategy which had taken Philby to the soaring heights of his triple-agent status on both sides of the Iron-Curtain.

END OF REPORT, PART I, 28 PAGES

STATE OF LOUISIANA }
PARISH OF ORLEANS } ss-

Sworn to and subscribed to
before me a Notary Public,
this 20th February, 1968.

J. S. (Jack) Martin

David F. (Dave) Lewis, Jr.

Notary Public

REPORT TO BE CONTINUED BY PART II

RUSSELL B. LONG
LOUISIANA

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C.

September 1, 1951

Mr. J. S. Martin, Sr.
Box 357
New Orleans 9, Louisiana

Dear Jack:

Recently you contacted me in regard to Mr. Michael Slatter. Attached hereto is a copy of the letter I have just received from the Immigration and Naturalization Service, which indicates that an investigation is continuing to determine whether he is amenable to action under existing law.

When I have further information, I shall write to you again.

With best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Russell B. Long

RUSSELL B. LONG
LOUISIANA

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C.

August 8, 1961

Mr. J. E. Martin, Sr.
PO Box 357
New Orleans 9, La.

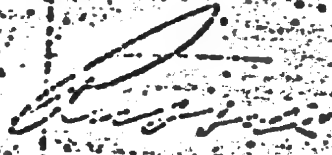
Dear Jack:

This has reference to your recent letter concerning Michael Slatter and the American Nazi Party.

I have taken this matter up with the officials at the State Department in an effort to be of assistance. As soon as pertinent information is available, I will write again.

Assuring you of my desire to be helpful in any way possible, and with every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,



P. O. Box 8288

RAYNOLD 8378

P. O. Box 867

JACKSON 5-8378

J. S. MARTIN

SPECIAL INVESTIGATOR

(SPECIAL AGENT)

NEW ORLEANS 17, LA.

J. S. MARTIN, SR.

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ISSUE #30

CONFIDENTIAL

McCarthyism?

"You know and I know," the man said, "that if the public and the Congress fully understood the importance of the Kim Philby story, it would set off a whole new wave of McCarthyism—investigations of the CIA and the State Department beyond anything in the past." That assessment of the Philby Case was made by a man prominent in the news business in Washington for thirty years.

Most readers of these lines will be vaguely familiar with the name Kim Philby. But they will wonder, if he was so terribly important, why they haven't heard a lot more about him. The reason is that the columnists, the journals of opinion, the publications which set the tone of news coverage in this country buried the Kim Philby story because the Administration feared that it "would set off a whole new wave of McCarthyism."

Harold Adrain Russell Philby was born in India 56 years ago, the son of a minor British government official. He went to the right school, Cambridge, worked for the right newspaper, The Times of London, and traveled with the right social set. He went to work for British Intelligence. At the end of World War II he was made chief of a special department working against the USSR and the international Communist movement. He was awarded the Order of the British Empire for his service.

From 1949 to 1951, Kim Philby headed a special British Intelligence liaison mission in Washington, sat in on top-level CIA planning sessions. His stature was that of the most famous organizer of secret anti-Communist operations in the Western World. He was an intimate of Frank Wisner and Allen Dulles.

In 1963, Kim Philby slipped behind the Iron Curtain. Last month, he was "surfaced" by Moscow. Izvestia published a long interview with Philby. He was pleased that "Control decided to summon me to the Soviet Union with the aim of guaranteeing my safety." He had, Philby proudly reported, been a Soviet spy throughout his career in British Intelligence. He had systematically destroyed every anti-Communist operation and organization which British Intelligence and the CIA had sought to set up. "Moreover," he said, "among the members of Western countries' intelligence services I know more than a few people like myself who have devoted themselves to the struggle."

If McCarthyism will expose the Philby-ism in Washington, then we need

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PHILBY research materials

1- THE THIRD MAN
The Story of Kim Philby
by Cockridge

2- THE KIM PHILBY STORY
by Mrs. Kim Philby

3- THE CRAFT OF INTELLIGENCE
by Dulles

4- Evergreen Magazine's
KIM PHILBY STORY
2 part series
March-April editions

5- Our own sources of information, and investigation.

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TO : Hon. Jim Garrison, District Attorney, New Orleans

SUBJECT : J.F.K. Assassination Probe, Report Continued, Part II

DATE : By Affidavit, Part II, Friday, 1st March, 1968

FROM : J. S. (Jack) Martin, and David F. (Dave) Lewis, Jr.

Therefore, We, the undersigned do by the same conditions outlined in our Report Part I of this series, upon the signing of this affidavit, execute the same as being to the best of our knowledge, intent, and ability, both true and correct. Thus, attesting its cinterts.

Martin and Lewis Report, Continued, Part II

Throughout our proceeding instrument we established proof of Philby's long term intimate friendships evidensed by such investigation (see appended documents thereto enclosed in our Part I of this Report), based upon the assumed feasibility in position and association, in research, of he as well as all those other persons, subjects-in-question, concerned. Coupled by this, together with the most apparent Philby puppet-sophistry and organizational ability, joined unilaterally by the instigated chicanery of Banister's type Neo-Nazi movements, the following evidence should fully clarify matters, furthering the WHY or the HOW, the motive of this case, our ultimate objective.

Banister himself, held memberships and participated in several political groups. These he used in numerous ways as a front for personal stature, purposes of infiltration, and/or association in ulterior motive. Some of these clubs were the Conservative Democratic Organization, the Committee for Independent Democratic Electors, the States-Righters, the Circuit-Riders, the Minute-Men, and others. Additionally we see evidence that he was linked to both Cuban factions, to say nothing of his sundry intermittent connections with the so-called-gangland-syndicate through his various clients.

Although, at this writing let us state categorically that as far as we can tell, it was not in essence nor in-toto this gangland-syndicate, the Castro or anti-Castro Cubans, or any other politico-militant faction of this nature, as we've previously known it, which may have been involved in this crime. However, as we shall in all likelihood prove, it was a sort of Banister-Philby type Pseudo-Nazi operational function! In short, it was a combination of discordant elements and personalities from many levels of perhaps these and other sources; but not the actual organizations proper, nor by their knowledge...For these issues concerned only these individuals themselves, not necessarily their groups. Hence, such action on their part was an independent one by an act of the sole individual alone and upon his own initiative regardless of what his affiliation might have been.

Examining these facts, we have witnessed in effect the birth of "Philby-and-company", as it were. To fully analyze these unlimited horizons of its capacity, it becomes evident that we must review

the current events of those days. Little doing it is very appar-
ent that Philby's tactics were employed at every move and turn, as
were Bamister's methods! Thus all concerned became victims of
either their own stupidity in most cases. Although, in others, it
was naught but pure gluttony and natural insecurity, as in the pres-
ence of E.F.K. and associates. Of course in all, there must have
been some degree of mental illness...That depth which compels people
to plot and then to execute an act of murder, or criminal-insanity.

Starting with the picturesque legal maneuvers and chicanery of the
"gangland-boss" Carlos Marcello (whom E.F.K. was so intent upon de-
porting while attorney general), linked with the immediate cooper-
ation which Marcello had received from Guatemala's President, Gen-
eral Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes; it is very easy to understand just
why the entire political administration of Guatemala just had to
go! E.F.K. was so angery because he couldn't win. He lost his
case against Marcello, and in so doing, lost face. Therefore we
fathom the extent of this madness, inasmuch as, the fact remained
that General Ydigoras was very friendly to the United States, and
was a good president of that small Latin-American Country: Even-
though it went no difference to E.F.K, or others...Not one bit!
Perhaps, via Philby's instructions these were waiting for just the
right moment to seek revenge.

Accordingly, by events, it was a rather short wait. For about this
time a split in France's political structure arose, and that exist-
ent build-up reached its peak. The ranks and staff of all French
Government were divided at that time. There were the Gaullest and

the anti-Gaullest factions, all of whom were secretly back-stabbing each other, fighting over the political and territorial severances from the whole-government of Metropolitan France proper.

The French political pot was brewing, especially in the Gulf-Caribbean area. For at that minute, it was in the planning stage to execute a military coup to take over the isles of Guadeloupe and Martinique. These insurgent units were anti-Gaullest militants desiring to institute separate insurgent governments on the two French islands.

In-the-mean-time, the late Brigadier-General de Lesseps Story (Chep) Morrison, the U.S. Ambassador to the O.A.S. for the U.N., is said to have unwittingly given his word, in an off-moment, to facets of these anti-Gaullest French...Allegedly, he was to use whatever influence possible, or that he might believe feasible with the U.N. to secure necessary credentials for French-Insurgent-Government recognition with most of those comprising both these U.N. and O.A.S. membership.

Right about then, the Schlumberger companies (those in the U.S. and the world over), who are all said to be a part of the Dutch Antilles Schlumberger incorporation located on the isle of St. Martin (French Guadeloupe), became involved in this political tangle. This happened through an operation of the anti-Gaullest faction of the D.G.S.S. (the Direction General Service Specialiux, a French counterpart of our C.I.A.), with these anti-Gaullest insurgent activities. However, it should be noted that the secret some offices of all these

Schlumberger firm supposed to be in Paris, France, of all places. This is to say nothing of the fact that those on the upper-echelon plane of command, are reported to be vehemently anti-Gaullist in their political allegiance.

It seems that all of these anti-Gaullest factions had by devious means, slipped some arms and munitions into the U.S. and stored them in one of the Schlumberger bunkers located in Houma, Louisiana. Of course these were to be used by certain anti-Gaullest insurgents whose forces planed to take over the Guadeloupe and Martinique possessions of Metropolitan France.

Philby and company jumped on this one. It was the proper time, the cue on which to move. After all we couldn't assist or harbor any of De Gaulle's enemies, there were various big treaty agreements at stake here! Moreover, we just could not upset De Gaulle (France), due to his erratic nature he might blow the Alliance completely, and no one, especially the President, would like this a bit.

Furthermore, we were already mixed-up with Saigon and all over French Indo-China, pulling French-chestnuts out of the fire, just to hold De Gaulle in line! We had done this eventhough we had no American holdings in this Viet-Nam field area, just to appease him. If it ever became public that the President had made these sneaky deals with France and Britain to protect their interests...British shipping firms, French plantation combines, and other foreign government and alien holdings...It might well destroy the whole Kennedy image!

Moreover, the bala[illegible] of all French armed Fo[illegible] tied-up with N.A.T.O. Alliance, at this moment. There were four (4) imprisoned French Generals, one of which had been executed by hanging...This was to say nothing of the fact that the French Foreign Legion had been demobilized after they'd been cut to pieces in Indo-China and Africa, all over this political mess, coupled by the lack of proper financing.

Taking immediate action under the masterful direction of Philby, the anti-Castro Cubans of Dr. Jose Miro Cardona's F.R.D. (Frente Revolucionario Democratico), commanded in New Orleans by Dr. Sergo Arcacha Smith, were promised that they could have these munitions to use at once against Castro. In short, these arms were theirs for the taking. Yes ! This would solve matters and protect De Gaulle's interests as well, sort of double-entendre so to speak.

We had known these of the F.R.D. unit well. Without doubt it was an O.N.I., F.B.I., C.I.A. front organization. Most of their contacts were through William Guy Banister (former F.B.I. Special-Agent-In-Charge), who along with Grady Clifford Durham (former U.S. Army Lieutenant-Colonel), operated the F.D.F.C. (Friends of Democratic Free Cuba) and the V.R.F.C. (Voice of Radio Free Cuba), through the medium of one Billy B. Little-Horse (alias William W. Dalzell, former Defense Department Intelligence Agent, and partner of ours). And these were all supported in liaison by Guy F. Johnson (former U.S. Naval Commander and O.N.I. Agent), who functioned with Office of Naval Intelligence Civilian Agent Sunset, joined by C.I.A. Agent Lloyd Hay, to assist these semi-militants, of course, behind the scenes.

this F.B.I. group, through Banister, was additionally serviced by an F.B.I. Special-Agent Regis Kennedy, who we often met during our period at Banister's office. Sometimes we would run into him several times a day. Banister once told Novbrough and me, that Kennedy's daily reports on these activities were forwarded straight to one Assistant F.B.I. Director Kohr subservient only to John Edgar Hoover in Washington, always by-passing Kennedy's own local Special-Agent-In-Charge (resident-agent) for numerous top-security reasons. Top-Security, from here they were viewed by none other than Philby and R.F.K. the story goes.

Inasmuch as, we were for many years associated with Banister, we had upon occasion engaged (independently) in some of these activities, cooperating with F.B.I. and Bissell operations. From time-to-time our code names had been "El Gringo" and "Joaquin" during these periods.

Returning to the subject...R.F.K. allegedly tendered several documents in the form of "Letters-Marque" giving "carte-blanche" status to any and all of those about to participate in this pending pseudo-legal-hijacking. These were directed to all concerned to, "Seize munitions or arms, the property of a foreign government, that are illegally located within the U.S., which might otherwise be used against Nations friendly to the U.S., using any and all means to do so." They of course supposedly bore the signature of none other than R.F.K. himself because they were issued on Justice Department Attorney General's letterhead stationery.

needless to say as we recall it, everyone was overjoyed by this preceptive arms hijacking. Furthermore, someone had said that either the F.B.I. or C.I.A. were to supply the keys to pull this "job" (robbery), so no locks would be broken.

Later on that following afternoon we heard Banister talking over the telephone to who we were told was a Mr. K. E. Loy the South-Eastern Manager of Schlumberger in New Orleans (Loy at this writing is the President of all Schlumberger incorporations here in the U.S., whose home office is in Houston, Texas). This conversation was in regard to the pending Schlumberger operation. Banister seemed to be setting the time and date, like "the hour and the date. In short, they of the Schlumberger company knew that we were coming in the fake bakery truck.

That evening F.B.I. Agent Kennedy made his daily appearance at Banister's office as usual. It was about this time that the Letters-marque and the keys showed up...No one ever said that Agent Kennedy brought them, but they did come to light shortly after he had left.

Anyway, the story goes that it was in the dark of night that the very "chosen-people" hijacked those munitions at the Nowa Schlumberger bunker, transported, and stored them in their designated location, the storage area adjoining Banister's office. The following day, everyone in the "know" came to look and to glote...Boy, ol' Castro should sure catch hell now !!!

One bastard about this time circulated the rumor (we understand that

It was believed by [redacted], or most of the Cubans, that Dr. Arecha had either sold, or had given away those arms and munitions to the pro-Castro Cubans or others. So he engineered another hijacking of his own. Of this they only found low-yield projectiles looking like small aerial-bombs, but with not much explosive power. However, the Cubans thought they were for real and feated Arecha to a blow-out in one of the local hotels (St. Charles) to celebrate the occasion. Although, a few days later they (the Cubans) found out that these were oil-well equipment, or exploration low-yield explosive units. With this, the Cubans really believed that they'd been crossed, and Arecha left town immediately in fear of his life. He really got the axe on this Cross-rove. Arecha did return to New Orleans on the sneak from-time-to-time, as we mentioned previously similar to the occasion in 1964.

This left Dr. Cardona's Frente under the total command of Arecha's former assistant, Carlos Quiroga. He claims to be an avid-anti-Communist. We believe he protests far to much upon this subject. Hence, we did some checking. Quiroga says he left Cuba just at the time his father was arrested and imprisoned within the Isle of Pines near Havana. Our sources inform us that Quiroga's father may have been assisted into confinement by none other than Quiroga himself, just as he is said to have assisted Arecha to be removed. He is truly an assistant however, according to our information! Moreover, it is highly speculative that this subject, Quiroga, may well be as Philby, a double-agent.

Well, at any rate it appears that after the Bosma bunker haul, Philby

and company may have progressed in activity. We say this because later the next evening apparently some other band of thieves filched those promised arms and munitions from the "safety" of their hiding place at Banister's office. However, no robbery report was made, nor search launched for them. Banister was ordered to do nothing about this matter, and to remain silent, as were the rest of us, so instructed.

Nowwhat happened, and where did they go? It seems that there were some others, a bunch of discontented people, who just wanted to take over Guatemala, using these weapons far more than we needed them to give the "rebels" to Castro. Thus, via Philby and company, General Ydigoras went out of office, and Guatemala had a completely new political administration. Somebody fulfilled the vendetta for the Carlos Marcello caper, in spades! K.P.K. had gotten his revenge, one way or another.

* * *

Now! What an ensuing state affairs! This Guatemala business "turned-on" most of the otherwise friendly Latin-American element. The anti-Castro Cubans were raising hell that they'd been "had". The anti-Gaullest factions were very "hot" too, to say nothing of ol' De Gaulle himself, over Chep Morrison and other general events. And of course the Communist-Castrofites were "playing-it-up", by "beating-the-drum", "tambourine-slapping", et cetera, in the full propaganda treatment, just to make matters a little worse. So, K.P.K.'s friend Philby was jumping around in diabolical glee, 'cause the people in the Kremlin were happy too, we hear! For now the U.S. had nearly everyone on its neck.

Then came the Bay-of-Pigs. Directly following its episode, Haynes Johnson of the Washington Evening Star (D.C.), and several (4) high ranking anti-Castro Cuban military leaders threw a "week-end-spree" at the "the-Kennedy's-home" in Hyanis Port. Whether in persons or not is the non-money that Wilby's hand helped stir this pot of "goodies" too, as Haynes published his book the "Bay-of-Pigs" but days later. And nobody, ever, does this over night. Authoring a book of this kind is a project which takes weeks, unless you've got a whole battery of secretaries, and all of the official data, or propaganda to go with it.

That's where the rub comes in. Because former C.I.A. pilot-agent Albert (Buck) Persons, who flew in the Bay of Pigs fiasco also wrote a book. His manuscript was titled "the-Day-The-Eagle-Died". In it he said that Haynes' book was a "white-wash", and that P.P.K. had offered an honorarium for its appearance on the market in public circulation. In addition he also stated that other things were put in the offing for such an exchange. Furthermore, persons claimed that the Cubans involved suddenly opened up fine and expensive business within a very short period of time after this visit. In short, Persons said that P.P.K. backed those Cubans and rewarded Haynes for their lies concerning the Bay-of-Pigs operation.

We've personally mentioned this, and questioned Haynes regarding the matter upon numerous occasion. At those times we have also mentioned the nasty rumor concerning P.P.K. using pressure relative to the Pulitzer-Prize award Haynes received after the book's publication. On occasions, Haynes would only ham-and-haw, pass-the-buck,

and talk-in-circles but neither confirm or deny anything, other than,
thanks for the info Von, Jack. Perhaps it was didn't credit
Persons's remarks with sufficient dignity to be worthy of any comment.

Although Bay Berg president of Successful Publications Incorporated
went out of business. And there was rumor at that time about an easter
section involved, maybe being a Kennedy interest, et cetera. However
you can't often tell about Berg, he might be attempting to save-face
in going out of business. But at any rate he never published or cir-
culated Persons's book because of these events. Moreover, Berg's
attorney was Baumler who's now representing Berg's former stockholders
instead of Berg. In fact he's fighting Berg for corporate control
to take over that firms manuscripts under contract. It is also inter-
esting to note that Baumler is anti-Garrison, pro-Warren Commission,
and is very close to certain extreme-conservative-right-wing matters
in more ways than one.

While all of this was going on, President Kennedy launched an invest-
igation into the behind-the-scenes-activities involving the spy-agencies
and their branches. Philby entered the picture here and neatly engin-
eered R.F.K. and others to concentrate on other subject material. Like
how we still had people down there in Cuba, that we had put there
during the Bay-of-Pigs!

About then, R.F.K. tore into the Nation's steel companies, Gulf Fin
and many others using pressure to raise money in meeting Castro's de-
mands for the "repatriation" of these Cubans (from their own native
land). So the Communists were paid by we Americans, right throu

the race. It cost us over $100,000 for each and every Cuban. However, we let those thousand-or-so Marielitos still down there go to blazes, because their still down there in prison.

Just to make matters a little worse, K.F.K. instituted an additional remedy to the Cubans, but one which gave more conflict here at home. This was the "Fair-Employment-Plan-For-Cubans". The enforcement agencies saw to it that most small businessmen in Florida area and elsewhere, who had say 2 employees, had to fire one, to make room for the hiring of at least one Cuban too. In short, an even number of Cuban employees compared to the number of other workers.

Philby just had to be behind the next move too. For J.F.K. through K.F.K., at nearly the stroke of a pen, immediately disbanded all of the anti-Castro-commando-training-camp groups throughout the nation. All the Cubans and their constituents felt this was low blow. For now it was forbidden to fight Castro, or even attempt to resist the Communist plague. Inasmuch as, K.F.K. secretly headed the C.I.A. over Dulles, he could detect such operations and enforce legal action in violation too, which he did.

During this entire period the C.I.A. clique had implemented a new recruiting program amongst college students throughout this area. These secret "gestapo" units operated in most universities, colleges, student unions, et cetera, here and abroad at that time. Reportedly, several "student-agents" employed by Earl set checking un-American activity movements in local institutions mentioned these matters, and that they'd been approached by several people about this time.

Then too, the C.I.A "big-men" around New Orleans, "silent types" donated money to numerous political candidates in the same casual manner that they'd contributed directly and indirectly to the student union funds before. Although, many "in-the-know" have said that if they'd do it in New Orleans, they did it across the entire state or even the nation.

Upon one occasion they backed up several opposing political candidates, just to gang-up on one single incumbent candidate seeking re-election to public office, to make sure that he didn't win. This candidate was none other than Richard Dowling an incumbent district attorney. For all opposing him received large political donations to make certain they had an edge on him. Guess who did make the grade on this election we're speaking of ? You did Mr. Garrison ! If you remember it, we've discussed this before, as sort of a ironic joke. Furthermore, this was witnessed by we and Newbrough in your private law office prior to your election as district attorney. Yes, you took the seat vacated by Dowling, partially, with C.I.A. funds.

About then, along came the Cuban Missile Crisis, and the Berlin clash with the Communist factions of the Eastern-World. This is to say nothing of what was going on right here at home in our own back-yard, Jim-Industry, and of course the civil-rights matter.

things had just about come to a head. There were so many unhappy citizens and other people at hand. For so many of these were more than well trained in professions, alone in such areas, very capable despatch or handling situations with the utmost [illegible]

Philly knew it. Moreover, it was many of these, who were too, at that moment organized into tight little silent groups which would cooperate with one another at the "proper-time"...New recruits into Philly and company's Pseudo-Neo-Nazism.

It was around about this time that we witnessed an extreme-right-wing conservative group which was rather close to Banister at one time, arrange a meeting between their leader and a bunch of Negro right-wingers. Thus, the Whites met with the Blacks to start racial trouble in this area. This was an appointment made by Baumler, for L. P. Davie to discuss various such things with several leaders of the "Preachers" of the Negro Muslims. This meeting took place, but failed to develop because we succeeded in tipping-off the proper authorities at the time. Let us not forget either that these are the same people who know Rockwell too. Furthermore, Baumler had worked for Banister undercover, as a student-agent, had known Morris Brownlee for years, had been in-and-out of Banister's office during that period, and had known Davie, but never mentions it, nor will comment about it. Moreover, Baumler has bragged to Barbara Reid, Brownlee, and others about he, Davie, and others being Neo-Nazis...about their big take-over, et cetera, to come within the future. And this was at the time those groups were very active. This was also the same Davis who asked us to join he and General Edwin Walker in Oxford, Mississippi, at one time.

By now, Philby and company were convinced that they'd nearly engineered our Country into a state where it was on the brink of revolution, if the climate was just right. That is, if they could

courage for the "right-blow" to fall at "that-proper-time", at the peak of events, the job would be done, and it would be a Neo-Nazi take-over, the "new" Communism. Philby and company figured that they set the wheels in motion, and did, with this target of opportunity in mind, Philby made the necessary plans before dropping behind the Iron-Curtain.

Surprisingly enough, proof of this lies in a document shown us by none other than Guy P. Johnson, Banister's old liaison officer and legal adviser. We call it the "Lomme Report", inasmuch as it involves one R. G. Lomme assistant legal counsel of the U.S. Senate's Committee Of the Judiciary, transcript of which we last saw in the hands of Johnson a few weeks ago. This was the "little-gem" which was to light the Philby "fuse". For it exposes the fact that the "genius" H.P.K. put out his own personal "contract" (order to murder) on Cuba's Fidel Castro Luz, in good old Gestapo-Nazi-fashion.

The gears had meshed smoothly, the wheels silently moved, and the trap had sprung! Because this was just prior to the time the President was assassinated. In short, the President was "hit" (murdered), before the "hit" on Castro could be completed. Philby's little groups had struck within, before those of H.P.K. could strike without, the Nazi techniques of Disinformation and the Column-within. But their job was yet unfinished, there was more to come, so the little groups stood by

from his retreat behind the Iron-Curtain. Philby bore witness to the fact that he'd united

the final stroke, the grand finale of it all was now in the making, while an entire Nation was stunned and confused. For evidence of this fact one has only to refer to the, "NATIONAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PLAN", found in Volume 27, Number 25, Subheaded Title 3, of 20th February, 1962, which is listed in the Federal Register, National Archives, under Presidential Documents, Executive Orders # 10995, through # 11005 ff, and # Real, and Part One, Section 101-d; the brain-child sired by Philby and company its father, originally. A piece of existing standby legislation already written into and passed in Federal Statute, whereby they could invoke an immediate and instantaneous dictatorship over the United States at the stroke of a pen on any given, so-called emergency.

Yes, as it had been sired by Philby, this is an existing law given birth under the Kennedy administration at their guidance and sponsorship. A law which would exchange our current way of life for one of Martial Law and a direct Socialistic Rule by single party system, instituting Dictatorship under a long American Neo-Nazi, or American Neo-Communistic Party authority.

Some people may not particularly appreciate Oliver Kenneth Goff, one time Communist who defected to the West in the cause of freedom and the American way of life. However, after reviewing his comments on this act, and his statements concerning its functions in 1962, one

executive department has put themselves in a place where under the
... of an emergency, they could establish a complete dictatorship
over our way of life, and could commit at once, all who fought back,
to either mental institutions, to concentration camps, or prisons.
These are the facts of the executive dictatorial power already
created.

Moreover, such an emergency might actually be physical in nature, or
it could be psychological, in the sense of hoax, or mass hysteria.
In short, there is no division or categorical definition of the
emergency; it is left solely to the discretion of the executive depart-
ment. Thus, it is whatever they said that they might believe it to
be, rather than what it actually was.

This legislation parallels the German-Nazi law under which Hitler
seized power. Yes, it was cut from exactly the same pattern, to
quote from the pages of history, the opportunity for a breakthrough
was presented four weeks later by the Reichstag fire of February
27 (1933), only six days before the next general elections. Hitler
proclaimed that the fire was a signal for a Communist revolution,
and was able to issue a decree, the Decree-For-The-Protection-Of-
People-And-State, which ordered a tempory emergency. That decree
was never rescinded. The emergency was to last until the end of the
Nazi rule in 1945." So, if Hitler could have done it, why couldn't
Philby? After all, he had the help of K.G.B. and others!

In short, Philby with the help of K.G.B. and other monsters, had
set in motion the (1) murder of Castro, that (2) [illegible]

for President Kennedy's assassination, which should escalate into a (3) state of national emergency from the chaos, mass hysteria, and riots, fostered by those little groups that Philby had written to have.

Philby thought his "master-plan" couldn't fail once it entered the operational stage. He failed to account or allow for American habit and custom for just one thing, and for primarily this reason it was stopped cold in its last phase...Everybody stopped to celebrate.

Something happened...yes, the unexpected occured. The unpredictable human element caused these, especially these key personnel, members of Philby's little groups to sit back and momentarily celebrate the event, following the assassination, just as Braiter had done. This in itself was an instant of time which actually gave them a chance to realize the gravity of such affairs...The opportunity to think, to many of them was also a Moment Of Truth ! Hence, the little groups of people (banded together as Philby had thought) individually split-out at the last minute, going separate ways in stark fear of their own guilt, giving rise to the missions ultimate failure by its own organizational dispersion, as it were. Philby, not being an American, just couldn't understand it.

It seems that even Jack Ruby faced a moment of truth just before his death too. Inasmuch as, it involves this and Philby's failure, it is interesting to note that upon examining the "master-plan" Philby envisioned a single Neo-Nazi Party system through a central dictatorship...he couldn't help but remember Ruby, and his last written words

lost posterity.

To refer to his last letters. Those were smuggled out of the Dallas County Jail by some trusty. They should stand as lived proof of what actually happened, and how he really thought in the end. How perhaps those, as a death message or confession, could nearly be entered as Court evidence. Quoting in part the text from one of those, it is easy to detect an essence of a similar odor...A stench in the nostrils from the middle-European 1933-1945 era. "Jack Ruby said, "They are going to come out that it was the Minutemen who killed the Jews, don't you believe it, they are using that to cover up for the Nazis...Oh the way I-(censored)-up this world the would dream that the-(censored)-was a Nazi and found me the perfect setup for a frame...I was used to silence Oswald, I walked into a trap the moment I walked down that ramp Sunday morning."

However, it was really ol' "L.B.J.-who-saved-the-day." Yep, the great opportunist grabbed the reins, pulled back hard, and leveled things out, bringin' ol' Hollis to a screeching halt right there in the middle of Main street...Bon-the-Texas-Cowboy, on that dark day of American history, with one masterful hand, clamped the lid down tight upon the "commode" of top-security to maintain silence, and pulled hard the "chain" of expediency, flushing that entire mess down the political "sewer"...known as the Warren-Commission. To accomplish the same purpose as the Pearl-Harbor-Commission of yesteryear: i.e., to side-track, confuse, muddle, and eventually suppress the whole damning matter! Thus, saving the genius F.D.R., who blinded by his own foolish stupidity and naive asininity, accompanied by a

of "friends", curled of his own brews. Of course they had a cover up some other blundering facts in addition to this one, but the "bird-has-flown".

There is nothing new in our report. We've attempted to give enough material to various leading law enforcement agencies from time-to-time, so they could acquire the same results. However, they failed to take hood or accept what we had to say, and let things ride. But by so doing we fulfilled our obligation of citizenship regardless, of whether they acted upon it or not! For this conduct, they must answer.

END OF REPORT, Parts I and II, in 42 pages.

David F. (Dave) Louis

STATE OF LOUISIANA }
PARISH OF ORLEANS } SS-

David F. (Dave) Louis, Jr.

Sworn to and subscribed to
before me a Notary Public,
this 1st day of March, 1968.

Notary Public
JOHN E. ADKINS, JR.
Notary Public, Parish of Orleans, State of La.
My Commission is Issued for Life

FBI

Date: 4/29/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
(ATTN: CRIME RECORDS)

FROM : SAC, CINCINNATI (62-2758)

SUBJECT: MARK LANE
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
ATTEMPTED EXTORTION OF FBI

This office determined through a Mr. DALE [redacted] of 2000 Lawndale, Cincinnati, Ohio, that he had been listening to the WCPO-TV television show between 1:00 and 1:30 P.M. on 3/15/68, and a man named MARK LANE was interviewed.

According to DALE, LANE made derogatory statements about the FBI, which he felt would undermine the confidence of the people of the United States and place the integrity of the FBI in question.

DALE contacted WCPO Control room [redacted] President of Avco, which owns WCPO-TV, and asked him to promptly send us a dubbed tape of the program, which he did.

A copy of the tape and a verbatim transcript of the information which is on the tape are enclosed.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encls. 3)
1 - Cincinnati
MCH
(4)

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 29 1968

Dictated Copy sent _____ (Initials)

79 MAY 3 - 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent In Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN

[redacted]

According to the tape, [redacted] wrote the book "Rush to Judgment," which is also now a motion picture, and which deals with the Warren Commission report on the assassination of former President John F. Kennedy.

In summary, Lane states that he does not believe that Oswald killed Kennedy alone, but that there were others involved. He brings in New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison, and talks about this case. Points which concern the Bureau are as follows:

1. Lane stated that when he tried to have his publisher (Holt, Rinehart, and Winston) agree to publish his book, Mr. DeLoach, Assistant Director of the FBI, called the publishing company and told them not to publish it.

2. Lane was stopped by Immigration authorities at Kennedy Airport after he returned from Europe. He stated that every time he enters the country, the FBI and the Department of Justice are notified, telephonically, of his presence; and that he is to be detained until that is done, and this is continuing up to the present time.

3. Lane stated that Oswald was an employee of the FBI and was, in fact, present at meetings where the assassination was discussed. He said that a Security Clerk in the FBI at New Orleans, named William S. Martin, told him (Lane), personally, that he was a Security Clerk during November, 1963, at which time he was on guard alone at the office from midnight until 8:00 A.M. in the morning. A telegram was sent to the Southern Regional Offices, including his office, and it arrived early in the morning on the 17th of November. This telegram came from the Washington Office of FBI Headquarters and said an attempt would be made to assassinate President Kennedy in Dallas in five days, on 11/22/63. Lane said that Jim Garrison has a great deal of evidence which indicates that the information was given to the FBI by Oswald, who was working for the FBI at that time. However, Kennedy was never given the information by the FBI, and he drove into Dallas and was killed.

4. [redacted] told that he was one of Garrison's [redacted] in New York City, was also a former member of the State Legislature of New York, and was a practicing attorney. He has spent the last four years writing his book and preparing slides for lectures.

5. [redacted] challenges the integrity of the Warren Commission Report, indicates its faults, and also stated that the "...director of the New Orleans Office of the FBI has made available copy of the telegram which that office received. In light of the ... unfortunately not all of this is reported by the press regularly, but a lot has leaked."

6. [redacted] stated that he recently talked to a man (unidentified), who had been an FBI agent for ten years, but no longer is, about how everybody in the FBI could turn in a report which seemed to be consistent with a false conclusion. This contingent is alleged to have said that it is very simple. Once the Director of the Bureau, Mr. Hoover, stated, as he did very soon after the assassination, that the Bureau was convinced that Oswald was the lone assassin, no FBI agent would subsequently find the Director to be wrong in any evidence to indicate that his original statement was wrong. And, secondly, Mr. [redacted], the Security Clerk of the FBI in New Orleans, told [redacted] that a directive came down to all of the FBI offices around the country which said that an order had been made requiring the FBI to make all of its reports available to the Warren Commission. He said this was unusual because FBI reports are generally not released by anyone other than the Bureau. According to [redacted], the directive from Washington stated that all offices were to examine their reports, and those which were different than the conclusion which was reached in FBI headquarters have to be destroyed and new reports were to be prepared to resolve any conflicts. According to [redacted], this is what happened. Reports were just destroyed, and FBI agents know what was required of them and they did this.

I am sure the Bureau is well aware of
this, knows of his criticism of the Bureau, and has
has possibly reported any time in the past. However
I am submitting this for the Bureau's information and
for any review deemed appropriate.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-31-63)

FBI

Date: 4/8/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, ANCHORAGE (44-48) (RUC)

SUBJECT: Assassination of President
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, Dallas, Texas
Miscellaneous - Information Concerning

On 4/6/68, VERNON (NMI) SEIFERT, P. O. Box 2235, Anchorage, Alaska, advised he has been reading the newspaper column of JIM BISHOP regarding the investigation of the assassination of President KENNEDY which is being conducted by JIM GARRISON, District Attorney, New Orleans, Louisiana.

SEIFERT furnished five photographs which were published in Life magazine about one year ago. He wanted these photographs to be furnished to the Bureau. He was unable to furnish the date of the particular Life magazine from which the photographs were taken.

SEIFERT pointed out that in photograph marked #1, two individuals are visible on a parapet just to the right of the Stemmons Freeway sign and that the door to the building to the right of these two individuals is closed.

Photograph #2, which is on the back of photograph #1, shows an individual just off the parapet who appears to be carrying what SEIFERT believes to be a rifle.

Photographs #3 and #4 show the door to the building as open. Photograph #5 is of the area just prior to the assassination.

62-109060-6345

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 5)
1 - Anchorage
DEC:bff
(4)

REC 28

APR 11 1968

54 APR 17 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

AN 44-48

SEIFERT believes the assassin is one of the individuals standing on the parapet in photographs #1 and #5; that after KENNEDY was shot, the assassin got off the parapet, photograph #2, and entered door of the building, photographs #3 and #4.

SEIFERT advised he had no information regarding the above assassination and feels that the photographs he furnished have been viewed by the Bureau, but desires they be furnished the Bureau in the event they had been overlooked.

There are enclosed for the Bureau the five photographs mentioned above and a copy of the JIM BISHOP Column which appeared in the April 6 issue of the Anchorage Daily News, Anchorage, Alaska, a newspaper of general circulation.

Jim Bishop

JFK Assassination Still Being Debated

THE NEW ORLEANS District Attorney, Mr. Jim Garrison, told Larry King, on a Miami television program, that we are living in a fascist state. The proof that we are not is that Garrison was allowed to say it. In a fascist state, freedom of speech is the first liberty to die.

"Anyone who looks at the Zapruder film," says Garrison, "would know at once that there is no doubt that the President was hit from in front. He was almost catapulted out of the back of the car." The editors of Life Magazine, who own the film, have seen it many times and they don't agree with Garrison. So has Governor Connolly, who was shot that day.

What are the facts?

The only way in which President Kennedy could have been shot from in front would have been from a position sufficiently elevated to escape hitting the windshield of the car. The railroad overpass is the only place. On the overpass, besides railroad detectives, were Patrolman J. W. Foster and Patrolman J. C. White. Both filed affidavits that they heard three shots, coming from the direction of the school depository building.

Suppose everybody but Garrison and Mark Lane and Edward Jay Epstein and Josiah Thompson were lying? None of them were present, but suppose we have a gigantic plot in which the CIA, FBI, Secret Service, Dallas Police, Sheriff's deputies and casual witnesses are all lying.

THEN A rifleman on the overpass would have had to clear the windshield with his bullets, pass over the head of Secret Serviceman Roy Kellerman, over the head of Governor Connolly, and manage to curve the bullet so that it would take the back of the President's head off without hitting the front. Another shot would have had to enter the President's neck, nicking the back of the knot in his tie, tearing the threads loose, without touching the front of the tie.

Mr. Garrison displays a photo of a man reaching for something in a gutter at Dealey Plaza. "The value of this picture," he says, "is that it shows a man we have subsequently identified as an FBI man reaching down amidst pieces of President Kennedy's head. He's picking up a bullet, considerably larger than one fired by the Carcano."

The facts: In the photo, the Hertz sign points to 12:40 upon. There was no FBI man in Dealey Plaza at that time. One agent, Vincent Drain, was on his way to Dallas Police Headquarters with a message from J. Edgar Hoover offering the laboratory and personnel services of the FBI.

"Pieces" of Kennedy's head did not fly off. One five centimeter mass of fluff and hair was found by a medical student against the curb at Elm Street and turned over to Deputy Sheriff Seymour Weitzman, who picked it up, he swears, "8 to 12 inches from the south curb of Elm Street." He did not pick up a bullet, nor can the object in the photograph be identified as one.

A bullet hit the paving on the right side of the President's car, causing him to draw both hands up toward his face as he heard the explosion and felt the macadam gravel hit his face. It was the first one fired. It continued on a direct line, caroming slightly upward, hit a curb at Elm Street, nicked the top of it and breaking the bullet in flight.

THE GRAINS of bullet and concrete curbing continued on in a spray, hitting James Tague in the cheek as he stood at Commerce Street and the underpass, watching the Presidential motorcade. He stood next to witness John F. Dolan, who did not know Tague. A passing policeman told Tague that there was blood on his cheek. If a direct line is drawn from the end window on the sixth floor of the Texas School Depository, it will pass three feet to the right of Kennedy's car, it will bisect the broken curb and end exactly where James Tague stood when he felt the pellets.

If Mr. Jim Garrison's findings, that the CIA hired Cubans to kill the President is an excuse to invade Cuba, were accurate, I could write a runaway best seller by subscribing to his notions.

Instead, I would like to remind him that the man most interested is District Attorney Henry Wade, of Dallas. It is his case in his county. Mr. Garrison should urge the competent Mr. Wade to his new evidence. Garrison should also tell the story to Mrs. John F. Kennedy, who thinks Oswald killed her husband. Senator Robert Kennedy, a born fighter, would, I am sure, want to know what happened to his illustrious brother.

Do not contact Robert Oswald. He is convinced his brother Lee killed the President. The same applies to Marina Oswald, who once said: "My crazy one did it."

Anchorage Daily News, Anchorage, Alaska 4-6-68

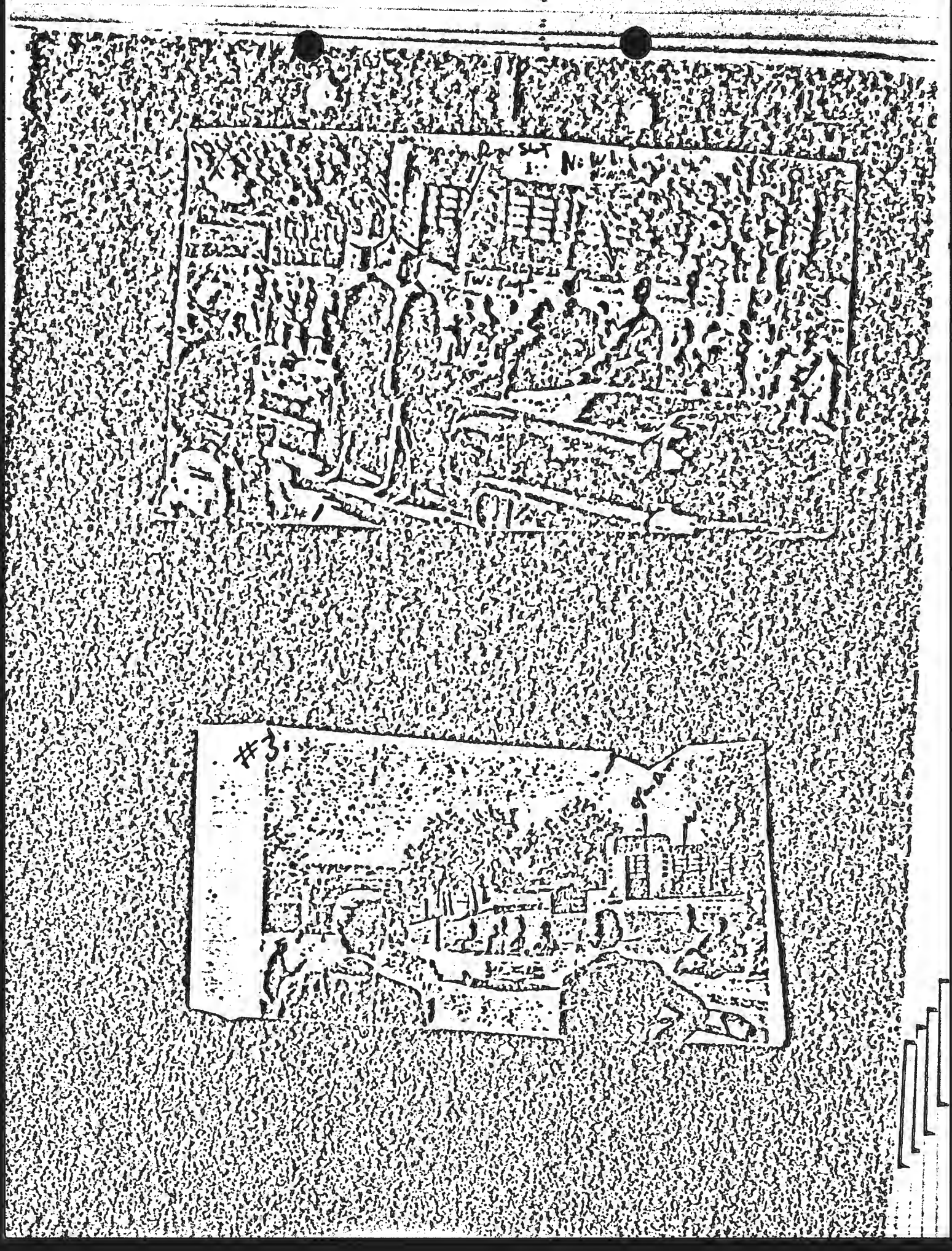
(OVER) #2

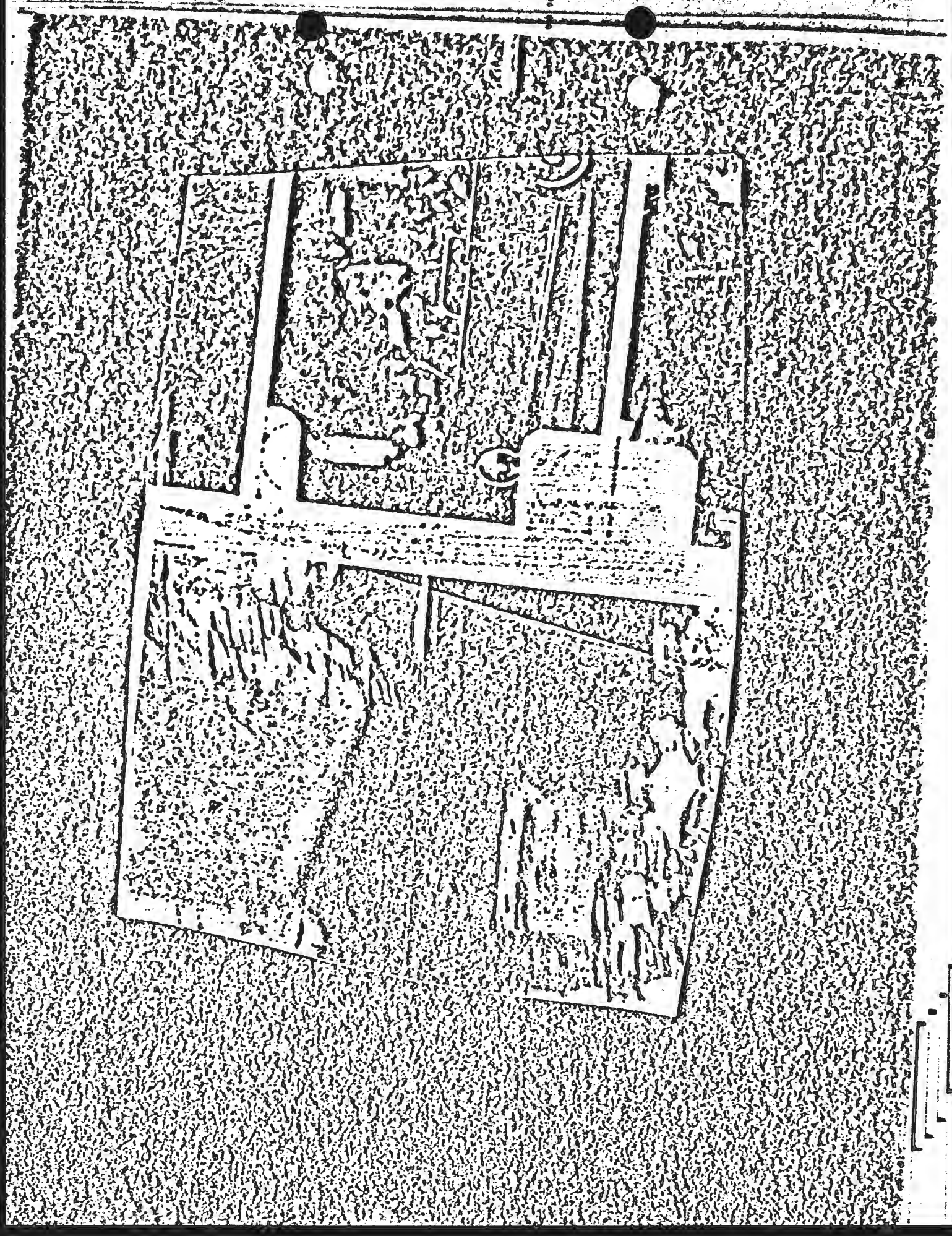
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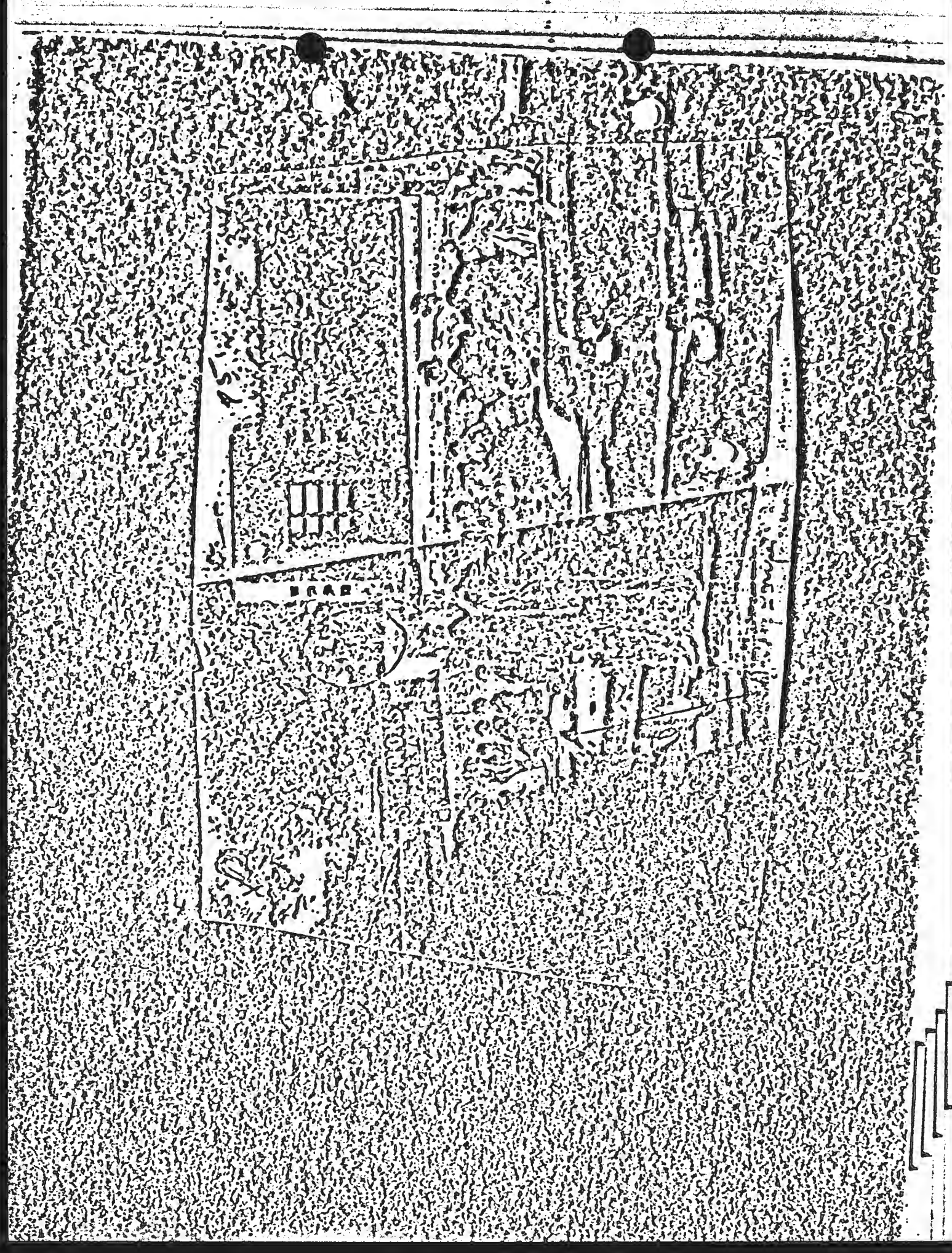


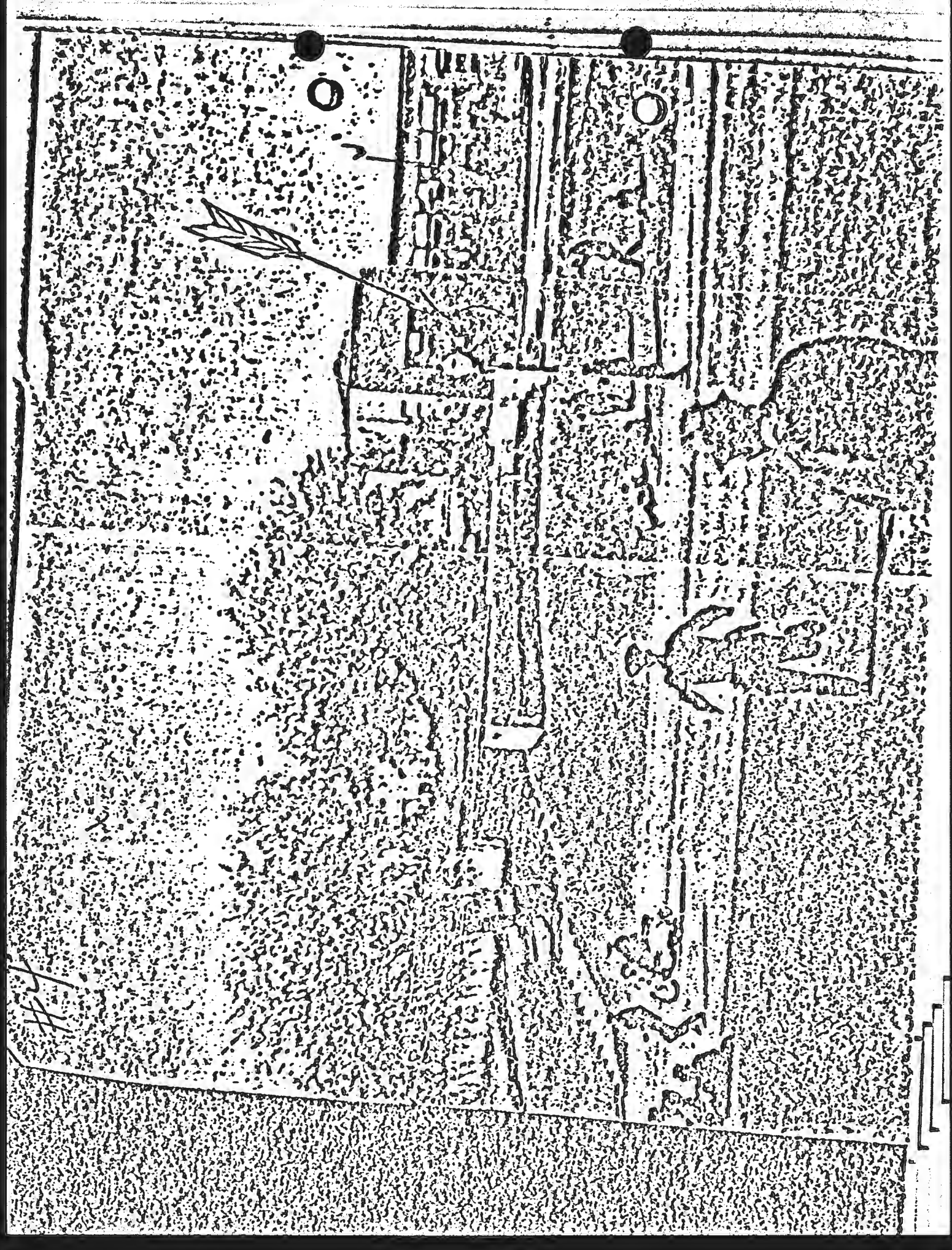
crowd was thinner but nlea
nusiastic as the President car
ed down Elm Street to
ley Plaza. A security car with
ret Service men riding in it
l standing on its running
ards was only a few feet be
nd. Phil Willis, after taking the
ctures shown on page 87, had
t across the open plaza in time

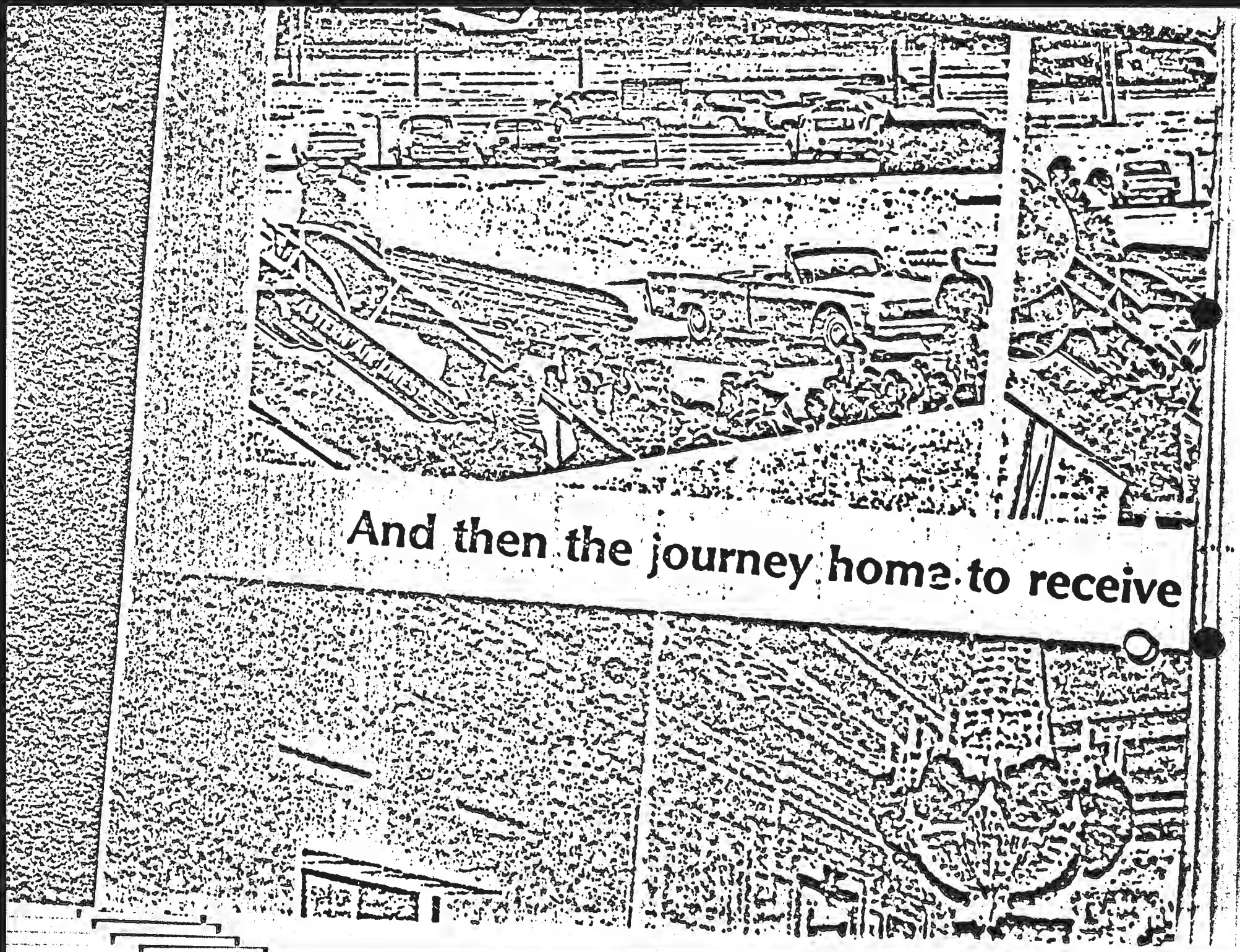
mine the time of exposures, com-
puted the President's car to be
five feet farther along Elm Street
in Willis' picture than in Betz-
ner's. Similar analysis places the
time of the Willis picture as just
before the first shot. A dark shape
is seen in both pictures on the
slope—which has become famous
as the


#3








And then the journey home to receive

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 4/12/68

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

PURPOSE:

J. S. Martin and David F. Lewis, Jr., two New Orleans men who have been described as [redacted] have given New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison two affidavits analyzing the assassination. The affidavits are irrational and nonsensical. Essentially they indicate that Kim Philby and Robert F. Kennedy were responsible for the assassination. Dissemination has been made to Justice Department, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and Secret Service. This is for your information. A copy of the affidavits is attached.

BACKGROUND:

A New Orleans news source has furnished our New Orleans Office with affidavits designated part one and part two, made by J. S. Martin and David F. Lewis, Jr., concerning the assassination. Martin and Lewis are the New Orleans men who have been mentioned in connection with New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's investigation since its outset. Martin is the private detective who was one of the original instigators of Garrison's probe. He has a history of [redacted] and in 1957 was a [redacted] in a New Orleans hospital. Lewis was described by White House Correspondent Merriman Smith as a man who should be [redacted]

The affidavits are written in a completely nonsensical and insane style, from the beginning paragraphs to the very end.

Enclosure
62-109060

62-109060-6346

REC-71

6 APR 18 1968

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. J.P. Mohr
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Goble

CONTINUED - OVER

51 APR 2 (9)

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

The substance is no better than the style. Martin and Lewis allege that Kim Philby, assisted by the influence he exercised over Robert F. Kennedy, and through international intrigue involving Cuba, Guatemala and France, was responsible for the assassination of President Kennedy.

Philby is the former British Intelligence Service officer and admitted Soviet agent who was in the U. S. from October, 1949, to June, 1951. In January, 1963, Philby fled from Lebanon to Russia and the Soviets publicly acknowledged his presence there in July, 1963. The irrational character of the allegations of Martin and Lewis is seen immediately inasmuch as Robert F. Kennedy was not graduated from law school until 1951, the year Philby left the U. S.

Martin and Lewis weave into their disjointed affidavits Guy Banister, former FBI Special Agent in Charge and later a private detective in New Orleans (now deceased), and George Lincoln Rockwell. They mention in the affidavits New Orleans FBI Special Agent Regis Kennedy as a contact of Banister's and indicate Regis Kennedy was reporting directly to "Assistant FBI Director Mohr... by-passing Kennedy's own local SAC." They indicate in the affidavits that Regis Kennedy's FBI reports went to Philby and Robert F. Kennedy. This is typical of the nonsense contained in the 49 pages of affidavits.

The affidavits have been disseminated to Justice Department, CIA and Secret Service.

ACTION:

None. For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 4/17/68

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (89-43)(P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

Re Cleveland airtel to Bureau dated 4/9/68, enclosing letterhead memorandum reflecting information received from DONALD HERBERT LAKE.

A review of the results of the interview with DONALD HERBERT LAKE and a check of the indices of the Dallas Office concerning LAKE and his aliases, which was negative, indicate that there does not appear to be any necessity for further investigation. It appears from the information set forth that LAKE has read considerable accounts of the assassination which he himself admits and due to the non-specific nature of some of his information, it would not appear that any investigation is warranted, UACB.

1P (2)- Bureau
1- Cleveland (62-1848) (Info)
1- Los Angeles (Info)
2- Dallas
RPG/wvm
(6)

EX-115

62-109060-6347

REC 27

APR 18 1968

5-Bureau

54 APR24 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FBI

Date: 4/10/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-88335)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-24230) (RUC)

RE: LESLIE NORMAN BRADLEY
IS - CUBA

OO: Minneapolic

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

Re Kansas City airtel to the Bureau dated 3/28/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of a LHM reflecting interview with [redacted] Downey, California. Two copies of the same LHM are being submitted to Kansas City and Minneapolis.

Interview of [redacted] was conducted by SA'S JAMES JOSEPH FARRELL and PATRICK J. MULLANY. It is to be noted that in spite of every effort made by interviewing agents to set [redacted] at ease during the interview, she was extremely nervous and experienced great difficulty in speaking. During the interview she made reference to having been in the hospital; however, the interview did not offer an opportune time to go into her medical background. It is felt that she might possibly have a history of emotional disturbances.

62-109060
NOT RECORDED
29 APR 19 1968

(3) - Bureau (Encls. 5) (RM)
2 - Kansas City (105-1027) (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - Minneapolis (105-1513) (Encls. 2) (RM)
1 - Los Angeles

APR 10 1968

AGENCY

jjf/kaf
(8)

LATIN-AMERICAN

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-88335-3SD

24 APR 22 1968

ENCLOSURE

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

[redacted] was definite in saying that she was not at the airport on 11/22/63, but that BRADLEY may have spoken with the secretary of the school, PAT LNU, or her ex-husband's mother, [redacted] who was always at the airport.

It is to be noted that the Bureau, by routing slip dated 3/22/68, requested expeditious handling of leads with results to the Bureau by 3/29/68.

LEADS

KANSAS CITY

AT WICHITA, KANSAS: Will, through [redacted] 724 North [redacted] Street, locate and interview PAT LNU and [redacted] to determine if they can recall if LESLIE NORMAN BRADLEY was in Wichita, Kansas, on 11/22/63.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California
April 10, 1968

LESLIE NORMAN BRADLEY

On April 9, 1968, [redacted] Receptionist, North American Aviation Company, Apollo Spacecraft Engineering Department, Downey, California, was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI and furnished the following information:

She stated that she does recall the name Leslie Norman Bradley and believed that he worked for her ex-husband, [redacted] at one time in Wichita, Kansas. She stated that she is unable to recall what Bradley looks like, nor could she recall any specific conversations she may have ever had with Bradley.

She stated that on November 22, 1963, she went to work as usual at 8:00 a.m., at the Crane Company, 624 East 21st Street, Wichita, Kansas. She stated that about 12:30 p.m., her husband picked her up at her employment and took her shopping. She advised her husband waited in front of the Penney's Store while she shopped and that she returned to the car and her husband told her that he had just heard on the radio that President Kennedy had been assassinated. She stated she was emotionally disturbed by this and she believed she cried a great deal. She advised that her husband and herself then met with a man named Rusty Bek, who owns an auto agency in Haven, Kansas, and that they ate lunch at the Town House Restaurant in Wichita. She advised that by this time it was about 1:00 p.m. She stated that the events following the lunch are somewhat confusing to her, but that she is certain she returned to her employment at Crane Company by 1:30 p.m. She advised that she is certain that at no time on November22, 1963, was she at the airport or flying school of her husband. She advised, however, she is not certain if she returned to her employment in her own car or in her husband's car. She stated

62-109060

ENCLOSURE

she is certain she did not tell Leslie Norman Bradley about the assassination of President Kennedy and for this reason could not comment on anything he might have said on hearing of the assassination, nor could she definitely say that he was in Wichita, Kansas, on that date. She advised that if he was in Wichita on that date and at the airport, he might have talked with her husband's secretary, Pat (Last Name Unknown), or with her husband's mother, Mrs. [redacted] who was always at the airport. She stated that she does not know where her husband's secretary or mother are residing, but believes that her husband would know. Miss [redacted] advised that as far as she can recall she did not return to the airport or flying school on the day following the assassination; however, she was not certain of this.

[redacted] advised she is presently residing at 2001 Hacienda Boulevard, Apartment 13, Hacienda Heights, California, telephone 336-7753. She stated if she could be of any assistance in the future she would welcome the opportunity to cooperate.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: April 12, 1968

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: MURKIN

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Martindale
1 - Mr. McDonough
1 - Mr. Mohr

At 12:55 p.m., Inspector Joseph Sullivan called from Memphis to advise the Memphis Office had been contacted by Walter Lane Bailey, the colored owner of the Lorraine Motel, 406 Mulberry, Memphis, Tennessee, the motel at which King was staying when killed. Bailey advised the Memphis Office he had been contacted by a representative of the District Attorney, New Orleans, Louisiana, who had requested an interview with Bailey and same was arranged for 4:00 p.m., today. Bailey did not recall the name of the individual who requested the appointment with him.

Sullivan stated that Bailey's wife had passed away and was being buried this afternoon and that because of this situation, he was not pressed for any further details concerning this contact.

ACTION:

Based on the information available, it is not known whether District Attorney Garrison is making an attempt to tie the killing of King in with his investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy or whether some other ulterior motive exists. Sullivan was instructed that in the event additional information is received concerning this contact, he should furnish details to the Bureau.

JRM:emf
(10)

62-109060
NOT RECORDED
25 APR 16 1968

55 APR 19 1968

COPY MADE FOR MR. TOLSON

1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Goble
4/22/68

Airtel

To: SAC, Jacksonville (89-10) PERSONAL ATTENTION

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

ReJKairtel 4/16/68.

Stenographic notes made by SAC secretary, Clarissa Davidson (former secretary to D. K. Brown), and a transcription from them of the interview with William S. Walter conducted by Brown, should be preserved in the event they are ever needed in the future to refute Walter's allegation about the FBI.

In the first full paragraph on page two of reairtel you relate Brown's recollection that Walter came to your office "the next day, 2/2/68, and Brown interviewed Walter in the presence of SAC secretary, Clarissa Davidson." Your attention is directed to LHM prepared in your office dated 2/2/68 reporting results of this interview. The third paragraph on page one of that LHM begins "On the afternoon of February 1, 1968, Mr. Walter came to the office, etc." Brown's present recollection indicates this statement is incorrect. However, in the first full paragraph on page one of New Orleans LHM dated 2/3/68, New Orleans reports that Walter appeared at its office on 2/5/68 and stated that he returned to his apartment in New Orleans at approximately 12:30 p.m., 2/2/68. It would seem an impossibility for Walter to have been interviewed by D. K. Brown "on the afternoon of February 2, 1968," and to have returned to his apartment in New Orleans at about 12:30 p.m., 2/2/68. This would appear to be impossible, even considering the time difference between New Orleans and Jacksonville.

APR 19 1968

1 - Memphis
1 - New Orleans
1 - Dallas

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TNG:cls (8)

EX-105 REC-14 62-109060-6348

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

14 APR 22 1968

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FBI/DOJ

Airtel to SAC, Jacksonville
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

ns serious w-all.
See Jackson airtel 4/22/68 Cal

The information concerning Brown's interview with Walter on 2/1/68 in Jacksonville has been furnished to the White House and the Attorney General. If an error has been made in reporting the date and time of this interview it must be corrected. Jacksonville recontact Brown immediately and point out to him this problem. Mrs. Davidson should also be interviewed concerning the problem. Records or notes in the Jacksonville Office which contain information concerning the date and time of the interview of Walter should be reviewed.

Walter's allegation against the Bureau, although completely false, is a very serious one. The record must be absolutely accurate regarding all interviews conducted in connection with the allegation.

NOTE:

William S. Walter, former Security Clerk, New Orleans Office, told D. K. Brown, then SAC, Jacksonville, that he was aware that New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison claimed Walter had said that while on the midnight to 8 a.m. duty in the New Orleans Office on 11/17/63, he, Walter, received a message from the Bureau alerting that an assassination attempt would be made on President Kennedy in Texas. Walter told D. K. Brown he never saw such a teletype or other message, as claimed by Garrison. On 3/26/68 Walter told SAC, Memphis, he had received such a teletype and D. K. Brown had never asked him about it. D. K. Brown advised on 4/15/68 that the LHM which reported his interview with Walter reported it correctly, that is, Walter said that he had never seen such a teletype or other message. Brown added that his secretary, Clarissa Davidson, took down the results of the Walter interview in shorthand. Davidson had previously advised that Walter told Brown he had never seen such a teletype. Mrs. Davidson's stenographic notes and transcription of them should be preserved in the event Walter's story, as told to SAC, Memphis, needs refutation. It is possible, of course, that the stenographic notes have already been destroyed, in which case refutation would have to depend solely upon recollection of Brown and Davidson, plus LHM prepared from Davidson's notes. In reairtel it was indicated that Brown recalled the interview as having taken place on 2/2/68 rather than 2/1/68 as originally reported. This discrepancy must be cleared up.

Apr 3, 1968
Georgetown College
Georgetown, Kentucky

Mr. Snyder,

I suppose you have recieved many letters of this nature but I still wish to voice my opinion.

I have done extensive reading on the Warren Commission Report and the happenings surrounding the Kennedy assassination. I do not consider myself an expert on the subject but I believe I am better informed on the subject than the average American. I feel there are serious descrepensies in the report and to many assumptions taken for fact.

I appreciate very much the book list you sent me. It was very helpful.

I do not feel, and I think the majority of Americans do not feel, that the case is closed. Why then isn't the investigation reopened? There must be some reason.

I write to you, not only because you are the congressman from my district but because I respect and admire you very much.

Surely the administration realizes the discontent with the Warren Report. Why isn't some action taken. The American people deserve to know the truth about the death of the president. What action can be taken to reopen the investigation? Surely you are as concerned as other Americans. Thank you for your time.

Respectfully,

Steve Robbins
Anderson Hall
Georgetown College

COPY:nm

62-109060 - 6349

ENCLOSURE

Georgetown College
Georgetown, Kentucky

Mr. Snyder,

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I have done extensive reading on the Warren Commission Report and the happenings surrounding the Kennedy assassination. I do not consider myself an expert on the subject but I belive I am better informed on the subject than the average american. I feel there are serious descrepensies in the report and to many assumptions taken for fact.

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Georgetown, Kentucky

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Respectfully,
Steve Robbins
Anderson Hall
Georgetown College

M. GENE SNYDER
4TH DISTRICT, KENTUCKY

1532 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BLDG.
TEL: 202-225-3465

COMMITTEE:
PUBLIC WORKS

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

DISTRICT OFFICES:
310 FEDERAL BUILDING
COVINGTON, KY. 41011
606-431-1408

140 CHENOWETH LANE
ST. MATTHEWS, KY. 40207
502-896-8222

April 15, 1968

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed is a letter I have received from a young constituent who is a student at Georgetown College in Kentucky.

Mr. Robbins makes observations about the Warren Commission report and I would appreciate any comments or advice you may have that I can pass on to him.

Sincerely yours,

M. Gene Snyder

MGS:mj
Enclosure

EXP-PROC
33 APR 18 1968

REC-15 62-109060-6349

EX 107

19
12 APR 1968

1- ENCLOSURE
ack rec'd
4-17-68
HCS/dlw

COMM-FBI

EX 101

April 17, 1968

REC-15 62-109060-6349

Honorable M. Gene Snyder
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

My dear Congressman:

I have received your communication of April 15th together with a letter from Mr. Steve Robbins.

In response to your constituent's inquiry, the FBI, at the direction of President Johnson, conducted a prompt, intensive, objective and thorough investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. The results of this investigation were accurately reported to the Warren Commission, and not one shred of evidence has been developed to link any other person in a conspiracy with Lee Harvey Oswald to assassinate President Kennedy. All available evidence and facts point to one conclusion--that Oswald acted alone in his crime.

The enclosure to your letter is being returned.

MAILED 7
APR 17 1968
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

REC-D 81 2H06

NOTE: Bufiles reflect we have had previous cordial relations with Congressman Snyder. Bufiles contain no record identifiable with Steve Robbins.

HCS:dkw
(5)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

55 APR 25 1968 TELETYPE UNIT

5-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 4/18/68

Attached relates to comments made by Mrs. Ruth Paine, who appeared before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury, New Orleans, Louisiana, 4/18/68, in response to subpoena issued by District Attorney Garrison, who is probing the assassination of President Kennedy. Paine is a Quaker from Irving, Texas, who befriended wife of Lee Harvey Oswald and was residing in Oswald's home at time of assassination.

Since attached obtained from news media, no further dissemination being made of same.

JFM:chs

62-109060-6350

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 4/19/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS,
TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are two newspaper articles, one appearing in the 4/18/68 Red Flash edition of the States-Item and one appearing in the 4/18/68 edition of the Times Picayune, both of New Orleans, Louisiana.

Copies of each article are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 2) ENCLOSURE
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
1 - Miami (Enc. 2)
1 - New Orleans

62-109060 - 6350

REC 26 10 APR 22 1968

ECW:srl
(6)

C. C. Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-340 (Rev. 7-15-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

No Conspiracy Role For Oswald—

Mrs. Paine Quizzed by Friend Grand Jury

By JACK DEMPSEY

A close friend of Lee Harvey Oswald and his wife said here today she believes Oswald did not decide to shoot President John F. Kennedy until the day before the assassination.

Mrs. Ruth Paine said she does not think there could have been a conspiracy to kill the President "because I honestly believe Oswald did not make up his mind to shoot the President until the day before."

Mrs. Paine, of Irving, Tex., a Dallas suburb, appeared before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury today as it pressed District Attorney Jim Garrison's assassination probe.

GARRISON CONTENDS there was a conspiracy—based in New Orleans— to commit the assassination and has expressed doubt that Oswald was the triggerman.

Lee Oswald's wife Marina was living with Mrs. Paine at the time of the assassination on Nov. 22, 1963. Mrs. Paine went before the jury today in response to a subpena issued by Garrison's office, though she said she doubted she could add anything to the probe.

Mrs. Paine, chicly dressed in a blue suit with white gloves and white shoes, talked freely with newsmen before her grand jury appearance. Most of what she said corresponded closely to her testimony four years ago in Washington, D.C., before the Warren Commission investigating the president's death.

THE COMMISSION report concluded that "Ruth and Michael Paine (her husband) were not involved in any way with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy."

Mrs. Paine said she met the Oswalds at a party in Dallas in February, 1963, and was attracted to them because she was studying the Russian language at the time and Marina is Russian.

In September, 1963, Mrs. Paine transported Marina and the Oswald house hold gear from New Orleans to Irving in her station wagon. In the subpena for Mrs. Paine, Garrison alleged that the rifle with which the Warren Commission says Oswald shot Kennedy was among the belongings.

MRS. PAINE told newsmen today the gun could have been in the car but "I did not see one." Until the day after the assassination, "I did not even know he had a rifle," she said.

She said police came to her house after the slaying and asked about the rifle. She said Marina told them it was in the garage wrapped in a blanket. They inspected the blanket and found no gun.

Mrs. Paine said she never saw Oswald with any weapon during the period when he would visit Marina at the Paine residence. Asked if she regarded Oswald as "violent," she said she did not or she

ENCLOSURE 62-109060-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 4-18-68

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

Being Investigated

62-109060-

would not have let him be near her children.

SHE SAID SHE knew nothing of the incident in which Oswald allegedly shot at Gen. Edwin Walker until after the assassination.

On the question of a conspiracy, she said that if Oswald had plotted the slaying in advance "it is my belief he would have come to the house (for the gun) a few days earlier, instead of waiting until the last minute when something could go wrong."

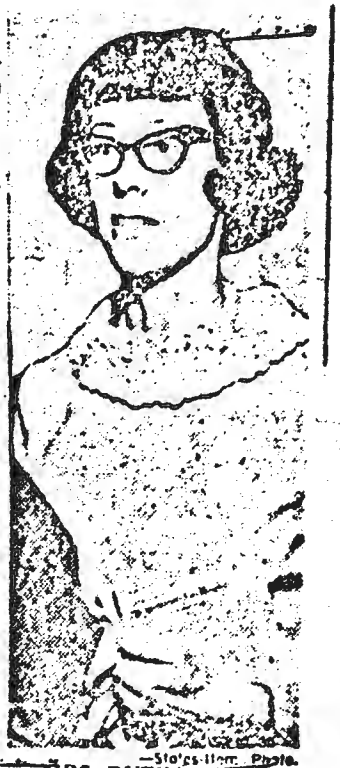
(According to the Warren Commission, Oswald picked up the gun the morning of the slaying and took it to Dallas in a brown paper bag.)

"BUT I COULD be wrong," Mrs. Paine added.

The attractive, 35-year-old blonde said she never heard the names of Clay L. Shaw, Clay Bertrand, Jack Ruby or David William Ferrie mentioned before the assassination.

Garrison charges that Shaw —who, the DA claims, used the alias Bertrand — conspired with Lee Oswald and Ferrie to kill Kennedy. Ruby shot Oswald to death two days after the assassination.

Mrs. Paine, now a kindergarten teacher, clutched a book on teaching methods which she carried to pass the time while waiting to testify.



—States-Item Photo.

MRS. RUTH PAINE

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Woman Who Befriended Oswalds Due Before Orleans Jury Today

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — A Texas woman who befriended the family of accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald was under court orders to appeal Thursday before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

Mrs. Ruth Paine of Irving, a Dallas suburb, was ordered by Texas District Judge John Mead last week to cooperate with the jury probing the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

She did not contest the subpoena from the office of Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison, who contends that Oswald and others conspired here in the summer of 1963 to assassinate Kennedy.

The official Warren Commission named Oswald as the lone assassin of President Kennedy in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

Mrs. Paine was a close friend of Marina Oswald, wife of Lee Harvey Oswald. She said last month she had nothing to add to the investigation conducted by Garrison.

Garrison's subpena stated that Mrs. Paine transported Oswald's rifle—which the Warren Commission said was the murder weapon of Kennedy—when she helped the family move to Dallas from New Orleans in 1963.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 17

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 4-18-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-63

ENCLOSURE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 18 1968

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

512PM URGENT 4-18-68 MMW

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69 2PGS

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.

MISC. - INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM RED FLASH EDITION, APRIL EIGHTEEN INSTANT REPORTED THAT MRS. RUTH PAINE, A CLOSE FRIEND OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND HIS WIFE, SAID TODAY SHE BELEIVES OSWALD DID NOT DECIDE TO SHOOT PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY UNTIL THE DAY BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION. MRS. PAINE SAID SHE DOES NOT THINK THERE COULD HAVE BEEN A CONSPIRACY TO KILL THE PRESIDENT "BECAUSE I HONESTLY BELIEVE OSWALD DID NOT MAKE UP HIS MINDS TO SHOOT THE PRESIDENT UNTIL THE DAY BEFORE." THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT MRS. PAINE OF IRVING, TEXAS, APPEARED BEFORE THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY TODAY IN RESPONSE TO A SUBPOENA ISSUED BY DISTRICT ATTORNEY JAMES GARRISON'S OFFICE IN CONNECTION WITH HIS ASSASSINATION PROBE.

REC-71 62-109060-6351

EX-101

APR 23 1968

END PAGE ONE

80 APR 25 1968

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

PAGE TWO

NO 89-69

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT MRS. PAINE SAID SHE NEVER HEARD THE NAMES CLAY L. SHAW, CLAY BERTRAND, JACK RUBY OR DIVID WILLIAM FERRIE MENTIONED BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

~~CORR PAGE TWO LINE THREE WORD TWO SHD BE DAVID~~

END

LCC

FBI WASH DC

TUCLRX

CC- MR SULLIVAN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. T. N. Goble

DATE: April 18, 1968

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to the letter from Assistant Attorney General Fred M. Vinson, Jr., dated April 16, 1968, in captioned matter, in which Mr. Vinson stated we would appreciate it if you would furnish us with information, if any, you may have concerning Oswald's activities in the Clinton, Louisiana, area during the late summer or early fall of 1963.

I contacted SAC Robert Rightmyer of the New Orleans Office on April 18 and requested him to review his files and make other necessary inquiries and to telephonically furnish the Bureau with any information as to whether or not Oswald was in Clinton, Louisiana, or Jackson, Louisiana, in the late summer or early fall of 1963.

1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Goble

WAB:bab
(3)

ADDENDUM: WAB:bab

On April 19, 1968, Supervisor Ernest Wall of the New Orleans Office called Mr. Ezell to advise that a review of the investigative file of Lee Harvey Oswald and a review of the New Orleans files concerning the assassination of President Kennedy failed to disclose that Oswald was in Clinton or Jackson, Louisiana, in the late summer or early fall of 1963.

62-109060-6352

REC-74
EX-105
62-109060

APR 23 1968

APR 23 XEROX 1968

62 APR 29 1968

5-7

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 4/16/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau is a newspaper article which appeared in the New Orleans States-Item, Final Edition, 4/12/68.

One copy each of this newspaper article is enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

EX-1

1 ENCLOSURE
(3) - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 1)
1 - Miami (Enc. 1)
1 - New Orleans

62-109060-6354

REC-19

APR 23 1968

ECW:srl
(6)

C. C. - Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Oswald Friend Ordered to Appear Here

Mrs. Ruth Paine of Irving, Tex., has been directed to appear next week before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury in its investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Mrs. Paine was a friend of Lee Harvey Oswald and his wife, Marina, during the months preceding the Nov. 22, 1963, assassination.

District Judge John Mead of Dallas yesterday ordered Mrs. Paine to cooperate with the Orleans jury. She had been suppenaed for April 18.

In the subpena request, District Attorney Jim Garrison alleged that Mrs. Paine transported Oswald's rifle from New Orleans to Dallas in September 1963.

The Warren Commission investigating the President's death said Oswald used the rifle to kill Kennedy.

Mrs. Paine said last month she had nothing to add to the Garrison probe.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 19

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 4-12-58
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: April 22, 1968

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: "THE DAY KENNEDY WAS SHOT"
AUTHOR JIM-BISHOP

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bishop

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SYNOPSIS:

The fourth installment of Mr. Bishop's book "The Day Kennedy was Shot" has been reviewed. It consists of 83 pages number 328 through 410 and covers the period of time from 3 p. m. to the time the Presidential plane arrived at Washington, D. C., 11/22/63. This installment describes the reaction of the press at the Dallas Police Department; how President Johnson was assuming the reins of Government; the reaction of people of Dallas and around the world; the reaction of Maude Shaw, the Kennedy children's nurse; the reaction of Robert Oswald, brother of Lee Harvey Oswald and other members of the family including Mrs. Marguerite Oswald. Bishop also mentions the conflict existing between the parties on the Presidential plane when it was returning to Washington.

Bishop also described the tracing of the assassination rifle and Lee Harvey Oswald's attempt to contact his attorney. This installment concludes when the Presidential plane arrives in Washington and the departure of the people involved from the airport.

The FBI and FBI personnel were mentioned in a number of instances, and there were some inaccuracies which are as follows:

1. On Page 342 beginning with the first paragraph, Bishop describes the flow of information from Gordon Shanklin's Office to FBI Headquarters in Washington. He described the assassination rifle and its serial number C2766. In Paragraph 2, Line 9, Bishop repeated the serial number as C1766. This could be a typographical error; however, it should be brought to Mr. Bishop's attention.

2. On Page 363, beginning with the fifth paragraph, Bishop describes Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, mother of

APR 25 1968

XEROX

KMR:dcs
(8)

DEC-48

62-109060 — 6355

ENCLOSURE

APR 25 1968

CONTINUED - OVER

Lee Harvey Oswald. This continues through Page 366. Comments made by Bishop concerning Mrs. Marguerite Oswald are in quotation and were taken directly from her testimony before the Warren Commission, Volume I of the Hearings Before the President's Commission, Page 142.

On Page 364, Paragraph 2, Bishop mentioned "Marguerite Oswald was taken to a room where she was introduced to two men. They said they were FBI Agents, although they showed no I. D. Cards. Strangely, they had the same name, Brown." This is inaccurate as our Agents did identify themselves. Our files show that Marguerite Oswald was interviewed at 5:26 p. m., 11/22/63 by Special Agents W. Harlan Brown and Charles T. Brown, Jr. This interview indicated they had previously identified themselves to Mrs. Oswald as being Special Agents of the FBI. This should be mentioned to Mr. Bishop so that a correction can be made.

3. On Page 368, Paragraph 1, Bishop refers to former Vice President Richard M. Nixon. Bishop said 'Richard Nixon reached his home in New York and dialed J. Edgar Hoover. 'It was a communist,' Mr. Hoover said." This statement is inaccurate as the November, 1964, Reader's Digest contains a condensed version of a book Richard Nixon was preparing entitled, "Cuba, Castro, and John F. Kennedy." In this Mr. Nixon said "I called J. Edgar Hoover in Washington and asked him what information he had. He told me that a Lee Harvey Oswald, known to the FBI as a member of the pro-Castro Fair Play for Cuba Committee was the alleged assassin." In view of Mr. Nixon's published comment, this should be brought to Mr. Bishop's attention so that appropriate correction can be made.

Bishop mentions the FBI throughout this installment; however, these references are accurate and not derogatory.

Bishop described the arrival of the Presidential plane in Washington and that President Johnson felt that a symbol of unity was important. He mentioned, referring to President Johnson, "as the new President, he should stand behind his fallen chieftain and he should offer his widow the protection of his person. To the contrary, the Kennedy people felt that this was borish and overbearing." Bishop

then describes the situation that occurred on the plane and concludes this installment with the departure from the airport.

This installment apparently does not conclude Bishop's book. He previously indicated the book will be concluded at 3:25 a. m., 11/23/63 when the body of John F. Kennedy is met at the White House gate by a U. S. Marine Honor Guard. Information concerning the above references are set forth under details which follow.

ACTION:

If approved, items mentioned will be called to the attention of Mr. Bishop in a letter.

DETAILS - OVER

DETAILS:

Mr. Bishop's fourth installment of his book, "The Day Kennedy Was Shot" has been reviewed. It covers the period of time from 3 p. m. to the time the Presidential plane arrived in Washington, D. C., on 11/22/63.

Bishop said the city of Dallas was first sorry for Mrs. Kennedy but then was suddenly sorry for itself. He described Dallas as "the city whose sin was pride had blood on its hands. It had only the most perfunctory pity for John F. Kennedy." He described the tidalwave of reporters which arrived in the city, and in the Dallas Police Department, the third floor was a madhouse where the press scrambled for advantages like ruffians. Questions were incessant, and the demands to see Lee Harvey Oswald became a chant.

Bishop said the city of Washington was tied up internally. The aircraft, referring to the Presidential aircraft, was returning a gallant young man to his fathers but "Who the hell was Lyndon Johnson?" At this point, Bishop mentioned a program called Candid Camera which had scored a hearty hit on television asking pedestrians in a remote city "Who is Lyndon Johnson?" Some had said, "The name is familiar. Why don't you consult a phone book?" Bishop, refers to President Johnson, "Whoever he was, he was also high in the sky with that metal casket, and he was reaching for the reins of the Government, quickly and surely, acting patiently and almost obsequiously, which were not his characteristics. He was, basically, a bossman; a doer; a demander; a tall awkward person blunt enough to think tact was something on which to hang a picture." Bishop describes the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. John McCormick being contacted by Secret Service representatives since he was the next man in line for the presidency, and McCormick was described as being brusque and refused to admit the two men.

Bishop in his style of writing jumps from one subject to another describing various people who were effected by the death of the President. He mentioned Maude Shaw at the White House who was responsible for taking care of the Kennedy children. He described her actions in preparing to move the children and that she was to break the news at least to Carolyn.

DETAILS - OVER

Bishop described the cabinet plane which was returning from Hawaii to California. This plane carried Dean Rusk and other members of the cabinet. Bishop said that on this plane someone suggested a poker game since there was nothing better to do and cards would be preferable to thinking. Dean Rusk was described as reading teletypes and at last a sketchy story on the subject Lee Harvey Oswald "began to click on the plane." Bishop said when information concerning Oswald was made available to Rusk regarding his communist affiliations, Rusk was quoted "it is going to have repercussions around the world for years to come." Bishop mentions the President asked for a quick check of the Oswald situation to find out if the State Department erred in permitting this man to return to the United States. There was blame to be spread; guilt to be impugned; punishment to be meted. It was sufficient to call Lee Harvey Oswald a communist. The only other question to be resolved was to find who was responsible for bringing him back from Moscow.

In continuing with the personages on the plane, Bishop described how the poker game broke up and "the gentlemen began to bicker." The plane hung between sky and sea and the men of power accused each other and used words like "rumormonger, treachery, hearsay."

On Page 342, Bishop said the "flow of information from Gordon Shanklin's Office to FBI Headquarters in Washington was steady. Except for a few lapses the line might have remained open." He mentions Shanklin spoke to Washington and said that the rifle which had been found was not a Mauser or a British weapon, but a cheap Italian military surplus rifle called a Mannlicher - Carcano. The serial number for this weapon was furnished as C2766. Bishop mentions that this weapon was traced, and in Paragraph 2, on Page 342, the serial number was repeated as C1766. This appears to be a typographical error as he had the serial number correct in several places, and this should be pointed out to him.

Bishop continues by telling how official Washington departed for Andrews Air Force Base. Due to the large number going to the Air Force Base, he said Robert Kennedy tried forbidding or dissuading some from going. Bishop also described Senator Hubert Humphrey who phoned the White House and asked if he could pay his respects by waiting at the air base for the body of the President. He was told "no," and Bishop quoted Mr. Humphrey as saying "the hell with you, I'm going."

FOUNDATION

Bishop returns to Dallas and discusses the search of the Texas School Book Depository where fingerprints were found by Lt. J. C. Day, of the Dallas Police Department. He also describes Jack Ruby's reaction and comments to one of his strippers. On Page 349 Bishop said Ruby called his sister and told her that the policeman who was shot was Tippit, a dear friend of his. Bishop said "This was an honest mistake. There was another Tippit on the police force. Ruby had never met the dead man," referring to Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit.

Bishop described the President's action on board the Presidential plane, by saying "this big industrious man who took charge of the country so quickly and so firmly was going to meet rancor and contempt for his work." Bishop continued it was during this time the decision was made that President Kennedy's autopsy would be conducted at Bethesda Naval Hospital. This was at the direction of Mrs. Kennedy who had been speaking to Dr. Burkley, the President's physician.

Bishop then reverts his story back to Dallas and describes the searching of the Michael Paine residence by Dallas authorities. He describes how evidence was taken and questions asked which were translated by Mrs. Paine for Marina Oswald who was living at the Paine residence. Bishop describes how the local officers located the blanket in the garage in which Oswald's rifle was thought to be, and when it was picked up and was empty, Marina Oswald "appeared to be stunned."

On Page 363, Bishop begins to discuss Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald. He described her as arriving in Dallas "dry-eyed." Bishop quoted Mrs. Oswald, "I want to speak to the FBI." Bishop discussed Marguerite Oswald's background, her relationship to her family and the sons and husbands she dominated. He told how Marguerite Oswald previously went to Washington to see highly placed officials because her son Lee had changed his mind and desired to come home. This is referring to the trip Mrs. Oswald made when she went to the State Department.

On Page 364, Paragraph 2, Bishop said "Marguerite Oswald was taken to a room where she was introduced to two

DETAILS - OVER

men. They said they were FBI Agents, although they showed no I. D. Cards. Strangely, they had the same name: Brown." Thereafter, Bishop quotes Mrs. Oswald and checking this material with her testimony before the Commission, reveals Bishop took this from Volume I of the Hearings Before the President's Commission on Page 142.

The comment made by Bishop that our Agents did not show I. D. Cards appears to be something he surmised. Bureau files reveal that Marguerite Oswald was interviewed at 5:26 p. m. on 11/22/63 by Special Agents W. Harlan Brown and Charles T. Brown, Jr. This interview in the first paragraph indicates our Agents previously identified themselves as being Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and as representing this Bureau with headquarters in Washington, D. C. (Bureau File 105-82555, Serial 505, Page 113). In view of this, Mr. Bishop should be advised that his statement should be corrected or deleted.

Bishop describes reactions of persons around the world in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy. On Page 368, Paragraph 1, he said "Richard Nixon reached him home in New York and dialed J. Edgar Hoover. 'It was a communist,' Mr. Hoover said." Quoting the Director in this manner is incorrect. The December, 1964, issue of Reader's Digest beginning on Page 283 contains a condensed version of a book entitled "Cuba, Castro, and John F. Kennedy" written by Richard M. Nixon. It is noted that in connection with this book, there is no record in the Library of Congress as ever having been published. However, on Page 298 of the Reader's Digest, Mr. Nixon discusses his movements on 11/22/63 and his arrival in New York when he heard of the assassination. Mr. Nixon said, "I called J. Edgar Hoover in Washington, and asked him what information he had. He told me that a Lee Harvey Oswald, known to the FBI as a member of the pro-Castro Fair Play for Cuba Committee was the alleged assassin." In view of Mr. Nixon's published comment, this should be brought to Mr. Bishop's attention so that appropriate correction can be made in his manuscript.

Bishop continues his story describing how the doctors in Dallas completed their summary of medical findings. He then discusses Robert Oswald, brother of Lee Harvey Oswald and his reactions to the assassination. Bishop described Governor Connally at the Hospital following his operation and his son visiting him. He quoted Governor Connally

DETAILS - OVER

as asking, "How is the President?" When he was informed, the Governor was quoted as saying "I knew, I knew." Bishop again describes the Dallas Police Department and discusses Mrs. Helen Markham who obscrved Police Officer J. D. Tippit being killed. He described Oswald being identified in the line up by Mrs. Markham and her reaction following this identification when she fainted.

Bishop continues by describing the action that was taking place in the White House in preparation for the return of the Presidential party. He describes how there was some concern as to who would embalm and dress President Kennedy indicating that the military authorities could not do this but this matter was clarified and "Bethesda could do the whole job." Bishop said the atmosphere at the White House was not mournful as the White House had no time for tears.

Bishop's story reverts back to Dallas and describes Oswald and his discussion with police officers. Bishop said Oswald had no objection to anything except "the damned questions about a dead policeman and President Kennedy. The suspect felt that the Dallas Police Department should start looking elsewhere for guilt. The FBI men didn't like him." Bishop describes how Oswald's clothes were taken from him by the Dallas Police Department and how he was afforded the opportunity to attempt to telephone his attorney.

Bishop discusses the people aboard Air Force One returning to Washington. He said the empty fifths of scotch and bourbon tumbled into bags of refuse. A few passengers were drunk and maudlin. He said the electricity of shock was in others so deeply that liquor sharpened the grief. Bishop mentioned the road to safety for Lyndon Johnson lay in immersing himself in work. He made decisions, took the more important messages. Bishop said "the Kennedy minions asked that the press be barred from Andrews. Johnson said no, "it will look like we're in a panic."

Bishop described the plans that were made for the arrival of the plane at Andrews Air Force Base and said that someone suggested the Kennedy's could avoid the glare of lights and cameras by debarking from the starboard side of the plane. Mrs. Kennedy said "we will go out the regular way, I want them to see what they have done."

DETAILS - OVER

Bishop said, "The confinement of the Johnsons' and the Kennedys' in the plane for a period of 150 minutes, was sufficient to cleave the families in permanent schism. Johnson, the burly earthly Texan, lost the battle for unity by succeeding to the presidency. He was not, and could not aspire to be Kennedy people." Bishop said that "he could be tolerated as Vice President because his loyalty to John F. Kennedy was complete and unquestioned. Within the family only Bobby and Kenny O'Donnell could not abide him as Vice President. To them, he was a rumpled wheeler-dealer, part Southerner, part Westerner, with cowdung on his heels. He lacked what they might refer to as class."

Bishop continues by describing the reaction of the Kennedy people to President Johnson and then describes how the Air Force One arrived at Andrews Air Force Base. He told how Mr. Johnson felt that the symbol of unity was important, and that he should offer the widow of his fallen chieftain the protection of his person. To the contrary, the Kennedy people felt this was "borish and overbearing."

Mr. Bishop mentioned how the casket was removed from the plane by a fork lift and how Bobby Kennedy came aboard the aircraft and greeted Mrs. Kennedy and describes them leaving Andrews Air Force Base which concludes this installment.

There were a few other references to the FBI; however, these were accurate and not derogatory. It is noted this installment apparently does not conclude Bishop's book. He previously indicated the book will be concluded at 3:25 a. m., 11/23/63 when the body of John F. Kennedy is met at the White House gate by a U. S. Marine Honor Guard.

MAIL ROOM
RECORDED

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 4/23/68

FROM : SAC, RICHMOND (89-34)(RUC)

REC- 38

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

OO: DALLAS

ReButelephone call to Richmond 4/16/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 2 letters and 2 envelopes received by [redacted] Northern Virginia Sun", 3409 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, Va., on 4/16/68.

The letters were turned over to SA WILLIAM H. CROWDER by [redacted] on that date.

The letters were written by WILLA M. SCHNEIDER, 1874 Virginia Ave., McLean, Va. [redacted] stated he does not know SCHNEIDER.

Richmond indices are negative re SCHNEIDER. She is not being interviewed as she appears to be deranged.

No further investigation concerning the matter is being conducted and the letters are being forwarded to the Bureau in accordance with their instructions. Xerox copies of the letters are being enclosed for Dallas.

ENCLOSURE

1-d

(2) - Bureau (Encls. 4)(REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - Dallas (Encls. 4)(89-43)(Info.)(REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - Richmond
WHC:wsk
(4)

62-109060-6356

REC- 38

1 APR 24 1968

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

MAY 1 1968

U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

62-109068-6356

Personal:

[redacted]

According to information, I received in 1947, the third or missing bullet at Dallas, would be lodged in a tree or telephone pole, directly in a line with the window of the Texas Book Depository, and the position of the President's car at the time the first shot was fired. Check the Zapruder film. The bullet took a small bit of bone with it, which is also lodged in the hole behind the bullet.

It will be found at a spot, as high as I can reach with my hand in a certain position, and with my feet flat on the ground. Measuring this distance, I find it is approximately 6 feet, 3 inches.

If this is true, by deduction it means that the first bullet passed through the President's neck and lodged in the tree.

The second hit Governor Connelly, perhaps after ricocheting, since he was not as seriously injured.

The third again hit the President.



The Northern Virginia Sun
3409 Wilson Blvd.
Arlington, Virginia, 22210

Att: [redacted]

April 15, 1968

Mr. Richard P. Taffe, Editor
Northern Virginia Sun

Dear Sir:

Would you be interested in solving the mystery of the third or missing bullet in the Dallas Assassination? This information may not be true, and therefore not worth a thing. I have no way of knowing until someone checks it out.

If it is true, it backs up the Warren Commission conclusions and makes monkeys out of District Attorney Garrison and the others screaming "plot". It also explains the discrepancy between the Warren Commission findings and Governor Connelly's testimony.

The person who gave me the information was my obstetrician, a family friend, and the reason he did was that he knew some people who tried to mess up my life by playing around with prophecy and other ESP "abilities". Any one of four people could have told this story to the obstetrician, therefore it seems rather futile to try to track it to its source. None of them were any where near Dallas at the time. The Assassination and other things were first predicted to me in 1938. The enclosed information, my obstetrician told me in 1947. It is important to me to prove that these people said these things.

If anything concrete should develop, I would rather not have the publicity. For the above reason, I need to document myself as the source of this "prediction". Should this prove out, would you send me a letter of acknowledgment? I will keep copies of this letter and the enclosed "anonymous" note.

Sincerely,

Willa M. Schneider

WILLA M. SCHNEIDER

Form DJ-150
(Ed. 4-26-63)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DEPARTMENT OF J

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: April 16, 1968

FROM : Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

FMV:WSB:
129-11

SUBJECT: Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy
November 22, 1963

Enclosed for your information is a copy of a letter recently received from Andrew J. Sciambra, Assistant District Attorney, New Orleans, Louisiana, in which Mr. Sciambra requests us to furnish him with any information the Bureau may have regarding the alleged presence of Lee Harvey Oswald in the Clinton, Louisiana, area in the late summer or early fall of 1963.

Mr. Sciambra has previously corresponded with the Bureau on this subject, at which time he alleged that he had received information pertaining to Oswald's activities in the Clinton, Louisiana, area from a Mr. Reeves Morgan. On that prior occasion. we informed Mr. Sciambra that a review of Bureau files failed to reveal any contact with Mr. Morgan in connection with the assassination investigation.

We would appreciate it if you would inform us as to what information, if any, you may have concerning Oswald's activities in the Clinton, Louisiana, area during the late summer or early fall of 1963. In addition, if you have any suggestions with regard to what reply, if any, should be sent to Mr. Sciambra, we would appreciate hearing them.

Enclosure

EX-PROC 39-APR-16 1968

62-109060-6357

REC 16

COPIES DESTROYED

4 JAN 1973

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

PARISH OF ORLEANS
STATE OF LOUISIANA
2700 TULANE AVENUE
NEW ORLEANS 70119

JIM GARRISON
DISTRICT ATTORNEY

March 29, 1968

RECEIVED
MAR 1 6 42 PM '68
U.S. ATTORNEY
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Honorable Gene S. Palmisano
First Assistant U. S. Attorney
Wildlife & Fisheries Building
418 Royal Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130

Dear Mr. Palmisano:

I am writing you for assistance since you answered my two previous letters to Mr. Elmer Litchfield and Mr. J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Perhaps I was not clear in my prior requests, but we are sincerely attempting to learn whether the Bureau has any information - irrespective of Mr. Reeves Morgan's telephone contact with the Bureau's Baton Rouge Office - relative to Lee Harvey Oswald's presence in the Jackson and Clinton, Louisiana, area in the late summer or early fall of 1963. If the Bureau has such information, from whatever source, we would appreciate being able to discuss it with them. Also, if the Bureau does not have any information about Oswald's presence in that area at the time, we would like to know this.

We earnestly solicit your cooperation in this matter and hope we can return the consideration in the future.

Very truly yours,

ANDREW J. SCIAMBRA
Assistant District Attorney

AJS:bb

(2317)

MARY FERRELL
FOUNDATION

ENCLOSURE

Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

April 22, 1968

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

LENIHAN

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to your communication concerning captioned matter dated April 16, 1968, together with the enclosure thereto, a copy of a letter from Mr. Andrew J. Sciambra dated March 29, 1968, and addressed to Mr. Gene S. Palmisano, First Assistant United States Attorney, New Orleans, Louisiana.

A review of the files of this Bureau and the files of our New Orleans Office pertaining to the investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald, failed to uncover any information that Oswald was in the Jackson and Clinton, Louisiana, areas during the late Summer or early Fall of 1963.

Concerning the second inquiry in referenced communication as to suggestions regarding a reply which should be furnished to Mr. Sciambra, it seems to this Bureau that if a reply is deemed necessary, it should be limited to referring Mr. Sciambra to the material published by the Warren Commission in its Report and the 26 volumes of testimony and exhibits. Mr. Sciambra might also be referred to that material available to the general public in the National Archives.

62-109060-6357

REC 16

1 - Mr. Edwin L. Weisl, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TNG:as
(11)

MAILED 24
APR 22 1968
COMM-FBI

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

6 APR 26 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

GPO

Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE:

Sciambra works for New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison and has been connected with Garrison's so-called probe into the assassination of President Kennedy. In January, 1968, Sciambra indicated in a letter to the Senior Resident Agent in Baton Rouge that an allegation had been made by a man in Jackson, Louisiana, that Oswald was in the Jackson and Clinton, Louisiana, areas sometime in the late Summer of 1963. The man who made this allegation, a resident of Jackson, Louisiana, further alleged that he furnished the information to our Baton Rouge Resident Agency by telephone after the assassination of President Kennedy. A thorough review of our files was made in January, 1968. Our files and the files of our New Orleans Office failed to reveal any contact by the man from Jackson, Louisiana, with the FBI, in connection with the assassination investigation. We never did answer Sciambra; however, the Department of Justice has communicated with him concerning this matter. Sciambra now asks the U. S. Attorney's Office in New Orleans if the FBI has any information concerning Oswald's activities in that specific area of Louisiana. Supervisor Ernest Wall of New Orleans telephonically advised Supervisor O. Ezell on 4/19/68 that the files of the New Orleans Office pertaining to Lee Harvey Oswald, contain no information that Oswald was in the Clinton and/or Jackson areas of Louisiana. Bureau files regarding Oswald also failed to show Oswald was in those areas of Louisiana. Regarding the reply Justice Department should make to Sciambra, at the very most Sciambra should be referred to results of the assassination investigation available to the general public.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 4/22/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, JACKSONVILLE (89-10)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

ReBuairtel 4/22/68; JKairtel 4/16/68.

Former SAC D. K. BROWN was recontacted 4/22/68 personally by the writer concerning his interview with WILLIAM S. WALTER, results of which are set forth in JK LHM 2/2/68 and his recollection of this interview as reported in JKairtel 4/16/68.

Mr. BROWN advised the writer there is absolutely no question in his mind that the personal interview he had with WALTER was in the Jacksonville FBI Office on the early afternoon of 2/1/68. He advised me he specifically recalled receiving a phone call from WALTER early on the morning of 2/1/68 and thereafter he called the Bureau. Mr. BROWN received instructions to "take what WALTER had to say" and received a brief outline as to what occurred on the them recent JOHNNY CARSON SHOW which was to be the subject matter of the interview with WALTER.

Mr. BROWN specifically recalls WALTER said he was leaving Jacksonville on the evening of 2/1/68 since he recalls in his conversation with WALTER the fact that there was no way for Mr. BROWN to contact WALTER subsequent to 2/1/68. In summary, therefore, Mr. BROWN is absolutely certain WALTER called him the morning of 2/1/68 and the personal interview occurred on the early afternoon of 2/1/68.

Deleted Copy Sent by Letter 12/27/78 Per FOIA Request

COPY RETAINED IN PERSONNEL RECORDS UNIT

3 - Bureau
1 - Memphis (Info)
1 - New Orleans (Info)
1 - Dallas (Info)
1 - Jacksonville
REG:ced
(7)

62-109060-6358

REC-68
EX-105

16 APR 24 1968

XEROX

MAY Sent _____ M Per _____

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

53 MAY - 7 1968

JK 89-10

In addition, the shorthand notes of SAC Secretary CLARISSA E. DAVIDSON, which are the basis for Jacksonville's LHM, 2/2/68, reflecting the personal interview on 2/1/68, are in existence and pursuant to Bureau instructions, being preserved by her, clearly reflect the date of 2/1/68.

Mrs. DAVIDSON clearly recalls in addition Mr. BROWN commenting concerning WALTER's phone call and the fact he appeared in the Jacksonville FBI Office for personal interview by Mr. BROWN in the early afternoon of the same date of the phone call.

In summary, therefore, based on the recollection of both Mr. BROWN and Mrs. DAVIDSON and the original shorthand notes, there is no question but that the personal interview of WALTER occurred on the early afternoon of 2/1/68 in the Jacksonville Office of the FBI as originally reported in JK LHM 2/2/68.

No further action is being taken concerning this matter.

O.K. Results of Bureau interview with Walter were previously disseminated to A G by ltr 4/4/68.

5-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 4/23/68

Attached relates to pending trial of Clay L. Shaw charged by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison with conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy.

Since the attached was obtained from news media, no dissemination being made of same.

JFM:chs

62-109060-6359

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 4/23/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau is a newspaper article appearing in the 4/20/68 edition of the New Orleans Times Picayune concerning above captioned matter.

One copy each of this newspaper article is enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

1 ENCLOSURE
3 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 1)
1 - Miami (Enc. 1)
1 - New Orleans

ST 101
REC 17 62-109060-6359

ECW:srl
(6)

APR 25 1968

C. C. - Bishop

54 MAY 1 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-350 (Rev. 7-18-58)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SHAW LAWYERS APPEAL RULING

Supreme Court Gets Issue of Venue Change

Attorneys for Clay L. Shaw petitioned the Louisiana Supreme Court Friday to consider the denial of a change of venue motion for the state's trial against Shaw.

Criminal District Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. April 4, refused to permit transfer of the trial. He ruled that Shaw can receive a fair trial in New Orleans.

Shaw is accused by District Attorney Jim Garrison of participating in a plot to kill President John F. Kennedy.

Defense lawyers asserted that publicity given to the assassination investigation will prevent Shaw from getting a fair trial here. Their motion in the Supreme Court was filed on the last of 15 days given them by Judge Haggerty.

The court is expected to consider the application for writs next week.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 18

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 4-20-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX., 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
APR 23 1968

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

539PM 4/23/68 URGENT WHD

TO: DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM: NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM FINAL EDITION, APRIL TWENTYTHREE INSTANT REPORTED THAT THE LOUISIANA SUPREME COURT TODAY REFUSED TO REVIEW JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY'S DECISION TO TRY CLAY L. SHAW IN NEW ORLEANS FOR CONSPIRACY IN THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, SHAW'S ATTORNEYS HAD ASKED THE LOUISIANA SUPREME COURT TO REVIEW BOTH JUDGE HAGGERTY'S DENIAL OF A CHANGE OF VENUE MOTION AND HIS REFUSAL ON APRIL THREE LAST TO REOPEN A HEARING ON THAT SAME MOTION.

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT IN TURNING DOWN THE REVIEW, THE SUPREME COURT NOTED THAT SHAW STILL HAS THE RIGHT TO APPEAL IF HE IS CONVICTED. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, THE COURT SAID "WRITS DENIED. THIS COURT WILL NOT INTERFERE WITH ORDERLY PROCEEDINGS IN THE TRIAL COURT IN THE

END P. 1

REC 6 62-109060-6360

11 APR 25 1968

EX-115

59 MAY 1 - 1968

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

P. 2

ABSENCE OF A SHOWING OF AN IRREPARABLE INJURY. RELATOR (SHAW) HAS A REMEDY OF APPEAL IN THE EVENT OF CONVICTION."

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT DENIAL OF THE WRITS GIVES GARRISON'S OFFICE THE RIGHT TO SET A TRIAL DATE. GARRISON WAS NOT IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE FOR COMMENT ON WHEN THE TRIAL WILL BE HELD.

NO MEMO BEING SUBMITTED.

END.

GFH

FBI WASH DC

MR. SULLIVAN

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

REC 26

Date: 4/22/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are two newspaper articles, one appearing in the 4/18/68 Final Edition of the States-Item and one appearing in the 4/19/68 edition of the Times Picayune, both of New Orleans, Louisiana.

Copies of these newspaper articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 2)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
1 - Miami (Enc. 2)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:srl
(6)

REC 26 62-109060-6361

APR 24 1968

SIX

C. C. Bishop

50 MAY 2 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

FL-350 (Rev. 7-16-69)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FRIEND QUIZZED, DOUBTS OSWALD IN CONSPIRACY

By JACK DEMPSEY :

A close friend of Lee Harvey Oswald and his wife said here today she believes Oswald did not decide to shoot President John F. Kennedy until the day before the assassination.

Mrs. Ruth Paine said she does not think there could have been a conspiracy to kill the President "because I honestly believe Oswald did not make up his mind to shoot the President until the day before."

MRS. PAINE, OF IRVING TEX., a Dallas suburb, ap-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 4-18-68

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

6361

peared before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury today as it pressed District Attorney Jim Garrison's assassination probe.

Garrison contends there was a conspiracy—based in New Orleans—to commit the assassination and has expressed doubt that Oswald was the triggerman.

LEE OSWALD'S WIFE MARINA was living with Mrs. Paine at the time of the assassination on Nov. 22, 1963.

Mrs. Paine went before the jury today in response to a subpena issued by Garrison's office, though she said she doubted she could add anything to the probe.

Mrs. Paine spent an hour before the jury this morning and was scheduled to return this afternoon.

Mrs. Paine, chicly dressed in a blue suit with white gloves and white shoes, talked freely with newsmen before her grand jury appearance. Most of what she said corresponded closely to her testimony four years ago in Washington, D.C., before the Warren Commission investigating the president's death.

THE COMMISSION report concluded that "Ruth and Michael Paine (her husband) were not involved in any way with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy."

Mrs. Paine said she met the Oswalds at a party in Dallas in February, 1963, and was attracted to them because she was studying the Russian language at the time and Marina is Russian.

In September, 1963, Mrs. Paine transported Marina and the Oswald house hold gear from New Orleans to Irving in her station wagon. In the subpena for Mrs. Paine, Garrison alleged that the rifle with which the Warren Commission says Oswald shot Kennedy was among the belongings.

MRS. PAINE told newsmen today the gun could have been in the car but "I did not see one." Until the day after the assassination, "I did not even know he had a rifle," she said.

She said police came to her house after the slaying and asked about the rifle. She said Marina told them it was in the garage wrapped in a blanket. They inspected the blanket and found no gun.

Mrs. Paine said she never saw Oswald with any weapon during the period when he would visit Marina at the Paine residence. Asked if she regarded Oswald as "violent," she said she did not or she would not have let him be near her children.

SHE SAID SHE knew nothing of the incident in which Oswald allegedly shot at Gen. Edwin Walker until after the assassination.

On the question of conspiracy, she said that if Oswald had plotted the slaying in advance "it is my belief he would have come to the house (for the gun) a few days earlier, instead of waiting until the last minute when something could go wrong."

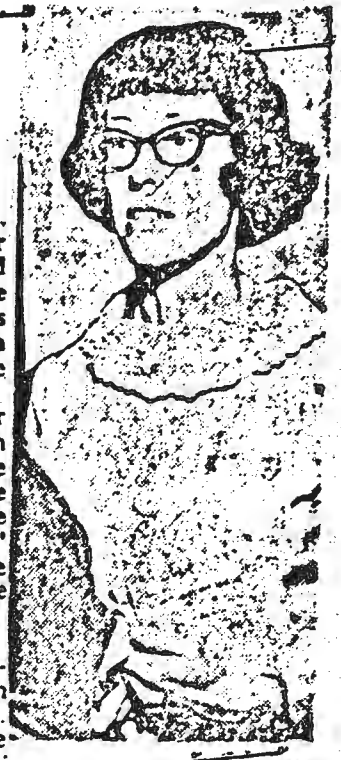
(According to the Warren Commission, Oswald picked up the gun the morning of the slaying and took it to Dallas in a brown paper bag.)

"BUT I COULD be wrong," Mrs. Paine added.

The attractive, 35-year-old blonde said she never heard the names of Clay L. Shaw, Clay Bertrand, Jack Ruby or David William Ferrie mentioned before the assassination.

Garrison charges that Shaw —who, the DA claims, used the alias Bertrand — conspired with Lee Oswald and Ferrie to kill Kennedy. Ruby shot Oswald to death two days after the assassination.

Mrs. Paine, now a kindergarten teacher, clutched a book on teaching methods which she carried to pass the time while waiting to testify.



—States-Item Photo.

MRS. RUTH PAINE

FD-350 (Rev. 7-10-59)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

OSWALD FRIEND TESTIFIES HERE

Conspiracy Not Likely, Says Mrs. Paine

A friend of Lee Harvey Oswald and Marina Oswald who did not believe she could add much to District Attorney Jim Garrison's Kennedy death probe was called upon to testify for a number of hours before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury Thursday.

By 5:10 p.m. Mrs. Ruth Paine, Irving, Tex., had completed a total of four hours of testimony. For at least part of the time Garrison himself was present.

A short time later the jury was adjourned by Criminal District Court Judge Matthew S. Braniff.

Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock, who was with Mrs. Paine the whole time, said she would not be asked to testify again.

He would not comment on whether or not her testimony will be of value to the probe.

DOUBTS CONSPIRACY

Before entering the jury room, the attractive witness discounted the possibility of a conspiracy in President Kennedy's death "because I honestly believe Oswald did not make up his mind to shoot the President until the day before."

Garrison believes there was a New Orleans-based conspiracy and has expressed doubts that Oswald fired any effective shots.

Garrison entered the jury room about 3 p.m. with a stack of folders and papers, left, but entered again about 3:10 p.m.

Mrs. Paine entered the jury room about 2:10 p.m., shortly after the jury returned from lunch.

TESTIFIED EARLIER

Earlier she had testified from 11:10 a.m. to noon. She said she did not feel she could add anything to Garrison's probe.

Oswald's wife, Marina, was staying with Mrs. Paine in 1963 at the time of the Nov. 22 assassination.

The Warren Commission report concluded that Mrs. Paine and her husband, Michael, "were not involved in any way with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy."

Neatly dressed in a blue suit with white gloves, Mrs. Paine said she met the Oswalds at a party in Dallas in February, 1963. She was attracted to them, she said, because she was studying Russian, and Marina was from Russia.

DROVE TO IRVING

Later that year, September Mrs. Paine took Marina and some household articles from New Orleans to Irving in he station wagon.

In the grand jury subpena fo Mrs. Paine's appearance, Garrison alleged that the rifl which the Warren Commissio names as the murder weapo was among the Oswald belongings.

Mrs. Paine said a gun could have been in the car, but "I did not see one."

"I did not even know he had a rifle," she said. She only learned of it the day after the assassination.

NO GUN FOUND

She said police went to her house after the murder and asked about a rifle. Marina told them it was in the garage wrapped in a blanket, according to Mrs. Paine. The officers found no gun.

She said she did not regard Oswald as "violent," and that if she had, she would have allowed him near her children.

She also said she knew nothing of an incident in which Oswald allegedly shot at Gen. Edwin Walker until after the assassination.

As to a conspiracy, she said that if Oswald had plotted the killing in advance, "it is my belief he would have come to the house for the gun a few days earlier, instead of waiting until the last minute when something could go wrong."

"But I could be wrong," she conceded.

The Warren Commission said Oswald picked up the gun the morning of the assassination and took it to Dallas in a brown paper bag.

The 35-year old woman said she never heard the names Clay L. Shaw, Clay Bertrand, Jack Ruby, or David W. Ferrie before the assassination.



—Photo by The Times-Picayune.
MRS. RUTH PAINE
Says Oswald acted alone.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 4-19-68
Edition:
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

6351

EX-103

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 4/18/68

William S. Walter is former Security Clerk, New Orleans Office. New Orleans District Attorney Garrison alleges Walter has said that while on midnight to 8 a.m. duty in the New Orleans Office on 11/17/63 he, Walter, received a message from the Bureau alerting that an assassination attempt would be made on President Kennedy in Texas.

On 2/2/68 Walter told D. K. Brown, then SAC, Jacksonville, he never saw a teletype or other message containing the above information. On 3/26/68 Walter told SAC, Memphis, he had received such a teletype and D. K. Brown had never specifically asked him about receipt of it. D. K. Brown advised on 4/15/68, as indicated in attached. Brown's former secretary, who was present on 2/1/68 when Brown interviewed Walter, supports Brown's version of the interview.

SAC, Jacksonville, is being instructed to preserve the stenographic notes of Brown's former secretary in the event they are ever needed.

This information is being disseminated to the Department.

TNG:cls

62-109060-6362

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 4/24/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Re New Orleans teletype to the Bureau, 6/27/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies and for Dallas two copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

Information contained in the LHM was voluntarily furnished to SA DANIEL D. DREILING by [redacted] New Orleans PD, New Orleans, La., who is assigned as an investigator to the Orleans Parish District Attorney's office. [redacted] specifically requested that his identity be protected.

1 ENCLOSURE

REC-7 62-109060-6362

30 16 APR 24 1968

3 - Bureau (Enc. 6)
2 - Dallas (Enc. 2) (89-43)
1 - New Orleans

DDD:srl
(6)

C. C. - Bishop

62 MAY 7 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
April 24, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

On April 24, 1968, a confidential source who is in regular contact with District Attorney Jim Garrison's office advised that District Attorney Jim Garrison believes that Dr. Alton Ochsner, a prominent New Orleans physician and a founder of the Ochsner Clinic and Ochsner Foundation Hospital, is one of the principals involved in the conspiracy to assassinate President John F. Kennedy. According to the source, Garrison bases his belief on the fact that Dr. Ochsner was closely involved with the Cuban element in New Orleans prior to Kennedy's assassination.

The source also related that at the present time, the District Attorney's office is concentrating its investigative efforts in attempts to show a relationship between Dr. Ochsner and a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy.

It is to be noted that a WDSU radio news report on June 27, 1967, reported that William H. Gurvich, former Chief Aid to District Attorney Jim Garrison in the Kennedy assassination probe, said District Attorney Jim Garrison planned other arrests in New Orleans on charges of accessories after the fact listing those to be arrested as one of the most prominent doctors of international reputation, two Cuban refugee leaders, a FBI Agent assigned to the local office, the owner of one of the largest local hotels, and a leading New Orleans coffee importer. The news report stated that Gurvich declined to furnish the names of those individuals Garrison planned to arrest.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62 10[illegible] 6 3-

(Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 4/16/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, JACKSONVILLE (89-10)

SUBJ: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Re Memphis radiogram to Bureau dated 3/27/68, Bureau airtel to Jacksonville dated 4/1/68, and Jacksonville airtel to Bureau dated 2/2/68.

Former SAC D. K. BROWN was reinterviewed 4/15/68 regarding his conversation with WILLIAM S. WALTER on the morning of 2/1/68.

Mr. BROWN stated that the information reported in the LHM submitted by the Jacksonville office on 2/2/68 is correct. For the Bureau's information, BROWN stated that WALTER contacted the Jacksonville office telephonically on 2/1/68 requesting an interview. BROWN stated that he learned from WALTER at this time that he, WALTER, desired to make a statement regarding certain information released on the Johnny Carson Show of 1/31/68. BROWN stated that he had not seen this show and prior to the interview of WALTER telephonically contacted the Bureau seeking the substance on the Johnny Carson Show of that date. He stated he received enough information to conduct an interview with WALTER the next day.

COPIES DESTROYED

JAN 16 1973

3 - Bureau
2 - New Orleans
2 - Memphis
2 - Dallas
1 - Jacksonville

EHB:ser
(12)

62-109060-6363

REC-7

11 APR 18 1968

PERS. REC. UNIT

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

55 MAY 9 1968

BROWN recalled that WALTER came to the office the next day, 2/2/68, and BROWN interviewed WALTER in the presence of SAC Secretary CLARISSA DAVIDSON. BROWN stated that Mrs. DAVIDSON took down WALTER's statement in shorthand and the only thing BROWN had to do with the interview was to keep the contents in context. He stated that WALTER would recall certain information and he, BROWN, would arrange the information in his correct contents.

BROWN advised that WALTER told him that he never received or saw a teletype or any other message containing the information regarding the assassination of President KENNEDY while he was employed with the Bureau.

MATERIAL
RECORDED IN

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 4/24/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are four newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning captioned matter.

Copies of these newspaper articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

1-D

1 ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 4)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 4)
1 - Miami (Enc. 4)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:srl
(6)

62-109060-6364
NOT RECORDED
1 APR 29 1968

REC 5

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

53 MAY - 3 1968

FD-350 (Rev. 7-15-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Supreme Court Acts

Shaw Trial Change Denial Is Upheld

The Louisiana Supreme Court today refused to review Judge Edward A. Haggerty's decision to try Clay L. Shaw in New Orleans for conspiracy in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Haggerty, judge of Criminal District Court, on April 4 turned down a motion by Shaw's attorneys to move the trial at least 100 miles from New Orleans.

District Attorney Jim Garrison charges that Shaw, a 54-year-old retired businessman, conspired with Lee Harvey Oswald, David William Ferrie and others to kill the president.

SHAW'S ATTORNEYS HAD ARGUED that the trial should be moved because of great publicity the case has received here. When Haggerty rejected the move, they filed writs of review with the high court.

In turning down the review, the Supreme Court noted that Shaw still has the right to appeal if he is convicted.

The court said:

"Writs denied. This court will not interfere with orderly proceedings in the trial court in the absence of a showing of irreparable injury.

"Relator (Shaw) has a remedy of appeal in the event of conviction."

SHAW'S ATTORNEYS HAD asked a review both of Judge Haggerty's denial of the change of venue motion and his refusal on April 3 to reopen a hearing on that same motion. Both were denied today.

In several days of hearings on the change of venue motion, Shaw's attorneys argued that all the publicity about the Kennedy assassination and subsequent investigations should be considered.

Garrison and his staff argued that only public references to Shaw himself were pertinent to the point at issue. Judge Haggerty agreed with Garrison, and shut off all testimony not relating to Shaw himself.

It was mainly on the basis of this that Shaw's attorneys sought the writs of review.

Denial of the writs gives Garrison's office the right to set a trial date. Garrison was not immediately available for comment on when the trial will be held.

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1
STATES ITEM
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 4-23-68
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

[ ] Being Investigated

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

LA. HIGH COURT WON'T REVIEW CASE OF SHAW

Rejects Plea to Consider Venue Change Issue

The Supreme Court of Louisiana ruled Tuesday it will not review Judge Edward A. Haggerty's denial of a change of venue for the trial of Clay L. Shaw.

Shaw, arrested and charged on March 1, 1967, with having conspired to murder President Kennedy by District Attorney Jim Garrison, had asked his trial be moved out of New Orleans on the basis of prejudicial publicity.

His writs to the Supreme Court asked it to consider Judge Haggerty's April 3 refusal to reopen an evidentiary hearing held in connection with the motion for a change of venue and the judge's April 4 denial of the motion for a change of venue.

The Supreme Court decision said, "Writs denied. This court will not interfere with orderly proceedings in the trial court, in the absence of a showing of irreparable injury. Relator (Shaw) has a remedy of appeal in the event of conviction."

Shaw's petition to the Supreme Court claimed that a circus-like atmosphere has prevailed in the proceedings against him from the beginning.

During the hearing on the change of venue held by the Criminal District Court judge, the petition said, Judge Haggerty consistently ruled that for evidentiary purposes in the state's case against Shaw there was no connection between (a) the Nov. 22, 1963, assassination of the President in Dallas, (b) the Warren Commission report, (c) Jim Garrison's probe of the assassination of Kennedy, and (d) the case of the State of Louisiana versus Shaw.

Shaw's petition said the trial court prohibited questions as to whether witnesses had fixed opinions on Lee Harvey Oswald, if he killed the President, and whether he acted alone or in a conspiracy.

It added that the state introduced no evidence and offered no witnesses on the trial of the motion for change of venue.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 4-24-68

Edition: Morning

Author: GEORGE W. HEALY

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63

Character:

or AFO

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

WELCOME

FD-350 (Rev. 9-16-53)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shaw Venue Appeal Denied By High Court

The Louisiana Supreme Court has ruled it will not interfere in the conspiracy trial of Clay L. Shaw, whose attorneys sought relief from the high court after Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty denied a request for a change of venue.

Shaw, who was arrested and charged March 1, 1967, with participating in a conspiracy to murder the late President Kennedy, had asked that the trial be moved at least 100 miles from New Orleans on the basis of prejudicial publicity.

The defense filed writs with the Supreme Court April 3 requesting a review of Judge Haggerty's refusal to reopen the change of venue hearing and the judge's April 4 decision to refuse to move the trial.

The Supreme Court said, "Writs denied. This court will not interfere with orderly proceedings in the trial court, in the absence of a showing of irreparable injury. Relator (Shaw) has a remedy of appeal in the event of conviction."

The high court's decision does not yet clear the way for the district attorney's office to set a trial date. Assistant DA James L. Alcock said today the defense has ~~14 days~~ to ask for a rehearing by the Supreme Court.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 3

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 4-24-68

Edition: RED COMET

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

GARRISON CASE
IN METAIRIE ~~TALK~~

Kent courtney will speak on "The Garrison Case and the Communist Conspiracy" at a meeting of the Metairie Rotary club, Thursday noon in Imperial House Restaurant, 3400 North Causeway blvd.

Courtney, national chairman of the Conservative Society of America and nationally known as a publisher of anti-Communist books and pamphlets, says his investigation into certain aspects of the Garrison case leads him to the conclusion that if District Attorney Garrison fails to prove his conspiracy theory, it will serve the cause of the international Communist conspiracy.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 45

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 4-24-68

Edition: RED COMET

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 4/25/68

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (89-43)(P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY AT
DALLAS, TEXAS
11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

For the information of the Bureau and New Orleans, JACK MARTIN telephonically contacted SA WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN on April 24, 1968. MARTIN was known to GRIFFIN in New Orleans approximately 15 years ago. MARTIN advised that he was visiting a relative in Dallas and was returning to New Orleans this date. MARTIN voluntarily stated that he had made several trips for District Attorney GARRISON and had been paid well for these trips. MARTIN volunteered to furnish any information desired and gave his address as 1836 Esplanade Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, unlisted telephone 943-0813, and mailing address as P. O. Box 30357. MARTIN further advised that his wife was employed by the State of Louisiana under Civil Service handling birth certificates.

(2) - Bureau
2 - New Orleans
2 - Dallas
WHG:tle
(6)

REC 15 62-109060-6366

12 APR 29 1968

SEE

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 4/24/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, BIRMINGHAM (89-45)(RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents DALE W. JOHNSON and MARION B. HUMMEL at Huntsville, Alabama, on 4/22/68:

[redacted] NW., Huntsville, employee of IBM Corporation, appeared at the Huntsville Resident Agency and furnished the following information:

In 1965 he purchased some land at Fountain, Florida, and since that time has made two or three trips to this community clearing his land in preparation for eventually improving the land. During these trips he has usually stayed at the Green Hills Motel and Restaurant, Fountain, Florida, which is owned by [redacted] and is leased and managed by a [redacted] and [redacted] first name is recalled to be [redacted] advised that on these numerous visits, which lasted for several days, he became quite friendly with [redacted] and recalled they confided that they had an alcoholic daughter, [redacted], who drifted around the country.

REC 17 62-109060-6367

10 APR 26 1968

3 - Bureau (AM)
1 - Jacksonville (Info)
1 - Dallas (89-43)(Info)
1 - New Orleans (Info)
1 - Birmingham
DWJ:hss
(7)

C. C. - Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

[redacted] stated he did not know whether this daughter is married or whether [redacted] are married. He said there was some indication they might be living in a common-law status and [redacted] might actually have a different last name which would be used by her daughter, [redacted] stated all the details relating to these persons' names and identity could be obtained from [redacted]

[redacted] stated, however, that during the last part of 1966 he had an occasion to meet this daughter, [redacted] on one of his trips to Florida and during this time she had confided in [redacted] that PRESIDENT KENNEDY had been assassinated as a result of a plot instigated in New Orleans. [redacted] stated that at this time there were already similar allegations in the newspaper and since [redacted] was an alcoholic, he was not certain whether she was just relating newspaper information or something from her personal knowledge.

[redacted] stated he had questioned her at length and she claimed she had been a waitress in a cafe in New Orleans, and had been present in the cafe late one afternoon when she assisted the owner in setting up a dining room for a dinner-type meeting. She recalled this was a very unusual event in that no waitresses or waiters were to be present and they were to just set up the dining room for this dinner meeting, and then the employees were required to stay out of the area. She also claimed that this was a meeting wherein funds were raised for financing the assassination of President KENNEDY and that none of the employees were supposed to be aware of this other than her boss, the owner of the restaurant.

[redacted] stated that when she told him this story she also stated she had already written the details of this incident to the FBI and, therefore, she pledged [redacted] to secrecy not to mention this to anyone. She claimed she was afraid for her life and insisted that this information had been given to the proper authorities, as she had written the details of this to the FBI. [redacted] stated that if she had already given this information to the FBI, she should have no objection to his relaying it on to proper authorities; however, she insisted he should not make any mention of this to anyone.

[redacted] stated that in view of the recent assassination of DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, it appears that assassinations of "national leaders" are a conspiracy financed by outside sources and, accordingly, he feels that every possible avenue of investigation must now be made available to the Bureau; that in spite of his pledge of secrecy, he now wishes to make this information, as set out above, available to the FBI for any appropriate handling.

The above is being furnished to the Bureau for information. Any investigation at Jacksonville is left to the discretion of the Bureau since the above information has allegedly been made available previously.

SAC, New Orleans

May 1, 1968

REC 17 62-109060-6367

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Raupach

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bairtel 4/28/68, furnishing results of an interview with [redacted]

Receiving offices conduct search of indices concerning any information relative to [redacted] and their daughter [redacted] (LNU). An attempt should be made to identify [redacted] and whether she previously furnished information to the FBI regarding this matter as indicated by [redacted]

No interviews are to be conducted without prior Bureau approval. All offices expedite.

2 - Dallas (89-43)
2 - Jacksonville

KMR:gp
(8)

NOTE:

Birmingham advised that [redacted] an employee of IBM Corporation of Huntsville, Alabama, was interviewed. He indicated he was acquainted with [redacted] at Fountain, Florida. [redacted] said he determined through the [redacted] and their daughter [redacted] (LNU) described as an alcoholic who confided in him, that President Kennedy had been assassinated as a result of a plot instigated in New Orleans. Helen (LNU) was reported to have previously furnished this information to the FBI, however, since her full name is not known, this cannot be verified. Upon receipt of information from receiving offices, a determination will be made as to whether additional interviews should be conducted.

MAILED 24 MAY 1 1968 COMM-FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

6 MAY 7 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. R. E. Lenihan

DATE: April 30, 1968

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On April 30, 1968, I called ASAC J. Sylvester in New Orleans and told him that the Bureau had sent a letter to the Attorney General dated April 4, 1968, in which we stated, "We do not feel it desirable to interview former employees of our New Orleans Office (approximately 127 since November, 1963), many of whom are no longer employed by the FBI..." I advised ASAC Sylvester that the Bureau is now in receipt of a communication from the Department dated April 29, 1968, in which the Department stated, "We would appreciate being advised how many of the approximately 127 former employees of the New Orleans office were employed in that office during the day of the event described by William S. Walter."

I asked ASAC Sylvester if there were any records available in the New Orleans Office which would assist in answering the Department. After checking, ASAC Sylvester advised me that they had no records in New Orleans that would show the identities of persons who were employed and/or on duty on November 17, 1963 (the date in question).

ACTION:

This is for record purposes.

WAB:lag
(3)

1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

REC 16 62-109060-6368

EX 109.

5 P.

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau is a newspaper article appearing in the 4/29/68 edition of the Times Picayune concerning captioned matter.

One copy each of this newspaper article is enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 1)
1 - Miami (Enc. 1)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:srl
(6)

62-109060-6369

REC-69

EX 106

MAY 2 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Bradley Hearing Set for June 5

An extradition hearing for Edgar Eugene Bradley, accused by Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison of conspiring to murder President John F. Kennedy, will be held June 5 in Sacramento, Calif.

George Jensen, Bradley's attorney, said he was notified of the hearing date by Gov. Ronald Reagan's legal secretary, Edwin Meese, who will preside at the hearing.

After issuing a warrant charging Bradley with conspiracy to murder, Garrison is seeking the 49-year-old North Hollywood, Calif., man to testify in his controversial probe of the assassination.

Bradley, a West Coast business executive for a broadcast evangelist, has denied any connection with the slaying.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 15
SECTION 3
TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 4-29-68
Edition:
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

D.A. JIM GARRISON
New Oreleans, La.

Dear Sir:

During the summer of 1963 my husband and I happen to hear a broadcast of a tape which someone had recorded at a KKK meeting. This was a station between 90 and 101 F.M.

It stated that the assassination of J.F.K. and Martin L. King Jr. Whitney Young and Roy Wilkins would come to past.

The young man who made the recording would not give his name but perhaps the station made a tape of his recording. Is there someway you came check with the FCC on this. Perhaps this will help you with your investigation and prevent future murders.

Assassination of President John F Kennedy

Very truly yours,

Flora E. O'Neal

Flora E. O'Neal

P.S. I would appreciate it if you would inform me when you receive this correspondense.

cc: F.B.I. Washington D.C.

Copy. No acknowledgment

62-109060-6370

REC-20

EX-102

8 AUG 29 1968

5-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 4/29/68

Attached relates to pending probe of New Orleans District Attorney Garrison into assassination of President Kennedy.

Since attached received from news media, no dissemination being made of same.

JFM:chs

WCS/mr

62-109060-6371

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 4/29/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, WFO (89-75) (RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DL)

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and four copies and for Dallas and New Orleans one copy each of self-explanatory LHM re captioned matter.

Info was furnished to SA KENNETH J. HASER, WFO.

AGENCY REQUESTING CHECK: FBI
DATE FORM. 12-7-67
DATE CHECKED: 4-30-68
NAME FORM. 0-6
BY

REC-12
EX 109 62-109060-6377

APR 30 1968

3-Bureau (Enc-5)
1-Dallas (89-43) (Enc-1) (Info) (RM) (AM)
1-New Orleans (89-69) (Enc-1) (Info) (RM)
1-WFO

JFM:MJB
(6)

AIRTEL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D.C. 20535
April 29, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On April 26, 1968, William E. Duggan, Chief, Legal Division, Passport Office, U.S. Department of State, furnished to a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation two documents, which are attached as part of this communication, and which are described as follows:

1. Letter from Louis Ivon, Chief Investigator, to the Passport Office, dated April 18, 1968, requesting information concerning one Clay Lavergne Shaw.

2. Reply of Robert D. Johnson, Acting Director, Passport Office, to Mr. Jim Garrison, dated April 26, 1968, re same.

[illegible] 62-109060-6371

ENCLOSURES

DISTRICT ATTORNEY
PARISH OF ORLEANS
STATE OF LOUISIANA
2700 TULANE AVENUE
NEW ORLEANS 70119

JIM GARRISON
DISTRICT ATTORNEY

April 18, 1968

4-24-68
8 ds

Passport Office
Department of State
United States of America
Washington, D. C. - 20524

Gentlemen:

The Office of the District Attorney is in need of certain information concerning one Clay Lavergne Shaw of New Orleans, Louisiana, which is pertinent to an investigation being conducted by this office. P. 3-17-1913 Kentwood

It is respectfully requested you furnish us with:

1. Date and location of Mr. Shaw's first application for a passport;

2. Proof of United States Citizenship given by him;

3. Date and place of birth proving citizenship;

4. Where and when passport reissued, if at all; and

5. Foreign countries indicated for reissuance of Mr. Shaw's passport.

Your cooperation in this matter will be most helpful and greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

LOUIS IVON
Chief Investigator

LI/lcb
cc: Jim Garrison, District Attorney
James L. Alcock, Exec. Asst. District Attorney

PPT - Shaw, Clay L.
C

APR 25 1968

Mr. Jim Garrison
District Attorney
Parish of Orleans
State of Louisiana
New Orleans 70119

Dear Mr. Garrison:

We refer to your letter of April 18 concerning the passport record of one Clay Lavergne Shaw from our files.

According to the files of the Passport Office, Clay Lavergne Shaw was issued Passport No. 63961 on May 16, 1947. He applied for the passport at New Orleans, and presented an affidavit of his father, Claris L. Shaw, testifying that he was born March 17, 1913, at Kentwood, Louisiana. The passport was renewed on June 15, 1949, by the Department of State. Both applications and the application for Passport No. 2544 which was issued to Mr. Shaw on November 5, 1951, by the New Orleans Passport Agency indicate that he intended to travel to South American countries. When Passport No. 2544 was renewed at New Orleans on March 31, 1954, he stated he intended to travel to countries of Western Europe.

Passport No. 736496 was issued to Clay Lavergne Shaw on February 19, 1958, at the New Orleans, Louisiana, Passport Agency, at which time he stated he expected to visit the Caribbean area. When Passport No. 881641 was issued to him on September 21, 1965, also at New Orleans he stated he expected to travel to the West Indies and to Mexico.

We hope this information will be helpful to you.

Sincerely,

Robert D. Johnson
Acting Director
Passport Office

PPT:Jilayes:mlb
4/24/68

3-

Dear Sir:

During the summer of 1963 my husband and I happen to hear a broadcast of a tape which someone had recorded at a KKK meeting. This was a station between 90 and 101 F.M.

It stated that the assassination of J.F.K. and Martin L. King Jr. Whitney Young and Roy Wilkins would come to past.

The young man who made the recording would not give his name but perhaps the station made a tape of his recording. Is there someway you came check with the FCC on this. Perhaps this will help you with your investigation and prevent future murders.

Very truly yours,

Flora E. O'Neal

Flora E. O'Neal

P.S. I would appreciate it if you would inform me when you receive this correspondense.

cc: F.B.I. Washington D.C.

REC-20

APR 29 1963

CORRESPONDENCE

55 MAY 7 1968

VIA TELETYPE
APR 29 1968
ENCIPHERED

REC-19

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

R26

URGENT 4-29-68

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS

FROM NEW ORLEANS

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWO TWO, ONE NINE SIX THREE. MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING. OO DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS TIMES PICAYUNE, APRIL TWO NINE INSTANT, REPORTED THAT IN EXTRADITION HEARING FOR EUGENE BRADLEY, ACCUSED BY DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON OF CONSPIRING TO MURDER PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, WILL BE HELD JUNE FIVE NEXT IN SACRAMENTO, CALIF. THE ARTICLES REPORTED THAT GEORGE JENSEN, BRADLEY'S ATTORNEY, SAID HE WAS NOTIFIED OF THE HEARING DATE BY EDWIN MEESE, LEGAL SECRETARY OF GOVERNOR RONALD REGAN. THE ARTICLE STATED THAT AFTER ISSUING A WARRANT CHARGING BRADLEY WITH CONSPIRACY TO MURDER, GARRISON IS SEEKING THE FOUR NINE YEAR OLD NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CALIF. MAN TO TESTIFY IN HIS CONTROVERSIAL PROBE OF THE ASSASSINATION.

NO MEMO LHM BEING SUBMITTED

EX 109

62-109060-6372

REC-19

MAY 3 1968

4:13 PM JDR.

968

LLIVAN

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

TEL & M
SPECIAL

WUA044 (58)NSA177
NS MEA244 PDF TDME ATMORE ALA 29 138P CST
ATTORNEY GENERAL RAMSAY CLARK
WASHDC
PLEASE CHECK ON TWO WESTERN UNION TELEGRAMS I SENT IN FEBRUARY
1968. THEY MAY HAVE A POSSIBLE CONNECTION WITH THE ASSASSINATION
OF MARTIN LUTHER KING
MRS FRANCES PATTI

1968
(152)

342P EDT APR 29 68

REC-44 62-109060-6373

EX-115

12 APR 30 1968

SEX

5 APR 29 1968

R.I.U.

62 MAY 9 1968

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date: 5/2/68

Attached relates to New Orleans District Attorney's probe of assassination of President Kennedy and also indicates trial date may be set soon for Clay L. Shaw, charged with conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy.

Loran E. Hall was subpoenaed by Garrison as a material witness. He was one of three men who reportedly visited Sylvia Odio, a discredited assassination witness, in 9/63, in Dallas, Texas. We interviewed Hall, and he claimed never to have met Lee Harvey Oswald. Investigation disclosed Hall has a history of mental instability and a reputation for lying.

Since this information was obtained from news media, no dissemination being made.

TNG:lrb

62-109060-6374

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC-41

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. S. Tavel
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
DATE: May 6, 1968

1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Memorandum Mr. W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan dated 5/3/68 summarized various courses of action the Department of Justice is considering in dealing with the allegations of William S. Walter, former clerk of the New Orleans Office. Walter is falsely claiming that the New Orleans Office received a teletype from Bureau Headquarters 11/17/63 reporting a threat to President Kennedy in connection with the latter's trip to Texas.

In the above-mentioned memorandum it was pointed out that an exhaustive search of FBI records disclosed there was no Bureau teletype to New Orleans dated 11/17/63. It was further determined that the only FBI communication which was sent to New Orleans Office from Bureau Headquarters on 11/17/63 was a letter transmitting to New Orleans a translation of a document in a fraud against the Government investigation. No threat to President Kennedy was contained in such translation.

It was also pointed out that a check of our records disclosed there were only three FBI communications sent from Bureau Headquarters to New Orleans 11/16/63 and that none of these communications dealt with a threat to President Kennedy or of an assassination attempt of President Kennedy.

Mrs. Mary Anne DeLoach, an employee of the Service Unit in the Records Branch, is the FBI employee who made the search of FBI records in this matter. Mrs. DeLoach prepared a search slip for each FBI field office and Legal Attache office in this regard. These search slips and the master checkoff list for each office are attached for filing as enclosures to this memorandum.

REC-41 62-109060-6374
EX-109
MAY 7 1968

ACTION:

For filing and record purposes.

Enclosures

62-109060

REL: as (6)

XEROX ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
MAY 10 1968
FBI/DOJ REC. UNIT

79 MAY 13 1968

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 1 1968

TELETYPE

REC-97

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

727PM 5/1/68 URGENT WHD

TO: DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM: NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. MISC. - INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, MAY ONE INSTANT, REPORTED THAT LORAN E. HALL, A WITNESS SOUGHT BY DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON IN HIS KENNEDY ASSASSINATION PROBE, WAS QUOTED IN CALIFORNIA TODAY AS SAYING HE MAY HAVE INFORMATION WHICH COULD SUPPORT THE THEORY OF A CONSPIRACY TO MURDER THE LATE PRESIDENT. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, LORAN HALL MADE WHAT CONSTITUTED A SURPRISING REVERSAL OF POSITION IN AN APPEARANCE BEFOR EDWIN MEESE, CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN'S LEGAL AFFAIRS AND EXTRADITION SECRETARY.

REC-97 62-109060-6375

15 MAY 6 1968

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT HALL HAD PREVIOUSLY INSISTED HE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF A CONSPIRACY TO KILL THE PRESIDENT. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT ACCORDING TO A LOS ANGELES TIMES STORY WRITTEN BY FORMER NEW ORLEANIAN, JERRY COHEN, HALL

END PAGE ONE

62 MAY 10 1968

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SAYS NOW HIS MEMPRY RECENTLY WAS "JOGGED" BY CERTAIN "INDIVIDUALS REMINDING ME OF PERSONS I WAS IN CONTACT WITH IN NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION."

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, HALL SAID HE HAD SUPPLIED MEESE WITH THE NAMES OF "THESE CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS REMINDING ME OF PERSONS I MET WHILE MAKING SPEECHES IN THE LOS ANGELES AREA WHEN I WAS RAISING FUNDS FOR ANTI-CASTRO ACTIVITIES.

"ON ALMOST EVERY OCCASION AFTER I FINISHED TALKING AT ONE OF THESE MEETINGS, I'D OVERHEAR SOME PEOPLE THERE DISCUSSING THE POSSIBILITY OF ASSASSINATING KENNEDY AND HOW IT MIGHT BE DONE. NOT JUST KENNEDY, BUT ALSO CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN AND OTHER GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS -- HOW THEY COULD BE GOTTEN RID OF."

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT HALL, AN ADVENTURER WHO ONCE WAS A CASTRO PRISONER, CLAIMS TO HAVE SPOKEN AT MORE THAN FIFTY MEETINGS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA IN THE EARLY NINETEEN SIXTIES, SEEKING SUPPORT FOR ANTI-CASTRO GUERRILLAS. HE

END P. 2

SAID THAT DURING THE SPEECHES, HE NEVER PERSONALLY ADVOCATED HARMING THE PRESIDENT ALTHOUGH HE DID EXPRESS DISAPPOINTMENT OVER THE HANDLING OF THE BAY OF PIGS INVASION OF CUBA.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED HALL DECLINED TO SPECIFY SITES OF THESE MEETINGS BUT SAID HE HAD SUPPLIED MEESE WITH THOSE HE COULD REMEMBER.

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT HALL SAID HE HAS BEEN GIVING "SERIOUS THOUGHT" TO GARRISON'S DEMAND THAT HE APPEAR IN NEW ORLEANS AND QUOTED HIM AS SAYING, "GARRISON'S OFFICE HAS BEEN IN CONTACT WITH ME AND THERE'S A CHANCE I MIGHT RECONSIDER." ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, HALL MADE HIS DECISION TO GO TO MEESE AFTER BEING ASSURED BY A CALIFORNIA JUDGE THAT HIS PREVIOUS TESTIMONY WOULD NOT MAKE HIM SUBJECT TO PROSECUTION FOR PERJURY. HALL SAID HE ASKED FOR AUDIENCE WITH MEESE "TO PROTECT MYSELF IN THE EVENT I DO DECIDE TO GO TO NEW ORLEANS."

END P. 3

P. 4

THE SAME ARTICLE REPORTED THAT DISTRICT ATTORNEY GARRISON SAID HE WOULD SET THE DATE FOR THE TRIAL OF CLAY L. SHAW, CHARGED WITH PARTICIPATING IN A CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE THE PRESIDENT, EARLY NEXT WEEK IF SHAW'S ATTORNEYS DO NOT FILE FOR A REHEARING BEFORE THE LOUISIANA SUPREME COURT BY TUESDAY OF NEXT WEEK.

NO MEMO BEING SUBMITTED.

END.

GFH

FBI WASH DC

TUCLR

C- MR SULLIVAN

JFK

62-109060

SECTION 158

COPY 2

FBI

Date: 5/1/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63 MISC. - INFO CONCERNING (OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau is a newspaper article appearing in the New Orleans States-Item, Red Flash edition, 4/30/68, concerning above captioned matter.

One copy each of this newspaper article is enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

REC-71 62-109060-6377

12 MAY 6 1968

1 ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 1)
1 - Miami (Enc. 1)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:srl
(6)

62 MAY 9 1968

C. C. Bishop

5 - Letterhead
6 - Mr.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

State Police Aid in DA Probe Is Confirmed

Gov. John J. McKeithen has confirmed that the State Police loaned an investigator to District Attorney Jim Garrison in his probe of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

However, the governor said he did not know whether it was Lt. Francis Fruge, who was named yesterday by Legislative Auditor J. B. Lancaster as one of two persons who collected $17,431 in expense money from the state.

LANCASTER yesterday called for recovery of the money he said was paid to Fruge and Mrs. Anne Dischler, who allegedly worked together on a mysterious investigation.

Later, Public Safety Director Thomas D. Burbank told newsmen that Fruge had been on loan to Garrison and made "several trips" to Fort Worth and performed other duties for the DA.

Asked about this, McKeithen said:

"I DID NOT know we had a Lt. Fruge on the state police. My recollection is that we did lend a person to Mr. Garrison."

Lancaster said he has been unable to relate the expenses paid to Lt. Fruge and Mrs. Dischler, who worked for the State Revenue Department and the State Sovereignty Commission "with official duties assigned to them.

"Unless these expenses can be justified as necessary . . . (the departments involved) should take any action necessary to recover the amounts in question."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 40

STATES-ITEM

NEWORLEANS, LA.

Date: 4-30-68
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-631

FBI

Date: 5/2/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Carper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63 MISC. - INFO CONCERNING (OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are three newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers, 5/1/68, regarding captioned matter.

Copies of these articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

ENCLOSURE

REC-71

62-109060-6378

3 - Bureau (Enc. 3)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 3)
1 - Miami (Enc. 3)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:srl
(6)

1 MAY 4 1968

SIX

C. C. Bishop

4:33 PM 5/4/68 - Left an address message on tel 5/3/68 - Mrs. Broadwater

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

62 MAY 10 1968

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

WITNESS CHANGES STANCE

DA's Kennedy Probe Gets Surprise Assist

A witness sought by District Attorney Jim Garrison in his Kennedy assassination probe was quoted in California today as saying he may have information which could support the theory of a conspiracy to murder the late President.

The Los Angeles Times reported today that Loran E. Hall made what constituted a surprising reversal of position in an appearance before Edwin Meese, California Gov. Ronald Reagan's legal affairs and extradition secretary.

Hall earlier was subpenaed to appear before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury in the probe, fought the subpena and won his battle in the California courts.

PREVIOUSLY insisted he had no knowledge of a conspiracy to kill the President. According to the Los Angeles Times story, written by former New Orleanian Jerry Cohen, Hall says now his memory recently was "jogged" by "certain individuals reminding me of persons I was in contact with in 1963 before the assassination."

He said he had supplied Meese at a meeting yesterday in Sacramento, Calif., with the names of "these certain individuals reminding me of persons I met while making speeches in the Los Angeles area when I was raising funds for anti-Castro activities."

"On almost every occasion after I finished talking at one of these meetings," Hall said, "I'd overhear some people there discussing the possibility of assassinating Kennedy and how it might be done. Not just Kennedy. But also Chief Justice Earl Warren and other government officials—how they could be gotten rid of."

HALL, AN adventurer who once was a Castro prisoner, claims to have spoken at more than 50 meetings in Southern California in the early 1960s, seeking support for anti-Castro guerillas. Hall himself was a guerilla. He said that during the speeches he never personally advocated harming the President, although he did express disappointment over the handling of the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba.

Hall declined to specify sites of these meetings but said he supplied Meese with thos he could remember.

He said he has been giving "serious thought" to Garrison's demand that he appear here. "Garrison's office has been in contact with me and there's a chance I might reconsider."

HE SAID he made his decision to go to Meese after being assured by a California judge that his previous testimony would not make him subject to prosecution for perjury. He said he had asked for the audience with Meese "to protect myself in the event I do decide to go to New Orleans."

Meese had no comment on Hall's story.

Earlier, Garrison said he would set the date for the trial of Clay L. Shaw, charged with participating in a conspiracy to assassinate the President, early next week if Shaw's attorneys do not file for a rebearing before the Louisiana Supreme Court by Tuesday.

SHAW'S ATTORNEYS have attempted to get his trial moved at least 100 miles from New Orleans. Their change of venue move was denied by Criminal Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. and they asked the state high court to review the decision.

Last week, the high court said it would not interfere. The attorneys have until Tuesday to ask for a rehearing.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE #3

STATES-ITEM
New Orleans, La.

Date: 5-1-68
Edition: Red Flash
Author:
Editor: George W. Neal
Title: ASSASSINATION O PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-6378

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Garrison to Seek Early Trial of Clay Shaw Case

Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison said Tuesday his office will set the presidential assassination conspiracy trial date of Clay L. Shaw early next week unless Shaw's lawyers appeal a Louisiana Supreme Court ruling.

The Louisiana Supreme Court April 23 said it would not review the denial of a change of venue ruling made by Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty. Shaw's attorneys sought to have the trial moved out of Orleans Parish.

According to law, said Garrison, Shaw attorneys have 14 days in which to ask the Louisiana Supreme Court to reconsider its stand. If there is no appeal, when the 14 days are up—Tuesday—Garrison said his office will immediately move to ~~set the~~ trial date.

"We will set the trial at the earliest possible date depending on court problems," said Garrison. "We are trying to push it to trial."

On other matters, Garrison would only say "no comment" to whether his office is following closely the independent investigation of the Martin Luther King assassination being conducted by reporter Louis E. Lomax, of the North American Newspaper Alliance.

He also confirmed that State Policeman Lt. Francis Fruge—cited by the legislative auditor's office for travel expense irregularities—worked for his office "for a short period." But he became indignant when questioned about what period of time he did such work.

"I don't see the connection," said Garrison, referring to working with his office and travel expense difficulties.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 17
Section 1
TIMES PICAYUNE
New Orleans, La

Date: 5-1-68
Edition:
Author:
Editor: George W. Healy
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, T: 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-6391

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shaw Trial To Be Set Next Week

District Attorney Jim Garrison has announced that early next week his office will set a date for the conspiracy trial of Clay L. Shaw unless Shaw's attorneys appeal a Louisiana Supreme Court ruling.

The state high court said last week it would not review a decision by Criminal Judge Edward A. Haggerty to deny a e of venue ofr the trialSHRD change of venue for the trial of Shaw, who is charged by the DA with participating in a conspiracy to kill the late President John F. Kennedy.

Shaw's attorneys have sought to have the trial moved at least 100 miles from New Orleans.

By the law, Garrison said, Shaw has 14 days to ask the state supreme court to reconsider its stand. The 14 days are up Tuesday.

On other matters, Garrison refused comment on whether his office is closely interested in the investigation of the death of Martin Luthr King. He confirmed that State Policeman Lt. Francis Fruge—cited by the legislative auditor for alleged travel expense irregularities — had worked for his office brifely.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 6

STATES-ITEM
New Orleans, La.

Date: 5-1-68
Edition: Red Comet
Author:
Editor: George W. Heal
Title: ASSASSINATION O
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE
11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-6348

ENCLOSURE

5/7/68

Airtel

To: SAC, New Orleans (89-69) (Enclosure)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

PERSONAL ATTENTION

Enclosed for your information is a copy of a letter which was sent to United States Attorney Louis LaCour by Guy Wootan dated April 30, 1968, which is self-explanatory.

Forward FBI-Cleared, New Orleans, etc.

Departmental officials in Washington have been in contact with the Bureau in discussing various courses of action Department may take in connection with the situation involving William S. Walter. Department plans to instruct United States Attorney LaCour to contact Walter's attorney, Guy Wootan, and discuss the Walter allegations in detail. Department, at this time, does not intend to instruct Walter to use the executive privilege (Departmental Order 381-67), should Walter be subpoenaed to appear before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury or other authority. Department plans to have LaCour point out to Walter's attorney, Wootan, that Walter's allegations are absolutely false and that this Government is prepared to conclusively establish their falsity. LaCour also will get the point across to Wootan that the Department would view any false testimony by Walter with extreme concern and would take what necessary action is desirable to protect the Government's interest.

MAILED 10
MAY 7 1968
COMM-FBI

EX 109 REC 5 62-109060-6379

15 MAY 1968

This is being furnished for your information. In the event your office receives any information dealing with Walter's allegations or any information revealing that Walter has received a subpoena to appear before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury or other authority, such information should be immediately telephonically furnished to the Bureau and should also be furnished immediately to United States Attorney Louis LaCour in New Orleans.

Tolson
Sullivan
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ness
Gandy

REL:as
(4)
54 MAY 20 1968

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

XEROX
MAY 16 1968

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

PERS. REC. UNIT

You should keep the Bureau promptly and fully advised of all pertinent matters in captioned investigation.

NOTE:

Memorandum Mr. W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan dated 5/3/68, in captioned matter, summarized results of discussion between Departmental and Bureau representatives in the matter described herein. On 5/6/68 Mr. Carl Belcher of the Department informed Supervisor Robert E. Lenihan that the Department is contacting Mr. LaCour in this matter as described herein. Mr. Belcher requested that he be immediately advised should the Bureau receive any information from the New Orleans Office further dealing with the Walter allegations or data indicating Walter has received a subpoena from Garrison.

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 5/6/68

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

ReBulet to New Orleans, 5/1/68.

A search of the general and special indices of the Dallas Office in captioned case failed to reflect any information identifiable to Mr. and Mrs PELT or their daughter HELEN (LNU). Such indices are also negative concerning WARD G. VAN ORMAN.

No further action being taken, UACB.

EX-PROC

EX 109

62-109060-6380

(2) - Bureau
1 - New Orleans (89-69)(info)
1 - Jacksonville (info)
2 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(6)

25 MAY 8 1968

SIX

4 MAY 13 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FBI

Date: 5/3/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau is a newspaper article appearing in the New Orleans Times-Picayune, 5/2/68, concerning above captioned matter.

One copy each of this newspaper article is enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 1)
1 - Miami (Enc. 1)
1 - New Orleans

ENCLOSURE

REC 8 62-109060-6381

ECW:grl
(6)

11 MAY 6 1968

F. C. - Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

HALL 'MAY HELP' GARRISON CASE

Reverses Stand in JFK Probe—L.A. Times

The Los Angeles Times reported Wednesday that a key witness sought in District Attorney Jim Garrison's assassination probe has reversed his position and admitted that he may have information which could support the theory of a conspiracy to murder President John F. Kennedy.

The newspaper said Loran E. Hall, who had been subpenaed to appear before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury in connection with the probe, changed his position in an appearance before Edwin Meese, California Gov. Ronald Reagan's legal affairs and extradition secretary.

The story was written by former New Orleanian Jerry Cohen and stated that Hall had his memory "jogged" by "certain individuals" who reminded him of persons he was in contact with in 1963 before Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas.

Hall had previously insisted he knew nothing about a conspiracy to kill the president and had successfully fought Garrison's subpena in the California courts.

Hall reportedly met Meese Tuesday in Sacramento, Calif., and handed over to the governor's aide a list of names of "certain individuals" reminding him of persons he met while making speeches in the Los Angeles area for raising funds for anti-Castro activities."

Hall was quoted as saying he was in touch with Meese to protect himself in case he decides to go to New Orleans to testify. He said he has been giving "serious thought" to appearing in New Orleans.

Hall claimed he spoke at more than 50 meetings in Southern California in the early 1960s seeking support for anti-Castro guerillas. A former prisoner of Fidel Castro, Hall said he overheard people discussing the possibility of assassinating Kennedy and how it might be done after he finished talking at most of the meetings.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 8

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, L

Date: 5-2-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION O PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060 - 6381

ENCLOSURE

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 5/3/68

Attached teletype relates to New Orleans District Attorney Garrison's probe of the assassination of President Kennedy.

Loren E. Hall, mentioned in the attached teletype, reportedly has been subpoenaed by Garrison as a material witness. Hall was one of three men who reportedly visited Sylvia Odio, a discredited assassination witness, in September, 1963, in Dallas, Texas. We interviewed Hall and he claimed never to have met Lee Harvey Oswald or to possess any information relating to the assassination of President Kennedy. Investigation disclosed Hall has a history of mental instability and a reputation for lying.

Edgar Eugene Bradley is the West Coast representative of Dr. Carl McIntire, the New Jersey radio broadcaster who has associated himself with the extreme right-wing element in this country. Bradley has been charged by Garrison as being involved in the conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy.

Inasmuch as information in the attached teletype was obtained from news media, no dissemination is being made of it.

REL:as

62-109060 6382

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
MAY 3 1968

TELETYPE

Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

1 ~~XXXX~~ 1249 PM 5-3:68 URGENT LWH

TO DIRECTOR, FBI 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEWORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.

MISC. INFO CONCERNING OO DALLAS.

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED COMET EDITION, MAY THREE INSTANT, REPORTED THAT LORAN E. HALL, SOUGHT BY DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON AS A WITNESS IN HIS KENNEDY ASSASSINATION PROBE, HAS CHANGED HIS MIND ABOUT FIGHTING EXTRADTION TO LOUISIANA. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT HALL SAID AT A NEWS CONFERENCE IN LOS ANGELES YESTERDAY THAT HE HAS "REFRESHED" HIS MEMORY AND NOW BELIEVES HE HAS INFORMATION THAT MIGHT SUPPORT THE THEORY THAT PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY'S DEATH WAS THE RESULT OF A CONSPIRACY.

EX-116 REC-27 62-109060-6382

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, HALL SAID HE SAW EDGAR EUGENE BRADLEY OF NORTH HOLLYWOOD DURING A MEETING IN SAN FERNANDO IN NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE AND HEARD SOME CASUAL DISCUSSION ABOUT "GETTING RID" OF KENNEDY. HALL REPORTEDLY

15 MAY 8 1968

COPY MADE FOR MR. TOLSON

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

62 MAY 15 1968

SAID BRADLEY TOOK NO PART IN THE DISCUSSION.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT HALL TOLD NEWSMEN THAT THE MEETING WAS AT A PRIVATE HOME TO RAISE FUNDS TO EQUIP GUERRILLAS WITH ARMS FOR AN INVASION OF CUBA. HE SAID SOME "ANTI-JEWISH AND ANTI-NEGRO RADICALS" ATTENDED THE GATHERING.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT BRADLEY LATER TOLD NEWSMEN THAT HE DOES NOT REMEMBER MEETING HALL. THE ARTICLE STATED BRADLEY CALLED HALL'S ALLEGATIONS "ABSOLUTELY FALSE" AND STATED "I WILL TAKE A LIE DETECTOR TEST ON THIS. IT IS INTERESTING THAT HALL WOULD COME UP WITH A STATEMENT LIKE THIS." BRADLEY WAS ALSO QUOTED AS SAYING, " HE WAS OBVIOUSLY WELL COACHED AND DOING IT FOR AN ULTERIOR MOTIVE. "

THE ARTICLE ALSO REPORTED HALL SAID THREE ATTEMPTS HAVE BEEN MADE ON HIS LIFE SINCE HIS NAME WAS MADE PUBLIC BY GARRISON. HALL ALLEGED SOMEONE PASSING HIM IN A KERNVILLE, CALIFORNIA, BAR INJECTED HIM WITH HEPATITIS

NO. PAGE THREE

VIRUS, PUTTING HIM IN A HOSPITAL FOR TWO MONTHS. HE ALSO CLAIMED A CAR TRIED TO RUN HIM OFF THE ROAD AND THAT HIS OWN CAR FELL APART AFTER BEING TAMPERED WITH.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT HALL SAID, "I HAVE OTHER INFORMATION WHICH GARRISON MIGHT USE" IN DESCRIBING AN ANTI-CASTRO MEETING IN DALLAS IN MID-OCTOBER, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, A MONTH BEFORE KENNEDY WAS KILLED, HALL SAID THERE WAS TALK OF EVERYONE CHIPPING IN "A COUPLE OF THOUSAND DOLLARS" FOR THE CUBAN CAUSE ASSERTING ONE MAN SUGGESTED RAISING FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS "TO GET KENNEDY ZAPPED".

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END.

LCC

FBI WASH DC

P

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: May 7, 1968

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

The Student Union Board in conjunction with the Junior Class of American University, Washington, D. C., has announced that it is holding a Spring Weekend 5/11-12/68 which will be entitled "The Soul of Dixie." A program has been prepared by the sponsoring body at American University which sets forth the events which will be held in connection with this Spring Weekend.

The program of events (attached) listed for Sunday, 5/12/68, notes that James Garrison, the controversial District Attorney of the Parish of Orleans, will espouse his theories on the Kennedy assassination and the Warren Report and that Mr. Garrison's speech will be followed with a reception in the Hughes-McDowell Connecting Lounge of American University.

OBSERVATIONS:

In past public appearances, Garrison has viciously attacked President Lyndon B. Johnson, the Warren Commission, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Central Intelligence Agency, the Dallas Police Department and other state and federal agencies. There is no reason to believe that Garrison's scheduled appearance at American University will differ from other past public appearances by Garrison.

REC 5 62-109060-6383

16 MAY 1968

EX-116

ACTION:

Attached for dissemination to the White House and to the Attorney General is a short memorandum advising of Garrison's scheduled appearance at American University Sunday, 5/12/68.

Enclosures
62-109060
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
REL:as (9)

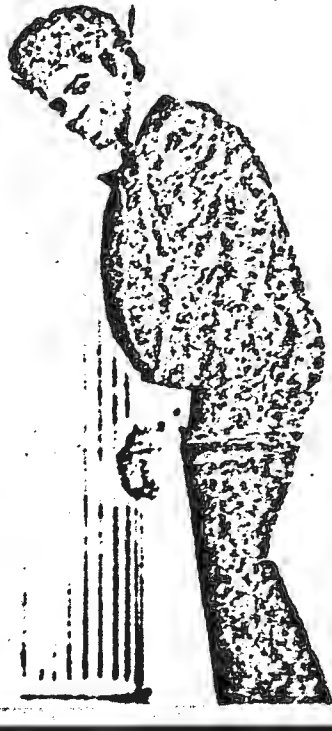
Spring Weekend Committee
Student Association Office
Mary Graydon Center
The American University
Washington, D. C. 20016

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

May 6–8	Monday–Wednesday
10:00–4:00	Voting for King and Queen in Mary Graydon Center
May 10	Friday
2:00–5:00	Turtle International, Campus Competition Woods–Brown Amphitheater (in case of inclement weather – Leonard Gym)
8:30–12:30	Formal Dance at the Mayflower Hotel, Grand Ballroom Connecticut Avenue at DeSales Street, N.W. Awards, Coronation of King and Queen, Count Basie Orchestra
May 11	Saturday
11:00–2:30	Turtle International, Worldwide Competition Woods–Brown Amphitheater (in case of inclement weather – Leonard Gym)
8:00–10:00	James Brown Revue Reeves Athletic Field
May 12	Sunday
2:00–4:00	The Honorable James Garrison, District Attorney, Parish of Orleans, speaking on the assassination of John F. Kennedy, in the Woods–Brown Amphitheater (in case of inclement weather – Leonard Gym)
4:00–5:00	Reception with Mr. Garrison in Hughes–McDowell Connecting Lounge.



JAMES GARRISON





COUNT BASIE





The Soul of Dixie

Spring Weekend, a legend in its own time, will climax this year's social calendar. The *Soul of Dixie* will come alive at The American University with events of unique proportion.

Commencing the festivities will be a campus wide election for this year's newest innovation, the King and Queen of Dixie. On Friday and Saturday, the Muscular Dystrophy fund will be increased from the revenues raised through *Turtle International*, the tournament of terrapins, in which schools from as far away as Russia will send their entries to compete.

Then, the Count Basie Orchestra will supply the sound and soul that made Dixie famous. Located in the luxurious gold-gilted ballroom of the Mayflower Hotel, the young damsels and gentlemen of A.U. will dance the night away with the Count.

The Highlight of Spring Weekend will be Saturday night. Bring your blanket, your pillow, and your date to Reeves Athletic Field, where under the stars, the one and only *Mr. Dynamite*, James Brown (not to mention his 57-member entourage), will supply the most spectacular concert ever to be presented at this school.

To cap off this gala weekend will be the controversial District Attorney of the Parish of Orleans, Mr. James Garrison, who will espouse his theories on the Kennedy assassination and the Warren report, followed by a reception in the Hughes McDowell Connecting Lounge.

The Spring Weekend Committee, the Student Union Board, and the Junior Class promise to provide the most enjoyable extravaganza of the century! Don't miss *The Soul of Dixie*.

— DOUGLAS BALDAUF BERNON

THE STUDENT UNION BOARD

in conjunction with the Junior Class

of The American University

presents

SPRING WEEKEND 1968

THE SOUL OF DIXIE

SPRING WEEKEND COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Chairman	BRIAN C. ADAMS
Vice-Chairman	DOUGLAS BALDAUF BERNON
Publicity Chairman	TOBY L. T. KLEINER
Turtle International	JACK A. GOLDENBERG DEEN J. SOBIN
Student Union Board Chairman	BRUCE COMLY FRENCH
Concert Chairman	CHARLES BENNETT INLANDER
Junior Class President	EDWARD GOODSTEIN
Advisor	DR. PIERRE HAN

Spring Weekend 1968
American University



1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. M. P. Callahan

REC 5 62-109060 - 6383

May 8, 1968

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

EX-116

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

The Student Union Board in conjunction with the Junior Class of The American University, Washington, D. C., has announced that it is holding a Spring Weekend May 11-12, 1968, which will be entitled "The Soul of Dixie." A program has been prepared by the sponsoring body at The American University which sets forth the events which will be held in connection with this Spring Weekend.

The program notes that James Garrison, "the controversial District Attorney of the Parish of Orleans," will espouse his theories on the Kennedy assassination and the Warren Report from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m., Sunday, May 12, 1968. The program also notes that following Mr. Garrison's speech, a reception will be held with Mr. Garrison in the Hughes-McDowell Connecting Lounge of The American University.

SENT FOR INFORMATION ON MEMORANDUM 5/7/68

62-109060

REL:as
(10)

NOTE:

See memorandum Mr. W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, captioned as above, dated 5/7/68, prepared by REL:as.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

5-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 5/8/68

Attached relates to the pending trial of Clay L. Shaw, who has been charged by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison with conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy.

Since attached received from news media, no further dissemination being made of same.

JFM:chs

62-109060-6384

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

MAY 8 1968

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

4-15 PM URGENT 5-8-68 MMW

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 98-435

FROM NEW ORLEANS 98-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. MISC. - INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

RE NEW ORLEANS TELCALL TO BUREAU INSTANT DATE.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, MAY EIGHT INSTANT, REPORTED THAT THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON TODAY SET THE TRAIL OF CLAY L. SHAW FOR JUNE ELEVEN, NEXT. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT SHAW'S ATTORNEYS SAID YESTERDAY THEY INTEND TO SEEK RELIEF FOR THEIR CLIENT IN FEDERAL COURT.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY JAMES L. ALCOCK SAID TODAY IN A STATEMENT ON THE TRAIL DATE, "NOW THAT MR. SHAW'S DEFENSE ATTORNEYS HAVE EXHAUSTED THEIR PRE-TRIAL ACTIONS, THE LAW PERMITS THE STATE TO SET THE CASE FOR TRIAL.

62-109060-6384

REC 99

END PAGE ONE

66 MAY 14 1968

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

"TODAY WE HAVE SET THE TRIAL OF CLAY L. SHAW FOR JUNE ELEVEN, NINETEEN SIXTYEIGHT.

"TRIAL OF THIS CASE HAS BEEN DELAYED UNDULY LONG AND IT IS OUR HOPE THAT WE CAN GO TO TRIAL ON THIS DATE.

"THE DEFENSE ATTORNEYS HAVE STATED THAT THEY INTEND TO TRY AND CARRY THEIR PRE-TRIAL PROCEEDINGS INTO FEDERAL COURT.

"INASMUCH AS THE FEDERAL COURTS HAVE ABOUT AS MUCH JURISDICTION OVER THIS CASE AS THE COURTS OF ENGLAND OR INDIA, WE SEE NO BASIS FOR ANY ADDITIONAL DELAY OF THE TRIAL ON THIS ACCOUNT.

"OF COURSE, THERE HAVE BEEN INSTANCES RECENTLY WHEN FEDERAL COURTS HAVE ASSUMED JURISDICTION WHERE, IN OUR JUDGEMENT, NO BASIS FOR JURISDICTION HAS EXISTED.

"HOWEVER, IN VIEW OF THE EXTENSIVE EFFORT OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO INTERFERE WITH AND OBSTRUCT OUR INVESTIGATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION, I AM SURE THAT NO FEDERAL

END PAGE TWO

CC MR. SULLIVAN

JUDGE WILL ALLOW HIS COURT TO BE USED AS A SANCTUARY FOR FURTHER DELAY."

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT EDWARD F. WEGMANN, ONE OF SHAW' LAWYERS, ISSUED A BRIEF STATEMENT YESTERDAY WHICH IS AS FOLLOWS:

"IN RESPONSE TO MANY INQUIRIES DIRECTED TO MY COLLEAGUES AND MYSELF, I AM AUTHORIZED TO STATE THAT AS COUNSEL OF SHAW, WE DO INTEND TO SEEK RELIEF ON BEHALF OF MR. SHAW IN THE FEDERAL COURT SYSTEM."

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

LLD

FBI WASH DC

Mr. W. C. Sullivan 5/2/68

W. R. Wannall

LESLIE NORMAN BRADLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Bradley, who has been listed as a suspect in New Orleans District Attorney Garrison's investigation of President Kennedy's assassination, has emphatically denied complicity in the assassination and our investigation indicates he was not involved. Assistant Attorney General Yeagley, who requested that Bradley be checked out, has already been provided substantial evidence that Bradley could not have been involved and is now being furnished results of interview with person who confirmed Bradley was in Wichita, Kansas, at time of the assassination. We are discontinuing our inquiries.

Our memorandum 2/6/68 noted Bradley spent three years in a Cuban prison prior to Spring of 1963 and that there had been speculation he was released from the prison for purpose of coming to U.S. to assassinate the President. It was shown therein that in May, 1963, we had furnished Yeagley the results of a very probing interview of Bradley on 5/15/63, immediately upon his return to the U.S., and that there was very little likelihood he had been given any assignment to carry out in the U.S. since he gave what appeared to be a logical accounting of the circumstances surrounding his imprisonment and subsequent release. It was noted, since we did not have documentary proof of Bradley's whereabouts on the date of the assassination, we were undertaking investigation to locate Bradley and to pinpoint his whereabouts during the pertinent period.

After tracing Bradley through several states, he was eventually located at Miami, Florida, and volunteered his full cooperation. He specified individuals who saw him on 11/22-23/63 and a substantial number have confirmed his presence in Wichita, Kansas, during the pertinent period.

105-88336
RAM:epi (8)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination of President Kennedy)
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan (Lenihan)
1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
1 - Mr. R. D. Mullins
Enclosure

62-109060 - 157
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 8 1968

59 MAY

CONTINUED - OVER

DUPLICATE YELLOW

Memorandum W. R. Wannall to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: LESLIE NORMAN BRADLEY
105-88336

Assistant Attorney General Yeagley has already been furnished a memorandum covering the interview of Bradley concerning his whereabouts on 11/22-23/63 and other memoranda tending to confirm Bradley's presence in Wichita at the time. Kansas City has now provided a memorandum showing a fellow employee in Wichita recalls Bradley's exact reaction when told of the President's assassination.

OBSERVATIONS:

In reviewing this matter, it is seen that Bradley, a drifter and soldier of fortune, created suspicion because he reacted so strongly at the news of the President's death and added to this suspicion by abruptly leaving Wichita the following day. He came to Garrison's attention because an official at the New Orleans Airport recalled seeing Bradley sleeping in the Airport around the time of the assassination. Bradley has explained his reaction at the time of the assassination as being based on his immediate conviction that a conspiracy involving Cubans had caused the assassination and that he felt he could prove this by getting to Miami and talking to knowledgeable Cuban exiles. The pilot who took Bradley from Wichita to New Orleans on 11/23/63 confirms Bradley was trying to get to Miami, which Bradley did accomplish after several days delay in New Orleans. His theory was exploded when he could not even get the Cuban exiles to talk to him about the assassination.

Garrison has apparently dropped any interest in Bradley as, when threatened with a subpoena by one of Garrison's investigators who claimed he had six witnesses who could prove Bradley traveled from Dallas to New Orleans by bus on the day after the assassination, Bradley told the investigator to go ahead and subpoena him as he had positive proof of his flight from Wichita to New Orleans on that date. Bradley has not heard from Garrison's office since that time. There is no indication Bradley was in any way involved in the assassination and no further investigation by us is indicated.

ACTION:

Attached is letter to Assistant Attorney General Yeagley transmitting the memorandum corroborating Bradley's whereabouts and advising that we contemplate no further investigation of this matter.

4/25/68

AIRTEL AIRMAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-88336)

FROM: SAC, KANSAS CITY (105-1827) (RUC)

RE: LESLIE NORMAN BRADLEY
IS - CUBA

OO: MINNEAPOLIS

Re Los Angeles airtel to Bureau, dated 4/10/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 5 copies of a Letterhead Memorandum reflecting results of investigation conducted at Wichita, Kansas. Two copies of the same Letterhead Memorandum are enclosed for Minneapolis and 1 for Miami for their information, since subject is residing in their territory.

Investigation was conducted at Wichita, Kansas by SA RICHARD L. ECKBERG.

(3) Bureau (Encls. 5) (RM)
2-Minneapolis (105-1513) (Encls. 2) (RM)
1-Miami (Encl. 1) (RM)
1-Kansas City
RLE:bjc
(7)

1 ENCLOSURE

62-109060-
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 8 1968

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Kansas City, Missouri

April 25, 1968

LESLIE NORMAN BRADLEY

On April 17, 1968, Mrs. Hazel Crosswhite, 1452 North Bluff, Wichita, Kansas, advised she is the mother of Jack Flournoy, who owned and operated the Flournoy Flying Service in Wichita, Kansas for a number of years. Mrs. Crosswhite said she was employed in the business and did most of the office work. Mrs. Crosswhite said she is certain she was not in the office the day President Kennedy was assassinated and recalls positively she was in the beauty shop that day having her hair fixed. Mrs. Crosswhite said she did not come back to the office that day and could not be certain now if Leslie Norman Bradley was working for them at that time.

Mrs. Crosswhite said she recalls Bradley being employed as Chief Pilot for Flournoy Flying Service for a short period, but cannot now recall the dates and has no idea what happened to the records since they sold the business.

Mrs. Crosswhite said she is positive they never had anyone by the name of "Pat" work for them as a secretary or in the office in any capacity. Mrs. Crosswhite said they had a Mrs. Eugene Mc Nutt employed for a short time and a Mrs. Bev Brown, also was employed for a short time, but did not recall if they were employed during the time President Kennedy was assassinated.

Mrs. Crosswhite said she thought they had a pilot employed about that time by the name of Charles Seitz who might recall Bradley.

62-109060-

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

LESLIE NORMAN BRADLEY

On April 17, 1968, Mrs. Eugene Mc Nutt (Lea), 1127 West 29th Street, South, Wichita, Kansas, advised she was employed for a very short time by Flournoy Flying Service as a secretary, but this was in 1964 and not in 1963. Mrs. Mc Nutt said she did not know Leslie Norman Bradley.

On April 17, 1968, Mrs. Mary Beverly Brown, 2036 West 24th Street North, Wichita, Kansas, advised she had been employed by Flournoy Flying Service as a secretary from August, 1964, to December 8, 1964. Mrs. Brown said she was not employed at the time the President was assassinated and does not know Leslie Norman Bradley.

On April 19, 1968, Charles Seitz, 7708 Watson Lane, Wichita, Kansas, advised he is presently employed as a pilot for Redwing Aviation Company, Augusta Municipal Airport, Augusta, Kansas. Mr. Seitz said he was employed at one time by Flournoy Flying Service and was employed at the time Leslie Bradley was employed. Seitz said he was at the Flournoy Flying Service the day President Kennedy was assassinated and recalls when Bradley learned of the assassination of President Kennedy he became very excited and said something about having to go to Miami, Florida right away. Seitz said he is positive Bradley was in Wichita, Kansas, on November 22, 1963 and recalls Bradley left either that same afternoon or the following morning and presumed he had gone to Miami.

Mr. Seitz said he does not know how Bradley left Wichita and does not know why Bradley became so excited when he learned of the President's assassination. Mr. Seitz said he has no knowledge of Bradley's activities after leaving Wichita and does not know why Bradley said he had to leave immediately for Miami.

Mr. Seitz said he does not know anyone by the name of "Pat", who ever worked for Flournoy Flying Service.

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan (Lenihan)

Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

May 3, 1968

Director, FBI 62-109060

1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
1 - Mr. R. A. Mullins

LESLIE NORMAN BRADLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Reference is made to your letter dated January 22, 1968, requesting investigation concerning the subject and to our various memoranda in response thereto, the most recent of which was dated April 10, 1968, at Los Angeles, California.

Enclosed is a copy of a memorandum dated April 25, 1968, at Kansas City, Missouri, which contains corroborating information concerning Bradley's presence in Wichita, Kansas, during the pertinent period in November, 1963. With regard to the information on page two of the enclosure which shows that a fellow employee recalled that Bradley became very excited when he learned of President Kennedy's assassination and indicated he must go to Miami, Florida, immediately, it is noted that our memorandum dated March 14, 1968, at Miami, Florida, which contains the results of our interview of Bradley on March 5, 1968, contains specific comments from Bradley concerning the basis for his strong reaction. During the interview, Bradley pointed out that, upon hearing of the assassination, he was greatly shocked and became "possessed" with the conviction that a conspiracy involving Cubans had caused the President's death.

Since our investigation has failed to indicate that Bradley received or carried out any assignment in the United States on behalf of the Cuban Government, since his presence in Wichita, Kansas, at the time of the assassination has been established and since there is no evidence to indicate he has any knowledge concerning the actual assassination of President Kennedy, we contemplate no further investigation in this matter.

In accordance with your specific request, this memorandum is being forwarded directly to you.

Enclosure

105-88336

1 - 62-109060 (Assassination of President Kennedy)

RAM:ggs (10)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

59 MAY 17 1968

NOTE: FILM THIS ORIGINAL

Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE:

Mr. Yeagley specifically requested that all information concerning this matter be forwarded directly to him since dissemination in the Department of previous background material had been limited to a very few people.

See memorandum W. R. Wannall to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, dated 5/2/68, captioned "Leslie Norman Bradley, IS - CU," prepared by RAM:epl.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. J. H. Mohr
1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan

DATE: May 1, 1968

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

The purpose of this memorandum is to briefly summarize the allegations involving William S. Walter, former Security Patrol Clerk, New Orleans Office. Walter alleges New Orleans Office received a teletype from Bureau Headquarters 11/17/63 reporting a threat to President Kennedy in Texas. Assistant Attorney General Fred M. Vinson, Jr., by letter dated 4/29/68, requested to be furnished results of FBI applicant investigation of Walter prior to his employment by Bureau, as well as any information which would suggest or indicate Walter is or has been subject to mental aberration or stress. Mr. Vinson also requested to be advised if Bureau recommends interview of numerous former employees of New Orleans Office on duty 11/17/63. Letter replying to Mr. Vinson is attached for approval.

BACKGROUND:

New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison alleged on Johnny Carson television show 2/1/68 Walter, a former Security Patrol Clerk of the New Orleans Office, informed Mark Lane, current Garrison assistant, that New Orleans Office of FBI received message from Bureau Headquarters 11/17/63 reporting threat to President Kennedy in connection with latter's trip to Texas. On 2/1/68 Walter contacted Special Agent in Charge (SAC) D. K. Brown of Jacksonville Office and denied Garrison's allegation. On 2/5/68 Walter contacted SAC Robert Rightmyer of New Orleans Office and again denied Garrison's allegation and reported Mark Lane and others were attempting to pressure him to furnish information regarding alleged FBI teletype 11/17/63 to them. On 3/15/68 Walter contacted United States Attorney Louis LaCour in New Orleans and told LaCour and two of latter's assistants, there was such FBI message 11/17/63. Walter was interviewed by SAC Robert G. Jensen of Memphis Office and insisted there was an FBI teletype alleging a threat to President Kennedy received by New Orleans Office 11/17/63 and that he reported receipt of same to Mr. Harry Maynor who was then SAC at New Orleans. Mr. Maynor interviewed 3/27/68 and denied receipt of such communication and stated allegations of Walter unequivocally false.

PERSONNEL RECORDS UNIT

55 MAY 16 1968

62-109060

REL:as (8)

CONTINUED - OVER

MAY 13 1968 I.R.S. REC. UNIT

We interviewed 53 employees of New Orleans Office who were on duty in New Orleans 11/17/63 and all denied any knowledge of such FBI communication. Thorough check of records at Seat of Government, New Orleans and Dallas disclosed there was no such communication.

[redacted]

CURRENT INTEREST:

By letter 4/29/68 Assistant Attorney General Fred M. Vinson, Jr., of the Department requested to be furnished results of Bureau's applicant investigation of Walter and any other information which would suggest or indicate Walter is or has been subject to mental aberration or stress. Vinson also requested to be advised how many former employees of the Bureau's New Orleans Office (approximately 127)* were employed in New Orleans Office 11/17/63 and whether Bureau has any recommendations regarding interview of such employees at this time.

OBSERVATIONS:

Because of the numerous conflicting statements being made by Walter in this matter, Department apparently desires to gain a keener insight of Walter through review of Bureau's applicant investigation reports. There are 11 such applicant investigation reports and no derogatory information concerning Walter is contained in them. [redacted] It is felt such information would be responsive to Mr. Vinson's request whether Walter is or has been subject to mental aberration or stress. In view of this, it is believed we should make available to Mr. Vinson results of our applicant investigation of Walter [redacted]

* Since November 1963

OBSERVATIONS AND ACTION CONTINUED OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

[redacted]

In making his request for this data, Mr. Vinson assured this Bureau that the data we furnish concerning Walter will be used solely within the Department and will receive no further dissemination.

In connection with Mr. Vinson's request to be furnished number of former employees of the New Orleans Office who were on duty 11/17/63 and whether Bureau contemplates interview of them, it was determined that such information is not readily available in our files. To obtain such data would necessitate a tedious, painstaking and costly review of payroll records. Since we have already interviewed 53 employees of the New Orleans Office who were on duty 11/17/63, and have also interviewed former SAC Harry Maynor who stated Walter's allegations are completely false, it is not justified from a cost or effort standpoint to make further efforts to identify, locate and interview former employees of the New Orleans Office.

ACTION:

Attached for approval is a letter to Mr. Vinson transmitting 11 applicant investigation reports concerning Walter [redacted] We are pointing out to Mr. Vinson that in view of the cost and effort involved to identify, locate and interview former employees of the New Orleans Office as of 11/17/63, we do not feel such action is justified at this time. This memorandum and the enclosed letter to Assistant Attorney General Vinson should be routed through the Administrative Division for concurrence.

Memorandum

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation DATE: April 29, 1968

FROM : Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

FMV:CWB:km
129-11

SUBJECT: Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy
Dallas, Texas, November 22, 1963

With reference to the Bureau's memoranda of April 1, 4 and 6, 1968, we would appreciate being advised how many of the approximately 127 former employees of the Bureau's New Orleans office were employed in that office during the day of the event described by William S. Walter, and whether the Bureau has any recommendations regarding interview at this time of such employees. In addition, for the purpose of evaluating what, if any, additional action is necessary, we would appreciate receiving a copy of the Bureau's applicant investigation of Walter prior to his employment by the Bureau, as well as any information which would suggest or indicate that Walter is or has been subject to mental aberration or stress.

Please be assured that any information you furnish concerning Mr. Walter will be used solely within the Department and will receive no further dissemination.

EX-101

REC-21

62-109060-6386

Deleted Copy Sent by Letter 10/2/75 Wm S Walter

6 APR 20 1968

PERS. REC. UNIT

EXP. PROC.

35 APR 29 1968

5/13/68 ltr to AAG Vinson (Crim-111) re: ... COPY RETAINED IN PERSONNEL RECORDS UNIT

May 3, 1968

Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

Director, FBI 62-109060-6386

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

REC-21

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to your communication in captioned matter dated April 29, 1968, your reference "FMV:CWB:km; 129-11."

In accordance with your request, there are enclosed 11 FBI investigative reports which set forth results of this Bureau's applicant investigation of William S. Walter. Former FBI employee

[redacted]

MAILED 3
MAY - 3 1968
COMM-FBI

62-109060
REL:as (10)

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

54 MAY 15 1968

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Deleted Copy Sent
by Letter 10/2/25
For FOIA Review

Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

[redacted]

Walter voluntarily submitted his resignation from the FBI by letter dated August 24, 1966. He was on probation at that time. Walter requested in his letter of resignation that consideration be given to removing the stigma of probation from his record. However, since Walter had not completed his probationary period at the time of his resignation, his request that his probation be removed was not approved.

In connection with your request to be advised how many of the approximately 127 former employees of this Bureau's New Orleans Office were employed in that office November 17, 1963, and whether this Bureau has any recommendations regarding interview at this time of such employees, please be advised that such information is not readily available in our files and can be obtained only through a tedious, painstaking review of our payroll records. We do not feel such an undertaking has merit at this time in view of the conflicting and false data being furnished by William S. Walter in this matter.

Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

It is to be noted that we have already interviewed 53 employees of our New Orleans Office who were assigned to such office November 17, 1963, and that none of these individuals possess any knowledge of an alleged FBI communication dated November 17, 1963, reporting a threat to President Kennedy in Texas. In addition, Mr. Harry Maynor who was Special Agent in Charge of our New Orleans Office on November 17, 1963, has advised that Walter never contacted him to report receipt of an FBI communication of November 17, 1963, of the type in question. Mr. Maynor has further advised that Walter's allegations in this matter are unequivocally false.

In view of the above, we do not feel that the cost and effort to identify, locate and interview former employees of our New Orleans Office who were assigned to such office on November 17, 1963, are justified at this time.

Enclosures - 11

NOTE: See memorandum Mr. W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, dated 5/1/68, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," prepared by REL:as.

The 11 applicant investigation reports being transmitted to Assistant Attorney General Vinson as enclosures to this letter are identified as follows:

Report of	Date	Office
SA William A. Temple	5/15/61	Springfield, Illinois
SA Richard J. Doyle	5/18/61	San Antonio, Texas
IC Albert E. Hines	5/18/61	Baltimore, Maryland
SA Richard W. Moesch	5/18/61	Savannah, Georgia
SE James W. Estep	5/18/61	St. Louis, Missouri
SA Coleman D. Geary, III	5/20/61	Birmingham, Alabama
SA H. Warren Tool, Jr.	5/22/61	New Orleans, Louisiana
SA Percy Y. Richardson	5/25/61	New Orleans, Louisiana
IC Albert E. Hines	7/12/62	Baltimore, Maryland
SA Charles Donald Byron	7/27/62	New Orleans, Louisiana
SA Chester J. Willett	8/1/62	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

FBI

Date: 5/10/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are six (6) copies of a LHM setting forth results of interview conducted with AUSA HARRY F. CONNICK, EDLA, New Orleans, La., by Bureau Agent on 5/10/68. This interview was conducted in connection with CONNICK's conversation with LYNN LOISEL, an investigator on the staff of District Attorney JAMES GARRISON.

One copy of this LHM is being disseminated to the USA, EDLA, New Orleans, La., and two copies to Dallas.

An information copy is being furnished to Memphis since Memphis may interview William S. Walter in connection with instant matter.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 6)
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
1 - Memphis (Enc. 1) (Info)
2 - New Orleans

EJC:srl
(8)

REC-74

62-109060-6387

16 MAY 13 1968

PERS. REC. UNIT

59 MAY 16 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
May 10, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

Assistant United States Attorney Harry F. Connick, Eastern District of Louisiana, New Orleans, Louisiana, was interviewed in the offices of the United States Attorney, New Orleans, by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on May 10, 1968, relative to Mr. Connick's conversation with Lynn Loisel on the evening of May 6, 1968. Mr. Connick advised as follows:

Lynn Loisel, an officer with the New Orleans, Louisiana, Police Department is presently assigned to the staff of the District Attorney, Orleans Parish, as an investigator. Mr. Connick has been acquainted with Loisel for approximately six years, having first met him when Mr. Connick was serving as a defense attorney with the Legal Aid Bureau in Orleans Parish.

At approximately 7:00 p.m. on May 6, 1968, Mr. Connick was returning from his office and as he approached his residence, 233 20th Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, he observed Loisel place something in the trunk of his (Loisel's) car which is a tan Chevrolet. Mr. Connick has been previously aware that Loisel is a friend of Joseph Muller, 231 20th Street, New Orleans, and that Loisel occasionally visits with Muller.

Mr. Connick and Loisel greeted each other approximately halfway between the Connick residence and the Muller residence. After exchanging greetings, Mr. Connick decided to avail himself of this opportunity to see if Loisel would make any

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62-109060-6389

COPIES DESTROYED

14 JAN 16 1973

ENCLOSURE

comment concerning William S. Walter whom Mr. Connick was aware had visited the offices of the United States Attorney along with the Walter personal attorney in connection with the possibility that Walter might receive a subpoena in connection with the District Attorney's Office, Orleans Parish, investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy. Mr. Connick therefore made casual mention of the name William S. Walter and while at first Loisel, in Mr. Connick's opinion, pretended not to recognize the name, Mr. Connick asked Loisel if he knew why William S. Walter would contact the office of the United States Attorney. Loisel replied, "Because he took a Government document."

Mr. Connick stated that he did not submit any further questions to Loisel in connection with Walter or in connection with the Kennedy investigation and that Loisel did not make any further comment himself concerning these matters. Loisel did not offer to identify the Government document allegedly taken by Walter nor did Mr. Connick specifically ask concerning this Government document.

The conversation then drifted to non-specific matters, and no further mention was made by either Mr. Connick or Loisel concerning William S. Walter.

FBI

Date: 5/6/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau is a newspaper article appearing in the New Orleans States-Item, Red Comet edition, 5/3/68, concerning above captioned matter.

One copy each of this newspaper article is enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

please see ni 105-78016 (HAU)

EXCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 1)
1 - Miami (Enc. 1)
1 - New Orleans

REC 104

ECW:srl
(6)

62-109060-6388

EX-105

1 MAY 8 1968

MAY 13 1968 XEROX

C. C. - Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

54 MAY 17 1968 Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

California Man Ready to Talk In JFK Probe

A California man sought by District Attorney Jim Garrison as a witness in his Kennedy assassination probe has changed his mind about fighting extradition to Louisiana.

Loran E. Hall, who earlier refused to answer a subpena to appear here before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury and won his point in California courts, now says he won't fight extradition.

HALL SAID AT a news conference in Los Angeles yesterday that he has "refreshed" his memory and now believes he has information that might support the theory that President John F. Kennedy's death was the result of a conspiracy.

Hall said he saw Edgar Eugene Bradley, 49, of North Hollywood during a meeting in San Fernando in 1963 and heard some casual discussion about "getting rid" of Kennedy.

He said Bradley, the West Coast representative of a broadcast evangelist, took no part in the discussion. Bradley has been accused by the DA of conspiring to murder the president.

HALL TOLD NEWSMEN that the meeting was at a private home to raise funds to equip guerrillas with arms for an invasion of Cuba. He said some "anti-Jewish and anti-Negro radicals" attended the gathering.

Bradley told newsmen later yesterday that he does not remember meeting Hall.

"I will take a lie detector test on this," said Bradley, who called Hall's allegations "absolutely false."

"It is interesting that Hall would come up with a statement like this," Bradley said. "He was obviously well coached and doing it for an ulterior motive."

SINCE HIS NAME was made public by Garrison, Hall said, three attempts have been made on his life.

Hall said someone passing him in a Kernville, Calif., bar injected him with hepatitis virus, putting him in a hospital for two months. He said a car tried to run him off the road and that his own car fell apart after being tampered with.

"I have other information which Garrison might use," Hall said, describing an anti-Castro meeting in Dallas in mid-October, 1963, a month before Kennedy was killed. There was talk, he said, of everyone chipping in "a couple of thousand dollars" for the Cuban cause, asserting one man suggested raising $5,000 "to get Kennedy zapped."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 2

New Orleans, States-Item

Date: 5-3-68
Edition: Red Comet
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION O PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

MAY 13 1968 XEROX

62-109060-6388

ENCLOSURE

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Louis C. LaCour
United States Attorney

DATE: May 7, 1968

FROM : Harry F. Connick

SUBJECT: William Walter

On Monday, May 6, 1968, at approximately 7:00 P.M., I saw Mr. Lynn Loisel, Police Investigator, D. A.'s Office New Orleans, coming from my neighbor's (next door) home. Having known Mr. Loisel for some time, we spoke briefly and the name of Walter came up. Mr. Loisel stated that Walter had a "Government document", referring to a communication which was received by the FBI relative to the assassination of President Kennedy.

COPIES DESTROYED
14 JAN 1983

62-109060-6389

ENCLOSURE

United States Department of Justice

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70130

May 7, 1968

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Robert E. Rightmyer
Special Agent in Charge
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Federal Building
701 Loyola
New Orleans, Louisiana

Re: William Walter

Dear Mr. Rightmyer:

Enclosed herewith is a copy of a memorandum submitted to me this date by my Assistant, Harry F. Connick.

It is hereby requested that the FBI interview Mr. Walter to determine if he, upon his leaving the employ of the Department of Justice, took with him any government documents, and more specifically copies of any teletype communications that may have been received by the New Orleans office of the FBI.

Very truly yours,

Louis C. LaCour

LOUIS C. LaCOUR
United States Attorney

LCL:cbu
Encl.

Wm Walter

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
MAY - 8 1968
FBI — NEW ORLEANS

DESTROYED
14 JAN 16 1973

62-109060-6389
ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 5/8/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Re New Orleans telephone call to Bureau, May 8, 1968.

Enclosed for the Bureau are four (4) copies of a letter from USA LOUIS C. LA COUR, Eastern District of Louisiana, New Orleans, dated May 7, 1968, requesting that the FBI interview WILLIAM WALTER to determine whether or not upon leaving the employ of the Department of Justice he took with him any Government documents and more specifically, copies of any teletype communications received by the New Orleans Office of the FBI. Also enclosed are four (4) copies of a memorandum dated May 7, 1968, from Assistant U. S. Attorney HARRY F. CONNICK to Mr. LOUIS C. LACOUR, USA, in connection with this matter.

In accordance with Bureau instructions, acknowledgment has been made to USA LA COUR of the receipt of his letter by this office and he has been advised that his request for interview of WILLIAM WALTER has been referred to the Department of Justice.

8 ENCLOSURE
3 - Bureau (Enc. 8)
2 - New Orleans
ECW:srj
(5)

C. C. - Bishop

REC 36 10 MAY 13 1968

XEROX

57 MAY 21 1968

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per

MAY 22 1968

PERS. REC. UNIT

NO 89-69

No action is being taken by the New Orleans Office to interview WILLIAM WALTER and no action will be taken to do so until advised to the contrary by the Bureau.

on 5/10/68, [illegible] advised by WFA Bronfman to [illegible] USA Connie Dupont [illegible] violation [illegible] N.O. is to [illegible] official to [illegible]

5/10 [illegible]

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 9 1968

TELETYPE

Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

4:36 PM URGENT 5-9-68 MMW

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.

MISC. - INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, MAY NINE INSTANT, REPORTED THAT DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON ISSUED A SUBPOENA SIGNED BY CRIMINAL COURT JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY TODAY ORDERING THE UNITED STATES ARCHIVIST DR. ROBERT H. BAHMER TO PRODUCE AT NINE A.M., MAY TWENTYFOUR, NEXT PHOTOGRAPHS AND X-RAYS TAKEN DURING THE AUTOPSY ON THE BODY OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY THE DAY HE WAS ASSASSINATED. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT GARRISON ASKED IN THE SUBPOENA FOR FORTYFIVE PHOTOGRAPHS, TWENTYTHREE COLOR AND TWENTYTHREE BLACK AND WHITE, AND TWENTYFOUR X-RAYS TAKEN BEFORE AND DURING THE KENNEDY AUTOPSY ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. GARRISON, IN ISSUING THE SUBPOENA, CLAIMED THE PHOTOGRAPHS AND X-RAYS ARE NEEDED BY THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

62-109060-6390

END PAGE ONE

REC 36

6 MAY 14 1968

57 MAY 20 1968

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

PREPARE AND PRESENT ITS CASE AGAINST RETIRED NEW ORLANS BUSINESSMAN CLAY L. SHAW.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT GARRISON SAID THE MATERIAL IS NEEDED BECAUSE HIS OFFICE HAS GATHERED SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE TO INDICATE THAT KENNEDY WAS STRUCK BY BULLETS FIRED FROM THREE DIFFERENT DIRECTIONS. THE PHOTOGRAPHS AND X-RAYS GARRISON CLAIMS WILL ALSO DEMONSTRATE THAT THE FATAL HEAD WOUNDS WERE THE RESULT OF SHOTS FIRED FROM THE FRONT OF THE PRESIDENT AS HE WAS RIDING IN A MOTORCADE IN DALLAS. THE ARTICLE STATED THAT THE PHOTOGRAPHS AND X-RAYS WERE ORDER SEALED BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON AT THE REQUEST OF THE KENNEDY FAMILY.

NO MCRIO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

CAB

FBI WASH DC

P

cc- MR. SULLIVAN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: May 3, 1968

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Memorandum Mr. Branigan to Mr. Sullivan dated 5/3/68 in captioned matter summarized various courses of action Department of Justice was considering for dealing with the false allegations of William S. Walter, former clerk of the New Orleans Office. Walter is falsely claiming that the New Orleans Office received a teletype from Bureau Headquarters 11/17/63 reporting a threat to President Kennedy in connection with the latter's trip to Texas. Referenced memorandum reported that unless Bureau had objections, Department planned to write a letter to Walter's attorney, Guy Wootan, and in carefully chosen language, point out to Wootan that Walter's allegations were false and that this Government could conclusively establish their falsehood; further that this Government would view any false testimony by Walter with extreme concern and take what necessary action is desirable to protect the Government's interest.

In accordance with the approved action regarding referenced memorandum, Departmental officials were informed that Bureau had no objection to its proposed course of action wherein the Department would send a letter to Mr. Wootan. Department was also informed that a check of our records disclosed only one communication was sent from Bureau Headquarters to New Orleans Office 11/17/63 and three communications were sent to New Orleans Office dated 11/16/63 and that none of these related to a threat to President Kennedy and that if necessary, such communications could be produced in a criminal trial against Walter.

By letter dated 5/7/68 Assistant Attorney General Fred M. Vinson, Jr., of the Criminal Division of the Department, advised that the Department plans to have the

62-109060 REC 36 62-109060-6391

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan REL:as (8)

22 MAY 14 1968

CONTINUED - OVER

PERS. REC. UNIT

COPY MADE FOR MR. TOLSON

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

United States Attorney's Office in New Orleans seek to confer with Walter's attorney, Guy Wootan, regarding the possible subpoena of Walter before an Orleans Parish Grand Jury. Apparently, the Department feels it is better to orally confer with Wootan rather than furnish him a letter such as originally proposed.

Mr. Vinson also requested that the Criminal Division of the Department and the United States Attorney in New Orleans be immediately advised in the event this Bureau receives any information regarding possible issuance of a subpoena by Garrison for William S. Walter. This request has already been handled since we issued New Orleans Office such instructions by airtel dated 5/7/68. Any data received responsive to Mr. Vinson's request will be immediately made available to the Department and the United States Attorney in New Orleans.

ACTION:

For information.

Rec'd

Wootan, Howcott, Simons & Lemoine
Attorneys & Counselors at Law
1649 National Bank of Commerce Building
New Orleans, Louisiana 70112

April 30, 1968

Mr. Louis LaCour
United States Attorney
Eastern District of Louisiana
500 St. Louis Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130

Re: William S. Walter

Dear Mr. LaCour:

This letter is to place your office on notice pursuant to Title 28, Chapter 1, Code of Federal Regulations, Sections 16.12 - 16.14, that my client, William S. Walter, is being asked to disclose information relating to material contained in the files of the Department of Justice while previously employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

As soon as my client is subpoenaed by the District Attorney's office (Orleans Parish, Louisiana) it is assumed that your office shall appear with Mr. Walter before any court or other authority and furnish same, with a copy of the aforementioned Regulations. Please advise.

Thanking you for your prompt attention, I remain

Very truly yours,

Guy Wootan

CC: William S. Walter

62-109069-6392

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: May 3, 1968

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

The purpose of this memorandum is to briefly summarize certain alternate courses of action the Department is considering for dealing with false allegations of William S. Walter, former Security Patrol Clerk of the New Orleans Office. Walter is falsely claiming that the New Orleans Office received a teletype from Bureau Headquarters 11/17/63 reporting a threat to President Kennedy in connection with the latter's trip to Texas. Departmental officials have orally requested Bureau's views regarding these alternate courses of action before these Departmental officials make specific recommendations to the Attorney General in this matter.

BACKGROUND:

New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison alleged on the Johnny Carson television show 2/1/68 that Walter, former Security Patrol Clerk of the New Orleans Office, informed Mark Lane, current Garrison assistant, that New Orleans Office of FBI received a TWX message from Bureau Headquarters 11/17/63 reporting threat to President Kennedy in Texas. On 2/1/68 and 2/5/68 Walter contacted Special Agent in Charge (SAC) D. K. Brown of Jacksonville Office and SAC Robert Rightmyer of the New Orleans Office, respectively, and denied Garrison's allegation and stated he knew of no such TWX or teletype message. On 3/15/68 Walter contacted United States Attorney Louis LaCour in New Orleans and told LaCour and two of latter's assistants there was such FBI message 11/17/63. On 3/26/68 Walter was interviewed by SAC Robert Jensen of the Memphis Office and insisted there was an FBI message 11/17/63 reporting threat to President Kennedy. Walter refused to give signed statement in this regard.

(Enclosure)
62-109060

ENCLOSURE

REC 36 62-109060 - 6392

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. W. S. Tavel
1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. D. E. Moore
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan

22 MAY 14 1968

CONTINUED - OVER

REL: as (10)

54 MAY 22 1968

PERS. REC. UNIT

5 LeRoy

XEROX MAY 20 1968

Memorandum to Mr. [redacted] C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS:

Walter's attorney, Guy Wootan of New Orleans, has written a letter dated 4/30/68 to United States Attorney Louis LaCour (copy attached) advising that Walter, his client, is being asked to disclose information relating to material contained in the files of the Department of Justice while previously employed by the FBI. Wootan states in his letter that as soon as his client is subpoenaed by the Orleans Parish District Attorney's Office, Wootan assumes a member of Mr. LaCour's staff will appear with Walter before any court or other authority and furnish same a copy of the Federal regulations dealing with executive privilege (under Departmental Order 324-64 Walter would respectfully decline to furnish any information relating to his former FBI employment).

Departmental officials are currently considering how best to deal with Wootan's letter to Mr. LaCour and orally discussed the various alternatives involved with Inspector Donald E. Moore and Supervisor Robert E. Lenihan of the Domestic Intelligence Division 5/2/68. The Departmental officials requested Bureau consider the various alternatives involved and if Bureau has no objection to Department's proposed course of action, these Departmental officials will make specific recommendations to the Attorney General. Bureau would also officially be given the proposed course of action for Bureau approval.

POSSIBLE COURSES OF ACTION:

1. Department could answer Wootan's letter in very carefully chosen language, point out to Wootan that Walter's allegations regarding an FBI teletype of 11/17/63 are absolutely false and that the Government is prepared to conclusively establish there was no such teletype. Department would point out to Wootan that if Walter persists in such false allegations and falsely testifies before any court or other authority, this Government would view such testimony with extreme concern and take what necessary action is desirable to protect the Government's interest. Department feels such letter would cause Wootan to visit the United States Attorney where the matter would be discussed in detail and that Wootan might thereafter strongly suggest to Walter that Walter not engage in any falsehoods but stick strictly to the truth in testimony before anybody.

* Superseded by Dept. order 381-67

CONTINUED - OVER

2. Walter would be contacted by United States Attorney's Office in New Orleans and be instructed to utilize the executive privilege in refusing to discuss any matters dealing with his former employment with the FBI. This would be the normal course of action that would be followed in dealing with a subpoena issued to an ex-FBI employee. However, the Department recognizes Walter is a liar who cannot be trusted and that even though he was instructed to use the executive privilege he very well, when questioned by Garrison's attorneys, furnish information of a false nature. This would place this Government in a bad position in future criminal proceedings against Walter since this Government probably would have to produce evidence before a court or Federal Grand Jury which it had previously instructed Walter not to furnish under the executive privilege category.

Department feels that we have a prosecutable case at this time under Section 1001, Title 18, U. S. Code, since Walter has furnished conflicting and false data to FBI officials and this Bureau can categorically deny at a court trial or other proceedings that there was a teletype 11/17/63 as alleged by Walter. Department also believes it could subpoena Walter to appear at a Federal Grand Jury where he would be placed under oath. If Walter continues to falsely insist that there was an FBI teletype 11/17/63 reporting threat to President Kennedy, Department could obtain a perjury indictment against Walter.

3. Do nothing and see what happens when and if Walter is subpoeaned to testify before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury and subsequent court trial. Department feels this alternative is not satisfactory since Garrison will gain tremendous publicity through Walter's allegation that there was an FBI teletype 11/17/63 reporting a threat to President Kennedy in Texas. Anything the Government does thereafter the Department feels would be anticlimactic and would not undo the damage caused by Walter and Garrison.

4. Wait until Garrison serves a subpoena on Walter to testify at the Orleans Parish Grand Jury and then have the United States Attorney attempt to quash the subpoena. This course of action was followed when Special Agent Regis Kennedy received a subpoena from Garrison to appear before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury. However, the court refused to quash the subpoena.

CONTINUED - OVER

OBSERVATIONS:

The Departmental officials feel that the first course of action listed above is the best to follow in this matter. If Walter's attorney, Guy Wootan, does not attempt to talk some sense into Walter, or if Walter refuses to listen to Wootan and thereafter furnishes false testimony before a court or other authority, the Department is prepared to take criminal action against Walter under Section 1001 (furnishing false information to Bureau Agents) or Section 1621 (perjury) of Title 18, U. S. Code. Under such circumstances a Bureau representative probably would be called before a Federal Grand Jury and/or Federal court to produce testimony or evidence that there was no FBI teletype dated 11/17/63 sent to the New Orleans Office from the Bureau relating to a possible threat to President Kennedy in Texas.

This would cause us no problem. We have exhaustively reviewed our records and have determined that there was no teletype sent to the New Orleans Office from Bureau Headquarters on 11/17/63. The only FBI communication that was sent to the New Orleans Office from Bureau Headquarters on 11/17/63 (which was a Sunday), was a letter transmitting to New Orleans Office a translation of a document completely unrelated to the assassination. This particular document had been introduced as evidence in the trial of Carlos Marcello, a New Orleans hoodlum who was being prosecuted by the Government for fraud against the Government. (46-42600-121)

We have also checked our records for 11/16/63 (a Saturday) to see if any teletype was sent from Bureau Headquarters to New Orleans on that date. We recognize that a teletype dispatched late at night on 11/16/63 may not have been received by the New Orleans Office until the early morning hours of 11/17/63. We have determined that there were only three communications sent from Bureau Headquarters to New Orleans dated 11/16/63. One was a teletype in a fugitive case reporting a negative check of the National Stolen Property File (91-8909-123); the second communication was an airtel dated 11/16/63 reporting a negative check of the Identification Division files relating to a stolen motor vehicle investigation (26-323659-2); and the third communication was an airtel dated 11/16/63 dealing with an Air Force deserter and instructing that the deserter be located and apprehended (42-174353-2).

CONTINUED - OVER

REC-106

FBI

Date: 5/9/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are two (2) newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers, 5/8/68, concerning above-captioned matter.

Copies of these newspaper articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

REC-105 62-109060-6394

16 MAY 13 1968

ENCLOSURE 2

3 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 1)
1 - Miami (Enc. 1)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:srl
(6)

C. C. - Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

70 MAY 17 1968

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shaw's Kennedy Conspiracy Trial Scheduled June 11 by Garrison

Defense Seeks U.S. Court Aid

The office of District Attorney Jim Garrison today set the trial of Clay L. Shaw for June 11. Shaw is charged with criminal conspiracy in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Shaw's attorneys said yesterday they intend to seek relief for their client in federal court.

Assistant DA James L. Alcock said today in a statement on the trial date that federal courts have no jurisdiction in the case. Shaw is charged under the state conspiracy statute.

HERE IS Alcock's statement:

"Now that Mr. Shaw's defense attorneys have exhausted their pre-trial actions, the law permits the state to set the case for trial.

"Today we have set the trial of Clay L. Shaw for June 11, 1968.

"Trial of this case has been delayed unduly long and it is our hope that we can go to trial on this date.

"The state is ready for trial and will oppose any more attempts to postpone the trial.

"THE DEFENSE attorneys have stated that they intend to try and carry their pre-trial proceedings into federal court.

"Inasmuch as the federal [illegible] do, we see no basis for any additional delay of the trial on this account.

"Of course, [illegible] federal courts have [illegible] jurisdiction where, in [illegible] judgement, no basis for [illegible] action has existed.

"[illegible], in view of the [illegible] to proceed [illegible] and [illegible] of our [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] feel no [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] for further delay."

[illegible] conspired with Lee Oswald, David William Ferrie and others here to plot the President's death.

Edward F. Wegmann, one of Shaw's lawyers, issued a brief statement on the matter yesterday:

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

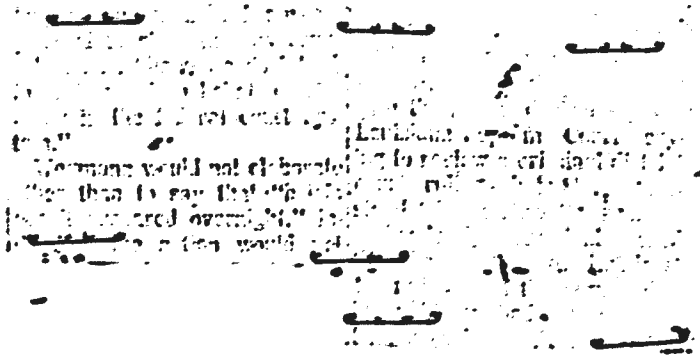
PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS,

Date: 5-8-68
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TX 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated



FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SHAW LAWYERS PLAN U.S. FIGHT

But Federal Court Aims Not Spelled Out

Attorneys for Clay L. Shaw, accused of conspiring to assassinate President John F. Kennedy, said Tuesday they will go into federal court to "seek relief" for Shaw.

But Edward F. Wegmann, spokesman for the attorneys, was non-committal on when the relief will be sought and what form it will take.

Wegmann issued this statement:

"In response to the many inquiries directed to my colleagues and myself, I am authorized to state that as counsel of Clay L. Shaw we do intend to seek relief on behalf of Mr. Shaw in the federal court system."

Pressed for how quickly the relief would be sought, Wegmann replied, "I can't say; briefs aren't prepared overnight." To other questions, Wegmann answered, "I'm not going to enlarge on my statement."

Shaw's attorneys have exhausted all avenues in state courts with the recent decision by the Louisiana State Supreme Court not to review Criminal District Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty's ruling that Shaw is not entitled to a change of venue.

Assistant District Atty. James L. Alcock said Monday that the trial date likely will be set at the end of May.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 2

SECTION 3

TIMES PICAYU

NEW ORLEANS,

Date: 5-8-68
Edition:
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., L

☐ Being Investigated

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 5/11/68

Memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan, 5/8/68, reported receipt of information from U. S. Attorney, New Orleans, that Lynn Loisel informed Assistant U. S. Attorney Harry Connick that William S. Walter, former clerk, New Orleans Office, has a Government document. U. S. Attorney requested FBI interview of Walter, and after checking with Department, New Orleans was instructed to locate and interview Walter in this matter. Walter apparently residing in Nashville, Tennessee, and Memphis Office will interview Walter as instructed in attached teletype.

ACTION:

When this matter is resolved, appropriate dissemination will be made to the Department.

REL:cls WCS/ek

DFM ans

62-109060-6395

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 11 1968

REC-52

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

X1145PM URGENT 5/10/68 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND MEMPHIS

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) 4P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. MISCELLANEOUS ~~MISC~~ A-INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

RE BUREAU TELEPHONE CALL TO NEW ORLEANS INSTANT DATE AND NEW ORLEANS TELCALL TO MEMPHIS INSTANT DATE.

FOLLOWING BEING SUBMITTED FOR INFORMATION OF MEMPHIS:

USA LOUIS C. LACOUR BY LETTER DATED MAY SEVEN LAST, FURNISHED MEMORANDUM FROM AUSA HARRY F. CONNICK WHICH STATES ON MAY SIX LAST, CONNICK SAW LYNN LOISEL, POLICE INVESTIGATOR, DISTRICT ATTORNY'S OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, COMING FROM NEIGHBOR'S HOME. CONNICK, HAVING KNOWN LOISEL FOR SOMETIME, SPOKE BRIEFLY AND CAME OF WILLIAM WALTER CAME UP. LOISEL STATED TO CONNICK THAT WALTER HAD A "GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT", REFERRING TO A COMMUNICATION WHICH WAS RECEIVED BY THE FBI RELATIVE TO THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. USA LACOUR REQUESTED FBI INTERVIEW WALTER TO

END PAGE ONE

EX-110 REC-52 62-109060-6395

10 MAY 13 1968

XEROX

MAY 20 1968

54 MAY 22 1968

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

PERS. REC. UNIT re Walter

5702

CRIMINAL RECORDS UNIT

POSSESSION, HE SHOULD BE WARNED OF HIS LEGAL RIGHTS AND A WAIVER OF RIGHTS FORM EXECUTED. BUREAU INSTRUCTED THAT DURING INTERVIEW, WALTER SHOULD BE PINNED DOWN RELATIVE TO THIS ALLEGATION AND A SIGNED STATEMENT OBTAINED FROM WALTER IF POSSIBLE. BUREAU INSTRUCTED THAT IN EVENT WALTER DID NOT DESIRE TO BE INTERVIEWED EXCEPT IN PRESENCE OF HIS ATTORNEY, THE INTERVIEW COULD BE CONDUCTED IN THE PRESENCE OF HIS ATTORNEY.

CONNICK INTERVIEWED MAY TEN 1968 INSTANT AND ADVISED THAT ON THE EARLY EVENING OF MAY SIX 1968 LAST AS HE RETURNED TO HIS RESIDENCE IN NEW ORLEANS, HE OBSERVED LYNN LOISEL WHOM HE DESCRIBED AS A NEW ORLEANS POLICE DEPARTMENT PD OFFICER PRESENTLY ASSIGNED TO THE STAFF OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY, ORLEANS PARISH, AS AN INVESTIGATOR. CONNICK HAS PREVIOUSLY BEEN AWARE THAT LOISEL IS A FRIEND OF CONNICK'S NEXTDOOR NEIGHBOR AND THAT LOISEL OCCASIONALLY VISITS WITH HIS NEIGHBOR. CONNICK, UPON GREETING LOISEL, DECIDED TO SEE IF LOISEL WOULD MAKE ANY

END PAGE THREE

MENTION OF WALTER'S VISIT TO THE OFFICE OF THE USA SOMETIME AGO. CONNICK ASKED LOISEL IF HE KNEW WHY WALTER WOULD CONTACT THE USA AND LOISEL REPLIED, "BECAUSE HE TOOK A GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT." CONNICK DID NOT FURTHER QUESTION LOISEL ON THIS MATTER AND LOISEL DID NOT MAKE ANY FURTHER COMMENT. NO EFFORT WAS MADE BY CONNICK TO ASCERTAIN THE SPECIFIC NATURE OF THIS DOCUMENT.

GUY WOOTAN, ATTORNEY FOR WILLIAM S. WALTER, ADVISED MAY 10 1968 ON INSTANT DATE THAT HE HAS NOT SEEN WALTER IN APPROXIMATELY THREE WEEKS AND DOES NOT KNOWN WALTER'S PRESENT WHEREABOUTS. WOOTAN ADVISED THAT WALTER PROBABLY LOCATED IN NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, WHERE HE HAS BEEN EMPLOYED IN THE PAST. EFFORTS TO REACH WALTER AT TELEPHONE NUMBER OF HIS APARTMENT IN NEW ORLEANS AT ONE FIVE (15-39) THREE THREE JACKSON AVENUE RESULTED IN RECORDING THAT THIS NUMBER NOT IN SERVICE AT THIS TIME.

MEMPHIS REQUESTED TO ENDEAVOR TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW WILLIAM S. WALTER IN ACCORDANCE WITH BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS.

AIRMAIL COPY TO DALLAS.

END

SAA

FBI WASH DC

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

Date: 5/8/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, New Orleans

SUBJECT: MURKIN
(OO: Memphis)
(Bufile: 44-38861)
(NOfile: 157-10673)(P)

Assassination of President
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
Dallas, Texas, 11/22/63,
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING
(OO: Dallas)
(Bufile: 62-109060)
(NOfile: 89-69)

Enclosed for the Bureau are a total of 16 copies of a letterhead memorandum which is self-explanatory. Eight copies of the letterhead memorandum are being designated for Bureau file 44-38861, as information contained therein is in regards to MURKIN. An additional eight copies of this letterhead memorandum are being designated for Bureau file 62-109060, inasmuch as there is also information contained therein relating to the assassination of President KENNEDY.

(4) - Bureau (RM) 1 ENCLOSURE
(2 - 44-38861)(Enc. 8)(Division 6)
(2 - 62-109060)(Enc. 8)(Division 5)
1 - Dallas (Enc. 1)(Info)(RM)
1 - Memphis (Enc. 1)(Info)(RM)
4 - New Orleans (2 - 157-10673)
SMC:epk (2 - 89-69)
(10)

10 MAY 13 1968

1 ENCLOSURE REC. 8 62-109060-6396
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 14 1968

C. C. - Division 210

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

57 165

NO 157-10573
NO 89-69

One copy each of the airtel and letterhead memorandum are being designated for Dallas and Memphis as they are origin in the above cases.

During the time Mr. CECIL M. SHILSTONE, who is identified in the enclosed letterhead memorandum, was providing the information, he inquired as to whether he was under investigation in the MURKIN case. Mr. SHILSTONE was informed that no comment could be made; however, this was not to imply one way or the other, in that all investigations and information developed in any case investigated by the FBI was strictly confidential. Mr. SHILSTONE also inquired as to whether the FBI would make a statement that he was not involved in the MURKIN case and was again informed that the FBI had no comment.

Mr. SHILSTONE inquired as to whether his appearance at the New Orleans Office of the FBI would be made a matter of record and was informed that this would be done.

The files of the New Orleans Division contain several references in regard to Bufile 62-109060, relating to SHILSTONE. These references reveal that SHILSTONE was one of the organizers of a group of local New Orleans businessmen who formed an organization known as Truth and Consequences, which gave money to District Attorney JAMES GARRISON to conduct his probe. Other references in the New Orleans file reveal that SHILSTONE is president of the Shilstone Testing Laboratory which conducts various tests on winning horses at Louisiana race tracks.

ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
May 8, 1968

Cecil M. Shilstone
Information Concerning

On May 6, 1968, Mr. Charles I. Denechaud, Jr., an attorney located at 1412 Pere Marquette Building, New Orleans, Louisiana, appeared at the New Orleans Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation along with Mr. Cecil M. Shilstone. Mr. Denechaud stated he has represented Mr. Shilstone for many years and that Mr. Shilstone was insistent upon coming to the New Orleans Office of the FBI to provide certain information.

Mr. Shilstone stated he is president of the Shilstone Testing Laboratory, Inc., as well as president of the Shilstone and Associates, located at 814 Conti Street in New Orleans. He stated that in the past he has had an association with District Attorney Jim Garrison in regards to Garrison's probe of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. He said this association with Garrison was strictly to give financial support to Garrison's investigation. Mr. Shilstone said that at the inception of Garrison's investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy and prior to the time that Clay Shaw was arrested, Garrison needed money to conduct his inquiry. As a result, Garrison contacted Shilstone, as well as Willard Robertson and Charles Rauch (phonetic), requesting contributions. He said these three individuals, as well as others, whom he did not name, contributed money to Garrison and had formed a group known as "Truth and Consequences."

Mr. Shilstone stated his purpose in appearing at the New Orleans Office of the FBI was that in the past day or so individuals had told him there was a rumor going around New Orleans that Shilstone is the New Orleans industrialist and

62-109060-6376

ENCLOSURE

Cecil M. Shilstone

"political killer" referred to in the New Orleans newspapers a week or so ago in connection with the murder of Martin Luther King. Shilstone stated he had read these articles in the New Orleans papers and that he had no idea as to how these rumors got started. He said the following individuals were personal friends of his and had contacted him and had told him about the rumors:

Harry Batt, owner and operator of Pontchartrain Beach Amusement Park

Louis Rousell, a New Orleans financier

Clem Sehrt, President of the National American Bank in New Orleans

A New Orleans physician whom he did not wish to identify

Mr. Shilstone stated that in the past he has been a political ally of Governor John McKeithen, Governor of Louisiana, and had contributed to the Governor's campaign and had, in fact, "master-minded" the Governor's re-election for a second term.

Mr. Denechaud stated that about a week ago he was informed by Carlos Chimera, who is the operator of the Pere Marquette Garage, that Chimera had been informed by Joseph Dirosa that rumors were circulating that the person referred to in the newspapers as the New Orleans industrialist was Cecil Shilstone.

Mr. Shilstone stated he had no information in regards to the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr., and that when the various people had told him about these rumors, he informed them there was nothing to these rumors. Mr. Shilstone stated he had not attempted to ascertain the source of the rumors. Mr. Shilstone related that he was concerned that these rumors

about him, if they became generally known, might cause some Negro militant to shoot him.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

REC-41

Date: 5/10/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are three newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning above-captioned matter.

Copies of these articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

EX-102

3 ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 3)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 3)
1 - Miami (Enc. 3)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:srl
(6)

REC-41 62-109060-6398

[redacted]

MAY 15 1968

C. C. - Bishop

54 MAY 21 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SHAW CONSPIRACY TRIAL SCHEDULED FOR JUNE 11

dicate page, name of
wspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

-NEW ORLEANS,

5-8-68

FINAL

GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION C
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE
11-22-63

Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-1

ENCLOSURE

U.S. Court Aid Sought By Defense

The office of District Attorney Jim Garrison today set the trial of Clay L. Shaw for June 1. Shaw is charged with criminal conspiracy in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Shaw's attorneys said yesterday they intend to seek relief for their client in federal court.

ASSISTANT DA JAMES L. ALCOCK said today in a statement on the trial date that federal courts have no jurisdiction in the case. Shaw is charged under the state conspiracy statute.

Told that the trial date was set, chief Shaw attorney F. Irvin Dymond said, "Well, that's their prerogative."

Asked if he thought the trial would actually begin on that date, Dymond said, "As we said yesterday, 'we are going to seek relief in federal court and it will depend on the outcome of that.'"

ASKED TO SPECIFY WHAT MOTIONS he would make in federal court Dymond said, "The pleadings will have to speak for themselves on that."

He would not say when the pleadings will be filed.

Here is Alcock's statement:

"Now that Mr. Shaw's defense attorneys have exhausted their pretrial actions, the law permits the state to set the case for trial.

"Today we have set the trial of Clay L. Shaw for June 11, 1968.

"Trial of this case has been delayed unduly long and it is our hope that we can go to trial on this date.

"The state is ready for trial and will oppose any more attempts to postpone the trial.

"THE DEFENSE ATTORNEYS HAVE STATED that they intend to try and carry their pretrial proceedings into federal court.

"Inasmuch as the federal courts have about as much jurisdiction over this case as the courts of England or India, we see no basis for any additional delay of the trial on this account.

"Of course, there have been instances recently when federal courts have assumed jurisdiction where in our judgment, no basis for jurisdiction has existed.

"However, in view of the extensive effort of the federal government to interfere with and obstruct our investigation of President Kennedy's assassination, I am sure that no federal judge will allow his court to be used as a sanctuary for further delay."

GARRISON CHARGED THAT SHAW CONSPIRED here with Lee Harvey Oswald, David William Ferrie and others to plot the President's death.

Edward Wegmann, one of Shaw's lawyers, issued a brief statement on the matter yesterday:

"In response to the many inquiries directed to my colleagues and myself, I am authorized to state that as counsel of . . . Shaw, we do intend to seek relief on behalf of Mr. Shaw in the federal court system."

The defense has exhausted all legal avenues in the state courts with the recent decision by the Louisiana Supreme Court denying to review a criminal district court ruling that Shaw must stand trial in New Orleans.

Shaw's lawyers had asked that the trial be moved at least 100 miles from the city, claiming publicity had made a fair trial here impossible.

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-53)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Summons U.S. Archivist

Garrison Subpenas JFK Photos, X-rays

District Attorney Jim Garrison went to court today in an effort to force the federal government to release the top secret photographs and X-rays taken during the autopsy on the body of President John F. Kennedy the day he was assassinated.

Garrison issued a subpena, signed by Criminal Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr., ordering the United States archivist, Dr. Robert H. Bahmer, to produce the photographs and X-rays in Garrison's office on May 24 at 9 a. m.

ALL OF THE controversial material has been ordered by President Johnson to be sealed in the National Archives until the year 2039.

Garrison, in issuing the subpena, claimed the photographs and X-rays are needed by the district attorney's office to prepare and present its case against retired New Orleans businessman Clay L. Shaw.

The trial of Shaw, accused of conspiring with others to kill Kennedy, is scheduled June 11.

Specifically, Garrison asked in the subpena for 45 photographs—23 color and 23 black and white—and 24 X-rays taken before and during the Kennedy autopsy on Nov. 22, 1963, the day the President was murdered in Dallas.

GARRISON said the material is needed because his office has gathered substantial evidence to indicate that Kennedy was struck by bullets fired from three different directions.

The photographs and X-rays, Garrison claims, will also demonstrate that the fatal head wounds were the result of shots fired from the front of the President as he was riding in a motorcade in Dallas.

The Warren Commission, appointed by President Johnson to investigate the assassination, concluded that a single assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, killed the President from behind.

The photographs and X-rays were ordered sealed by President Johnson at the request of the Kennedy family.

THE TRIAL date for Shaw was announced yesterday, one day after his attorneys had disclosed their intention to seek relief in the federal courts.

One of the defense attorneys, P. Irvin Dymond, did not comment on what line of action they intend to take, saying the pleadings in federal court "will speak for themselves."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS,

Date: 5-9-68
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

FOLKLORE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Summons U.S. Archivist

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS,

Date: 5-9-68
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TX 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

[ ] Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

TRIAL OF SHAW SET ON JUNE 11

But Defense Still to Seek Relief in U.S. Court

The district attorney's office in an unexpected move Wednesday set a June 11 trial date for Clay L. Shaw, who is charged with conspiracy in the death of President John F. Kennedy.

Assistant district attorney James L. Alcock made the announcement one day after Shaw's attorneys announced their intention to seek relief in the federal courts.

In his statement Alcock said that Shaw's attorneys have exhausted pre-trial actions and that federal courts have no jurisdiction over the matter.

Asked for his reaction to the date-setting, F. Irvin Dymond, one of Shaw's attorneys, said, "Well, that's their prerogative."

Dymond gave no estimate as to when the trial may actually begin. "As we said yesterday, we are going to seek relief in federal court and it will depend on the outcome of that," he said.

He also said that pleadings in federal court will speak for themselves.

Alcock's statement follows:

"Now that Mr. Shaw's defense attorneys have exhausted their pre-trial actions the law permits the state to set the case for trial. Today we have set the trial for Clay Shaw for June 11, 1968. The trial of this case has been delayed unduly long and it is our hope that we can go to trial on this date. The state is ready for trial and will oppose any more attempts to postpone the trial.

"The defense attorneys have stated that they intend to try to carry their pre-trial proceedings into federal court. Inasmuch as the federal courts have about as much jurisdiction over this case as the courts of England or of India, we see no basis for any additional delays of the trial on this account.

"Of course, there have been instances recently where the federal courts have assumed jurisdiction where, in our judgement, no basis for jurisdiction has existed. However, in view of the extensive efforts of the federal government to interfere with and obstruct our investigation of President Kennedy's assassination I am sure that no federal judge will allow his court to be used as a sanctuary for further delay."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, L

Date: 5-9-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION O PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE 11-22-63

Character: AFO or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 5/14/68

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Re Bureau letter to New Orleans, 5/1/68.

A search of the indices of the New Orleans Office in captioned case failed to disclose any information identifiable with Mr. and Mrs. PELT or their daughter, HELEN (LNU). The indices were also negative concerning WARD G. VAN ORMAN.

No further action being taken, UACB.

(2) - Bureau
1 - Dallas (89-43)
1 - Jacksonville (Info)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:srl
(5)

EX-116

REC-44 62-109060-6399

MAY 15 1968

MAY 17 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
MAY 14 1968

FBI WASH DC

TELETYPE

FBI MEMPHIS

1138AM URGENT 5-14-68 SAB

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND ATLANTA

FROM MEMPHIS 44-1166

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY;
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.
MISC. INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

Deleted Copy Sent
by Letter
For FOIA Request

RE NEW ORLEANS TEL TO BUREAU, MAY TEN LAST.

ATLANTA REQUESTED TO CONTACT THE PERMACELL DIVISION OF JOHNSON AND JOHNSON, ATLANTA, GEORGIA, AND DETERMINE PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF WILLIAM S. WALTER, FORMER CLERICAL EMPLOYEE NEW ORLEANS OFFICE. WILL ADVISE IF HE IS NOW RESIDING IN NASHVILLE, HOWEVER IF WALTER IS LOCATED IN ATLANTA, INTERVIEW HIM IN ACCORDANCE WITH BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS. INFORMATION RELATING TO REFERENCED TEL SET FORTH AS FOLLOWS:

USA LOUIS C. LACOUR BY LETTER DATED MAY SEVEN LAST, FURNISHED MEMORANDUM FROM AUSA HARRY F. CONNICK WHICH STATES ON MAY SIX LAST, CONNICK SAW LYNN LOISEL, POLICE INVESTIGATOR, DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, COMING FROM

-END PAGE ONE

REC-31 62-109060-6400

MAY 16 1968

MR DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

57 MAY 21 1968

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

NEIGHBOR'S HOM. CONNICK, HAVING KNOWN LOISEL FOR SOMETIME, SPOKE BRIEFLY AND NAME OF WILLIAM WALTER CAME UP. LOISEL STATED TO CONNICK THAT WALTER HAD A "GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT", REFERRING TO A COMMUNICATION WHICH WAS RECEIVED BY THE FBI RELATIVE TO THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. USA LACOUR REQUESTED FBI INTERVIEW WALTER TO DETERMINE IF HE, UPON LEAVING EMPLOY OF DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, TOOK WITH HIM ANY GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS AND MORE SPECIFICALLY, COPIES OF ANY TELETYPE COMMUNICATIONS THAT MAY HAVE BEEN RECEIVED BY NEW ORLEANS OFFICE OF FBI.

BUREAU TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED OF RECEIPT OF LETTER FROM USA LACOUR AND THAT WILLIAM S. WALTER WAS NOT BEING INTERVIEWED UNTIL ADVISED TO THE CONTRARY BY THE BUREAU AND THAT LACOUR BEING ADVISED THAT HIS REQUEST FOR INTERVIEW OF WALTER REFERRED TO DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

BUREAU TELCALL INSTANT DATE ADVISED THAT DIRECTOR HAD APPROVED THE INTERVIEW OF WILLIAM S. WALTER AND INTERVIEW OF WALTER ALSO APPROVED BY DEPARTMENT. BUREAU REQUESTED PRIOR TO CONDUCTING INTERVIEW OF WALTER, AUSA HARRY CONNICK BE INTERVIEWED TO GET FULL FACTS CONCERNING HIS

END PAGE TWO

CONVERSATION WITH LYNN LOISEL. BUREAU INSTRUCTED THAT WILLIAM WALTER BE LOCATED AND INTERVIEWED AND IN VIEW OF FACT THAT WALTER HAD MADE STATEMENT THAT HE WAS A GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT IN HIS POSSESSION, HE SHOULD BE WARNED OF HIS LEGAL RIGHTS AND A WAIVER OF RIGHTS FORM EXECUTED. BUREAU INSTRUCTED THAT DURING INTERVIEW, WALTER SHOULD BE PINNED DOWN REALATIVE TO THIS ALLEGATION AND A SIGNED STATEMENT OBTAINED FROM WALTER IF POSSIBLE. BUREAU INSTRUCTED THAT IN EVENT WALTER DID NOT DESIRE TO BE INTERVIEWED EXCEPT IN PRESENCE OF HIS ATTORNEY, THE INTERVIEW COULD BE CONDUCTED IN THE PRESENCE OF HIS ATTORNEY.

CONNICK INTERVIEWED MAY TEN INSTANT AND ADVISED THAT ON THE EARLY EVENING OF MAY SIX LAST AS HE RETURNED TO HIS RESIDENCE IN NEW ORLEANS, HE OBSERVED LYNN LOISEL WHOM HE DESCRIBED AS A NEW ORLEANS PD OFFICER PRESENTLY ASSIGNED TO THE STAFF OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY, ORLEANS PARISH, AS AN INVESTIGATOR. CONNICK HAS PREVIOUSLY BEEN AWARE THAT LOISEL IS A FRIEND OF CONNICK'S NEXT DOOR NEIGHBOR

AND THAT LOISEL OCCASIONALLY VISITS WITH HIS NEIGHBOR. CONNICK UPON GREETING LOISEL, DECIDED TO SEE IF LOISEL WOULD MAKE ANY MENTION OF WALTER'S VISIT TO THE OFFICE OF THE USA SOMETIME AGO. CONNICK ASKED LOISEL IF HE KNEW WHY WALTER WOULD CONTACT THE USA AND LOISEL REPLIED, "BECAUSE HE TOOK A GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT." CONNICK DID NOT FURTHER QUESTION LOISEL ON THIS MATTER AND LOISEL DID NOT MAKE ANY FURTHER COMMENT. NO EFFORT WAS MADE BY CONNICK TO ASCERTAIN THE SPECIFIC NATURE OF THIS DOCUMENT.

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AM COPY TO NEW ORLEANS. P END.

GFH

FBI WASH DC

P

MR. SULLIVAN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

MAY 14 1968

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

URGENT 5-14-68 LCS

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND MEMPHIS 44-1166

FROM ATLANTA 89-45

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. MISCELLANEOUS. INFORMATION CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

RE MEMPHIS TEL MAY FOURTEEN SIXTYEIGHT.

JERRY HOGAN, PERMACEL TAPES, THREE FIVE NINE FIVE ZIP INDUSTRIAL BOULEVARD, SW, ATLANTA, ADVISES WILLIAM S. WALTER, KNOWN AS BILL WALTER, HAS A SALES JOB FOR PERMACEL IN TENN. AND IS CONTACTED THROUGH P. O. BOX SEVEN TWO ZERO FOUR NASHVILLE, TENN. UNUSUAL FOR WALTER TO VISIT ATLANTA AND HOGAN DOES NOT RECALL LAST DATE HE VISITED HERE.

MRS. MARGUERITE RACKLEY, SALES SECRETARY FOR PERMACEL, MAY HAVE ITINERARY FOR WALTER; HOWEVER, RACKLEY UNAVAILABLE UNTIL MAY FIFTEEN OR POSSIBLY MAY SIXTEEN NEXT. PERMACEL OFFICE IN ATLANTA HAS VERY SMALL FORCE AND NO OTHER EMPLOYEE AVAILABLE WHO IS FAMILIAR WITH SALES SECRETARY'S WORK. 12 MAY 15 1968

EX-110 REC 8 62-109060-6401

END PAGE ONE

54 MAY 22 1968

PERS. REC. UNIT

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

PAGE TWO

RACKLEY WILL BE CONTACTED IMMEDIATELY UPON AVAILABILITY FOR ANY INFORMATION REFLECTING WALTER'S PRESENT WHEREABOUTS. P.

~~CORR TIME SHOULD BE 4:10 PM.~~

ENDW

WPK

FBI WASH DC

WAH [illegible]

[illegible]

cc: MR. SULLIVAN

1968

5 - Tolson
6 Tracy
Sullivan
Mohr

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Sir, I am appalled at the behavior of you and your organization. What does your organization stand for ---- Truth or Contruth? Is this the land of the Free and Justice, or is this Soviet Russia?

How dare you interfere with Jim Garrison's investigation. You had your chance to find the real killers of JFK. Now it is Mr. Garrison's turn. Stay off his back. If you want to regain the faith of the American people in your agency, start my investigating the roll of the Dallas police force in the JFK killing. There're so involved it's not even funny. And what's worse, you know they are involved.

Do you think we're all stupid. Sir, you have greatly underestimated the ability and the capability of the American people to understand what happened on November 22, 1963. You can scare C.B.S. and N.B.C. and rest of the major newspapers with your propaganda, but you can't fool we, Americans, who are thinking and reading about the assassination and the aftermath.

What about the Martin Luther King murder? Oh My! sounds just like November 22, 1963 all over again. Who do you think did it? I think the people behind the Kennedy assassination are the same ones behind the King murder. It's going to be a long hot summer, Mr. Hoover, unless your image concerned bureau finds the killers of our last two leaders. But you won't find them, Garrison will find them first and show your agency up.

Well, Mr. Hoover, a decision is required of you. Are we to have Truth and Justice, or are the Nazis going to get away with it.

REC B 62-109060-6402

no reply
5-9

Sincerely Yours,

Don Hogan

Don Hogan
6151 Abrego Apt. 11
Goleta, California 93017

4 MAY 15 1968

MAY 15

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

CORRESPONDENCE

...IVE DIVISION

Annie [redacted]. Patterson, who was incarcerated in a Mexican prison since May, 1963, for defrauding an innkeeper has apparently been released. It is noted this date is prior to the date of the assassination of President Kennedy. She has written numerous rambling and incoherent communications to the Bureau, government officials and state Chambers of Commerce, alluding to the fact she had information concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. She is considered mentally unstable and has delusions of grandeur. Communications previously received from her have been furnished to U. S. Secret Service and the Department.

In view of her mental condition, she is not being interviewed.

KMR:rmr

62-109060-640

REC 8

Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

MAY 11 1968

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

152PM URGENT 5-11-68 LMB

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND HOUSTON (62-2115) AND NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

FROM DALLAS (89-43) 2P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, ~~NOV.~~ November Miscellaneous - Office of Origin
~~NOV.~~ TWENTYTWO, - SIXTYTHREE, ~~MISC.~~ - INFORMATION CONCERNING. ~~PO~~ DALLAS.

RE SAN ANTONIO AIRTEL TO BUREAU SEPT. SIX, SIXTYSEVEN; TAMPA AIRTELS TO BUREAU DATED JAN. TWENTYFOUR, SIXTYSEVEN, APRIL ELEVEN, SIXTYSEVEN, MAY FIFTEEN, SIXTYSEVEN, AND MAY TWENTYTHREE, SIXTYSEVEN; KNOXVILLE AIRTEL TO BUREAU DATED MARCH TEN, SIXTYSEVEN; LAS VEGAS AIRTEL TO BUREAU DATED FEB. TWENTYSEVEN, SIXTYSEVEN; AND DALLAS AIRTEL TO BUREAU DATED DEC. FIFTEEN, SIXTYSIX, ALL ENCLOSING LHMS LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM REFLECTING INFORMATION CONCERNING OR RECEIVED FROM ANNIE R. PATTERSON WHO APPEARS TO BE A MENTALLY UNSTABLE PERSON.

ON NIGHT OF MAY TEN LAST, AN INDIVIDUAL IDENTIFYING HIMSELF AS [redacted] TELEPHONICALLY

END PAGE ONE

REC 8 62-109060-6403

10 MAY 15 1968

57 MAY 21 1968

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

CONTACTED DALLAS FBI OFFICE INDICATING [redacted] ANNIE RUTH PATTERSON WHO HE BELIEVED TO BE MENTALLY DISTURBED. HE STATED HE DID NOT DESIRE HIS IDENTITY BE REVEALED CONCERNING INFORMATION FURNISHED BUT [redacted] SHE WAS GOING ON LOCAL T. V. AND RADIO ON SATURDAY, MAY ELEVEN INSTANT TO TELL THE WHOLE TRUTH ABOUT ASSASSINATION CLAIMING SHE WAS THE ONE WHO IS GIVING DISTRICT ATTORNEY JAMES GARRISON ALL HIS INFORMATION, BUT HE IS TAKING ALL THE CREDIT.

[redacted] STATED [redacted] HAS JUST BEEN RELEASED FROM JAIL IN MEXICO WHERE SHE HAD BEEN CONFINED FOR PAST SIX OR SEVEN YEARS FOR SOME TYPE OF FRAUDULENT LOAN ACTIVITY. [redacted] DESCRIBED [redacted] AS BEING A WHITE FEMALE ABOUT ~~FIFTYFIVE~~ 55 YEARS OF AGE.

ABOVE INFORMATION IS FURNISHED BUREAU, HOUSTON, AND NEW ORLEANS FOR THEIR INFORMATION IN EVENT ANNIE RUTH PATTERSON DOES APPEAR ON ANY HOUSTON T. V. OR RADIO PROGRAMS INSTANT DATE WITH RESPECT TO ASSASSINATION. NO ~~LHM~~ LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM BEING SUBMITTED.

EN

HOLD FOR 1 MORE

END

SVW

FBI WASH DC

CC MR. SULLIVAN

On Stationery of District Attorney
Parish of Orleans
State of Louisiana

Honorable Louis C. LaCour
United States Attorney
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. LaCour:

The State of Louisiana will call Special Agent Regis L. Kennedy of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to testify for it in the case of State v. Clay L. Shaw. The testimony sought from Agent Kennedy will be essentially the same as was given by Him in the case of State v. Dean A. Andrews, Jr. In that case Agent Kennedy testified relative to interviews he had with Dean Andrews and the Bureau's efforts to locate a Clay Bertrand.

In the Andrews case there was little, if any, cross-examination of Agent Kennedy. However, in the Shaw case there may be considerable cross-examination about things not directly concerning Dean Andrews or Clay Bertrand. Therefore, to be properly prepared I would appreciate a meeting with you and Agent Kennedy as soon as convenient to discuss his testimony and the possible areas of cross-examination.

Thanking you in advance for your cooperation, I remain

Sincerely yours,

James L. Alcock
Executive Assistant District Attorney

62-109060-6404

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Fisher
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: May 8, 1968

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Department has made available to the Bureau a copy of a letter (attached) which was directed to United States Attorney Louis LaCour in New Orleans from James L. Alcock, Executive Assistant to New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison. Alcock informs Mr. LaCour that the State of Louisiana will call Special Agent Regis L. Kennedy of the FBI to testify for it in the case of State v. Clay L. Shaw. Alcock indicates the testimony sought from Kennedy will be essentially the same as given by Kennedy in the case of State v. Dean A. Andrews, Jr. Alcock pointed out that in the Shaw case there may be considerable cross-examination of Kennedy about things not directly concerning Dean Andrews or Clay Bertrand. Alcock requested a meeting with Special Agent Kennedy and United States Attorney LaCour as soon as convenient, to discuss Kennedy's testimony and possible areas of cross-examination.

DATA REGARDING REGIS L. KENNEDY: REC 10 62-109060-6404

Regis L. Kennedy retired from the Federal Bureau of Investigation April 30, 1968. Prior to his retirement he handled security and criminal matters in the New Orleans Office and since November 22, 1963, has conducted considerable investigation in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy. Mr. Kennedy's investigation included efforts to determine facts regarding the allegation made by Dean Andrews, Jr., New Orleans attorney, wherein Andrews alleged one Clay Bertrand telephonically contacted Andrews and requested latter go to Dallas, Texas, immediately following the assassination and represent Lee Harvey Oswald. Clay Bertrand was never located and Andrews informed Kennedy that the whole episode must have been a figment of his imagination during the time he was critically ill in a New Orleans hospital.

12 MAY 17 1968

1 Enclosure
62-109060
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
REL:ag (8)

CONTINUED - OVER

XEROX MAY 23 1968

PERS. REC. UNIT

54 MAY 27 1968

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

TESTIMONY OF REGIS L. KENNEDY BEFORE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY:

On May 17, 1967, Special Agent Kennedy, in response to a subpoena, appeared before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury. He testified for approximately one hour and ten minutes during which time he was asked a number of questions by Garrison and his staff which indicated that Garrison is attempting to prove Oswald was a Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) agent and was involved with Clay Shaw and anti-Castro Cubans in the assassination of President Kennedy.

Special Agent Kennedy answered those questions on which he was knowledgeable from a personal standpoint in accordance with Departmental instructions and utilized Departmental Order 324-64 in refusing to answer questions which related to FBI investigation or his position as a Special Agent of the FBI.

Special Agent Kennedy reported that many of the questions asked of him during the Grand Jury proceedings were phrased by Garrison and his staff in such a way to elicit an agreement from Special Agent Kennedy as to the fact stated. Special Agent Kennedy advised that he answered all of their questions in a manner that Garrison and members of his staff could get no agreement from him. The foreman of the Grand Jury later told news representatives that Special Agent Kennedy's testimony before the Grand Jury "was satisfactory."

CURRENT STATUS:

Special Agent in Charge (SAC) Rightmyer was telephonically informed by Section Chief William A. Branigan of Alcock's letter to United States Attorney LaCour. Mr. Rightmyer was instructed to alert Mr. Regis Kennedy of contents of Alcock's letter. This was done and Mr. Kennedy informed SAC Rightmyer he would immediately inform Mr. Rightmyer should he receive a subpoena or correspondence from Garrison's office or be contacted by Garrison or his staff. Mr. Kennedy informed SAC Rightmyer that he plans to remain in the New Orleans area until approximately May 31, 1968, at which time he plans to travel to San Juan, Puerto Rico, and St. John Island for approximately one month. He then plans to visit his daughter, Mrs. Julio Guerra, Lincoln, Nebraska, for approximately ten days and then may travel to Yellowstone National Park, the Grand Canyon and San Francisco. He does not know at this time how long he will be gone. News accounts report trial of Clay Shaw will begin June 11, 1968, in New Orleans.

OBSERVATIONS:

Testimony of former Special Agent Regis Kennedy at the trial of Clay Shaw in New Orleans will be of vital interest to this Bureau. Special Agent Kennedy had access to considerable sensitive information and undoubtedly will be instructed by the Department to exercise executive privilege under Departmental Order 381-67 and respectfully decline to answer certain questions asked of him. In view of the various facets

OBSERVATIONS AND ACTION CONTINUED OVER

involved in Special Agent Kennedy's testimony, desirable representatives of the Domestic Intelligence Division orally discuss with Departmental representatives the ramifications involved as far as Bureau's interests are concerned.

ACTION:

If you approve, representatives of the Domestic Intelligence Division will discuss this matter in detail with Departmental representatives in order to determine specifics of the course of action contemplated by the Department in this matter. Thereafter, an appropriate memorandum will be submitted setting forth appropriate recommendations for course of action to be followed by this Bureau in this matter.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC 10

DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: May 13, 1968

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Memorandum Mr. Branigan to Mr. Sullivan dated 5/8/68 reported that New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison plans to call former Special Agent Regis L. Kennedy to testify for the State of Louisiana in the case of State v. Clay L. Shaw. Garrison's office informed United States Attorney Louis LaCour of New Orleans that James L. Alcock, Garrison's assistant, desired to meet with Mr. Kennedy and United States Attorney LaCour as soon as convenient to discuss Kennedy's testimony and possible areas of cross-examination. It was recommended and approved that representatives of the Domestic Intelligence Division discuss this matter with Departmental representatives to ascertain course of action contemplated by the Department in this matter.

On 5/10/68 Section Chief William A. Branigan and Special Agent Robert E. Lenihan discussed this matter with Mr. Carl Belcher of the Criminal Division of the Department. Mr. Belcher stated that the Department was instructing United States Attorney Louis LaCour to contact Mr. Alcock and inform him that Mr. Kennedy would be permitted to testify at the Shaw trial concerning the Dean A. Andrews, Jr., aspect of this Bureau's investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy, and possibly certain other matters which were covered in Mr. Kennedy's testimony before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury 5/17/67. Department was also instructing Mr. LaCour to inform Mr. Alcock that any cross-examination of Mr. Kennedy in regard to the aforementioned matters would necessitate Mr. Kennedy exercising the executive privilege under Departmental Order 381-67. In utilizing the executive privilege, Mr. Kennedy would respectfully decline to answer any question asked of him by Mr. Garrison or his staff until he has had an opportunity to

MAY RETAINED IN PERSONNEL RECORDS

62-109060

62-109060-6405

12 MAY 17 1968

REC 10

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

54 MAY 28 1968

REL:as (8)

CONTINUED - OVER

XEROX

MAY 23 1968

PERS. REC. UNIT

refer the question to the Attorney General and receive appropriate counsel as to course of action he should take in regard to the question.

In effect, according to Mr. Belcher, Mr. LaCour would be informing Mr. Alcock that the Department sees no need for a meeting between Mr. Alcock and Messrs. Kennedy and LaCour at this time to discuss Mr. Kennedy's testimony and possible areas of cross-examination.

Mr. Belcher further stated that any further action by the Department in this matter would be premature at this time. However, once Mr. Kennedy is served a subpoena to testify at the trial of Clay L. Shaw, Department will immediately consider a specific legal course of action to follow.

Mr. Belcher informed the Bureau representatives that the Department was very carefully following this matter with United States Attorney LaCour and would keep the Bureau promptly advised of pertinent developments.

ACTION:

For information. You will be immediately advised of all pertinent developments in this matter.

Rel
DEM WCS

FBI

Date: 5/13/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are two newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning above-captioned matter.

Copies of these newspaper articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 2) ENCLOSURE
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
1 - Miami (Enc. 2)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:srl
(6)

EX-115

REC-9 62-109060-6406

1 MAY 15 1968

SIX

cc: Richard

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

55 MAY 21 1968

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

X-Rays, Photos of JFK Subpenaed by Garrison

U.S. Archivist Ordered to N.O.

District Attorney Jim Garrison went to court today in an effort to force the federal government to release the top secret photographs and X-rays taken during the autopsy on the body of President John F. Kennedy the day he was assassinated.

Garrison issued a subpena, signed by Criminal Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr., ordering the United States archivist, Dr. Robert H. Bahmer, to produce the photographs and X-rays in Garrison's office on May 24 at 9 a. m.

ALL OF THE controversial material has been ordered by President Johnson to be sealed in the National Archives until the year 2039.

Garrison, in issuing the subpena, claimed the photographs and X-rays are needed by the district attorney's office to prepare and present its case against retired New Orleans businessman Clay L. Shaw.

The trial of Shaw, accused of conspiring with others to kill Kennedy, is scheduled June 11.

Specifically, Garrison asked in the subpena for 45 photographs—23 color and 23 black and white—and 24 X-rays taken before and during the Kennedy autopsy on Nov. 22, 1963, the day the President was murdered in Dallas.

GARRISON said the material is needed because his office has gathered substantial evidence to indicate that Kennedy was struck by bullets fired from three different directions.

The photographs and X-rays, Garrison claims, will also demonstrate that the fatal head wounds were the result of shots fired from the front of the President as he was riding in a motorcade in Dallas.

The Warren Commission, appointed by President Johnson to investigate the assassination, concluded that a single assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, killed the President from behind.

The photographs and X-rays were ordered sealed by President Johnson at the request of the Kennedy family.

THE TRIAL date for Shaw was announced yesterday, one day after his attorneys had disclosed their intention to seek relief in the federal courts.

One of the defense attorneys, F. Irvin Dymond, did not comment on what line of action they intend to take, saying the pleadings in federal court "will speak for themselves."

62-109060-6406

ENCLOSURE

..... page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 5-9-68
Edition: final
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE 11-22-63
Character: or AFO
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

PHOTOS, X-RAYS ARE SUBPENAED

JFK Autopsy Material Needed in Case, Claim

The district attorney's office Thursday subpenaed autopsy photographs and X-rays of President John F. Kennedy for use in preparing its case against Clay L. Shaw, who is charged with conspiring to murder Kennedy.

Criminal District Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr., to whose section of court the Shaw case is assigned, signed the order authorizing issuance of the subpena, which was presented by Asst. DA James L. Alcock.

Alcock said that the photos and X-rays, located in the National Archives, Washington, D. C., "are necessary and material to the State of Louisiana in the preparation and presentation of its case" against Shaw.

President Lyndon B. Johnson has ordered that all the material be sealed in the archives until the year 2039.

It consists of 45 photographs (22 color, and 23 black and white) and 24 X-rays taken before and during the autopsy performed on Kennedy at the U.S. Naval Hospital at Bethesda, Md., on the day of the assassination.

Alcock said that his office has evidence that the material will reveal that Kennedy was struck by bullets fired from three different directions.

It will also show that the fatal head wounds were inflicted from the front, he asserted.

The Warren Commission concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald accomplished the assassination alone, firing from behind the President.

The subpena directs Dr. Robert H. Bahmer, U.S. archivist, to bring the material to the DA's office at 9 a.m. May 24.

However, Bahmer has retired and no longer is custodian of the Kennedy documents. His successor in Washington, James B. Rhoads, said he could not make an official stand since the subpena is not in his name.

But subject to any future review by counsel, Rhoads said his view is that the Kennedy documents are in his possession and he must abide by the restrictions laid down, under the law, by the donors, the Kennedy family.

Wednesday, the DA's office set June 11 as the date of the trial. The day before Shaw's attorneys announced they will go into federal court to seek relief for Shaw.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1
SECTION 1
TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 5-10-68
Edition:
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.
☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-64

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 5/15/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (89-45)(RUC)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISC. INFO CONCERNING

Re Memphis teletype, 5/14/68; Atlanta teletype, 5/14/68; & Atlanta telephone call to Memphis, 5/15/68.

Mrs. MARGARET RACKLEY, Sales Secretary, Permacel Tapes, Atlanta, Georgia, advised on 5/15/68 that WILLIAM S. WALTER is moving into a new apartment in Nashville, Tenn., this date and she does not, as yet, have a new telephone number for him. She advised she would contact some of his known customers whom he should visit in Nashville on 5/15/68 and leave word for him to contact the Nashville RA of the FBI.

REC-74

62-109060-6407

EX-115

10 MAY 16 1968

(3) - Bureau
2 - Memphis (44-1166)
1 - Atlanta
EUC:caw
(6)

1TH1 XEROX

MAY 27 1968

C. C. - Bishop

54 MAY 27 1968

PERS. REC. UNIT

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

PERSONNEL RECORDS UNIT

REC/15

FBI

Date: 5/15/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are two newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning above-captioned matter.

Copies of these articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
1 - Miami (Enc. 2)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:srl
(6)

REC 15 62-109060-6408

NOT RECORDED
2 MAY 17 1968

EX 109

5-Scotland Yard

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

66 MAY 24 1968

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Californians Called in JFK Probe

The district attorney's office subpenaed two Californians today to testify in the Orleans Parish Grand Jury's probe of the Kennedy assassination.

Criminal Court Judge Matthew S. Braniff issued orders directing Dr. Stanley L. Drennan of Los Angeles and Clinton Wheat of Burney, Calif., to appear before the grand jury May 29 and 30.

In requesting the subpenas, the DA's office alleged that Dr. Drennan was present in 1963 at a discussion concerning the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. It further alleged that Wheat in 1963 participated in discussions at his home regarding the assassination.

DA Jim Garrison has accused retired New Orleans businessman Clay L. Shaw with conspiring to kill President Kennedy. Shaw's trial is set June 11.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 5/13/68
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

6408

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DA WANTS TWO MEN TO TESTIFY

Subpenas Are Issued for Californians

The District Attorney's Office Monday issued subpenas for two California men for testimony later this month in the Orleans Parish Grand Jury investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

One of the men, Clinton Wheat, Burney, Calif., has served terms in the state penitentiary at Angola for armed robbery and murder, according to the DA's office.

The other subpena was directed to Dr. Stanley L. Drennan, 4643 Beverly st., Los Angeles.

HELD TALKS

The subpenas alleged that both men participated in discussions of the assassination of Kennedy in 1963. Wheat was alleged to have taken part in such discussions at his home, then in Los Angeles.

Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock alleged that the discussions took place before Kennedy was assassinated.

May 29 and 30 are the dates set for both men to testify. Both are guaranteed immunity in connection with prior criminal and civil matters.

Court records in the DA's office show that Wheat was sentenced to two years at Angola on Oct. 18, 1938, after being convicted of armed robbery at Colfax, La., in the Eighth Judicial District.

After his release from Angola, Wheat was charged with the murder of "D. H. Parker," which allegedly ocured on April 20, 1940.

LIFE TERM METED

He was sentenced to life in the same judicial district on Oct. 22, 1940, after pleading guilty. He was released in 1952, according to the DA's ofice.

Criminal District Court Judge Matthew S. Branif authorized both subpenas.

Both men were described as "necessary and material" witnesses in the Kennedy death probe.

District Attorney Jim Garrison has accused retired businessman Clay L. Shaw of conspiring to murder Kennedy.

Trial has been set for June 11 before Criminal District Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 4

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 5-14-68

Edition: Morning

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX 11-22-63

Character: or AFO

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-6468

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. J.P. Mohr
1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: May 8, 1968

1 - Mr. Tavel
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Information has been received by New Orleans Office that William S. Walter, a former security clerk of that office, allegedly has a Government document. The United States Attorney has requested that Walter be interviewed. Details are as follows:

BACKGROUND:

New Orleans District Attorney Garrison, on the Johnny Carson television show February 1, 1968, claimed that William S. Walter, former security clerk of the New Orleans Office, informed Mark Lane, an assistant to Garrison, that the New Orleans Office received a teletype from Bureau Headquarters November 17, 1963, reporting a threat to President Kennedy in connection with the latter's trip to Texas. Walter subsequently contacted Special Agent in Charge (SAC) D. K. Brown of Jacksonville Office and Robert Rightmyer of New Orleans Office and denied Garrison's allegation. However, he later told United States Attorney LaCour and two of LaCour's assistants there was such a teletype. He was interviewed by SAC Robert Jensen of the Memphis Office and insisted there was such an FBI teletype. It is currently contemplated that Walter will be subpoenaed for testimony by Garrison, and Walter's attorney has been in contact with the United States Attorney concerning his possible testimony.

On May 8, 1968, Supervisor Ernest Wall of New Orleans Office advised that they received a letter from United States Attorney LaCour in the morning mail on May 8, 1968. LaCour's letter read as follows:

"Enclosed herewith is a copy of a memorandum submitted to me this date by my assistant Harry F. Connick.

62-109060-6409

"It is hereby requested that the FBI interview Mr. Walter to determine if he, upon his leaving

62-109060
WAB/REL:lag

CONTINUED - OVER

54 MAY 27 1968
MAY 23 1968
11 MAY 20 1968

the employ of the Department of Justice, took with him any Government documents and, more specifically, copies of any teletype communications that may have been received by the New Orleans Office of the FBI."

The memorandum which was enclosed read as follows:

"On Monday, May 6, 1968, at approximately 7 p.m. I saw Mr. Lynn Loisel, Police Investigator, District Attorney's Office, New Orleans, coming from my neighbor's (next door) home. Having known Mr. Loisel for some time, we spoke briefly and the name of Walter came up. Mr. Loisel stated that Walter had a 'Government document,' referring to a communication which was received by the FBI relative to the assassination of President Kennedy."

OBSERVATIONS:

We have conclusively established that there was no teletype from FBI Headquarters to New Orleans or to any other office dated November 17, 1963, reporting a threat to President Kennedy in Texas. Despite Loisel's alleged claim that Walter possesses an FBI document, we highly doubt the veracity of such claim. Nevertheless, we believe that Walter should be specifically questioned about this because if he removed a Government document while employed by the Bureau, he may be subject to criminal prosecution.

The Criminal Division of the Department has been actively following the Garrison investigation and particularly the allegations emanating from William S. Walter. Prior to interviewing Walter, we feel it best to communicate the facts to the attorneys in the Criminal Division and obtain their concurrence for the proposed interview in view of the legal implications involved and since the request for interview originated with the United States Attorney.

ACTION:

If you agree, we will proceed as outlined above.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: May 10, 1968

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Tolson
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

By memorandum of May 8, 1968, it was recommended and approved that we confer with representatives of the Criminal Division of the Department concerning an allegation that William S. Walter, a former clerical employee of our New Orleans Office, had a Government document in his possession.

Walter is the former employee whom District Attorney James Garrison claims received a teletype emanating from Bureau Headquarters on November 17, 1963, reporting a possible attack on President Kennedy when he traveled to Texas.

On May 10, 1968, Special Agent Robert E. Lenihan and myself conferred with Carl W. Belcher who has been following the Garrison matter for the Criminal Division of the Department.

Mr. Belcher noted the information that former employee Walter was in possession of a Government document was received by Assistant United States Attorney Harry F. Connick from Lynn Loisel, Police Investigator for Garrison's office. Mr. Belcher was of the opinion that the data set forth by Connick in a memorandum to the United States Attorney in New Orleans was lacking in specifics, and it was therefore agreed that our New Orleans Office would first interview Connick to get further details and thereafter would arrange for the interview by our Memphis Office of William S. Walter, who currently resides in Nashville, Tennessee.

PERSONNEL RECORDS UNIT

62-109060-6410

62-109060

REC-23

MAY 20 1968

WAB:lag
(9)

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. Tavel
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

CONTINUED - OVER

XEROX

MAY 23 1968

SEE REVERSE

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

Assistant Special Agent in Charge (ASAC) Sylvester, New Orleans, on May 10, 1968, was instructed to arrange for the immediate interview of Assistant United States Attorney Harry F. Connick to get a firsthand account of his conversation with Garrison's investigator. ASAC Sylvester was further instructed that he thereafter should furnish the necessary details to the Memphis Office and request the immediate interview of William S. Walter. Since there is a possible criminal violation involved, ASAC Sylvester was reminded that Walter should be specifically advised of his rights and that an attempt should be made to obtain a signed statement. It is known that Walter is represented by counsel, and ASAC Sylvester was advised that if Walter insisted on his attorney being present, there would be no objection to this.

ACTION:

We will keep you advised of further developments.

FBI

Date: 5/16/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS (44-1166) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Re New Orleans teletype to Bureau dated 5/10/68.

Enclosed herewith are the original and five copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

Enclosed for New Orleans and Dallas are two copies each of above LHM.

DATE FORM. 5-6-68
FOR HOME C.C.
BY Bishop

62-109060-102

DEC 19

62-109060 - 6411

25 MAY 18 1968

(3) - Bureau (Encs. 6)
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Encs. 2)
2 - New Orleans (89-69) (Encs. 2)
1 - Memphis
WDM:LF
(8)

JJH XEROX

MAY 27 1968

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

PERSONAL CARE (re WALKER)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Memphis, Tennessee
May 16, 1968

RE: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On May 16, 1968, William S. Walter was interviewed by representatives of the FBI, at which time he furnished the following information:

COPIES DESTROYED
14 JAN 16 1973

XEROX
MAY 27 1968

ENCLOSURE

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date May 16, 1968

WILLIAM S. WALTER, presently residing Room 418, Albert Pick Motel, Nashville, Tennessee, was contacted. He was furnished a waiver of rights form by SA WILLIAM D. MULKINS. Mr. WALTER read this waiver of rights form but he declined to sign it. He also declined to furnish a signed statement on advice of his attorney. He said he had no objections to orally answering any questions. Mr. WALTER furnished the following information:

WALTER was questioned as to whether he had in his possession a Government document or a copy of such a document relating to the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY. WALTER emphatically denied having any Government document or a copy of such a document relating to the assassination of President KENNEDY.

WALTER was asked if he had in his possession any Government document or copy of such a document, and he denied possession of same.

WALTER was also questioned as to whether he had made a copy of any Government documents and furnished copies of them to any person. WALTER denied that he had ever made copies of Government documents or given them to anyone.

WALTER was also questioned as to whether or not he took with him any Government documents of any kind and, specifically, copies of any teletype communications that may have been received by the New Orleans Office of the FBI when he left his employment with the Department of Justice. WALTER denied that he took any Government documents with him of any kind at the time he left his employment with the Department of Justice.

On 5/16/68 at Nashville, Tennessee File # Memphis 44-1166

SA LAWRENCE J. OLSON, SR.
by SA WILLIAM D. MULKINS WDM:ME Date dictated 5/16/68

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

5/20/68

Airtel

1 - Mr. Lenihan

To: SAC, New Orleans (89-69)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

6411

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

FX-102

ReMEairtel 5/16/68 and the attached LHM thereto dated 5/16/68 reporting results of interview with William S. Walter, former Security Patrol Clerk of the New Orleans Office.

Inasmuch as this interview was requested by United States Attorney Louis LaCour, the New Orleans Office should immediately furnish Mr. LaCour a copy of the LHM setting forth results of the interview of Walter. This data is also being disseminated to the Department at Seat of Government.

REL:as (4)

NOTE:

Walter is the former clerk of the New Orleans Office whom Garrison alleges possessed knowledge of an FBI teletype 11/17/63 to New Orleans reporting threat to President Kennedy in Texas. Walter has told conflicting stories regarding this communication and Department is considering possible criminal prosecution of him. On 5/8/68 U. S. Attorney LaCour informed New Orleans Office his assistant, Harry Connick, had a chance meeting with Lynn Loisel, an investigator attached to Garrison's office, on 5/6/68 and Loisel told Connick Walter had a "Government document." Walter was interviewed by Memphis 5/16/68 and denies having Government document or ever taking a Government document from FBI Office in New Orleans or that he ever made copies of a Government document or given them to anyone.

MAILED 10
MAY 20 1968
COMM-FBI

62 MAY 28 1968

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
MAY 13 1968

TELETYPE

FBI NEW ORLS

1020PM URGENT 5/13/68 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) 3P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE. MISC - INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM FINAL EDITION MAY THIRTEEN, INSTANT, REPORTED THAT THE ORLEANS PARISH DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE SUBPOENAED DR. STANLEY L. DRENNAN OF LOS ANGELES AND CLINTON WHEAT OF BURNEY, CALIFORNIA, TO TESTIFY BEFORE THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY IN CONNECTION WITH THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION PROB ON MAY TWENTYNINE AND THIRTY, SIXTYEIGHT.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE IN REQUESTING THE SUBPOENAS THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE ALLEGED THAT DR. DRENNAN WAS PRESENT IN SIXTYTHREE AT A DISCUSSION CONCERNING THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE FURTHER ALLEGED THAT WHEAT IN SIXTYTHREE PARTICIPATED IN DISCUSSIONS AT HIS HOME REGARDING THE ASSASSINATION.

EX-115 REC-59 62-109060-6412

15 MAY 24

FILES NEW ORLEANS REFLECT ONE [redacted]

END PAGE ONE

MAY 21 1968 MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

[redacted]

REPORT SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING DATED MAY FIFTEEN, SIXTYFOUR, DALLAS. PAGE THREE SEVEN THREE REFLECTS BASIS FOR INVESTIGATION REPORTED ON PAGE THREE IN REPORT OF SA CHARLES S. HARDING, DATED DECEMBER FOUR, SIXTYTHREE, ATLANTA, GA. CAPTIONED QUOTE LEE

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

HARVEY OSWALD; INTERNAL SECURITY-RUSSIA END QUOTE, RELATIVE TO DR. STANLEY L. DENNAN. THIS REPORT NOT CONTAINED IN FILES OF NEW ORLEANS

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

LLD

FBI WASH DC

WA 13 11 58 AM

ART

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

The Attorney General

May 17, 1968

EX-115 REC-59 62-109060-6412

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Goble

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

The final edition of the "New Orleans States-Item" on May 13, 1968, reported that New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison's Office had subpoenaed Dr. Stanley L. Brennan of Los Angeles, California, and Clinton Wheft of Burney, California, to testify before a Grand Jury in New Orleans on May 29 and 30, 1968, regarding Garrison's probe of the assassination of former President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. According to the news story, Garrison's Office alleged that Dr. Brennan was present in 1963 at a discussion concerning the assassination of President Kennedy and Wheat participated in 1963 in discussions at his home concerning the assassination.

MAIL ROOM MAY 17 1968 COMM-FBI

Dr. Brennan may be identical with the individual of the same name,

[redacted]

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Following the assassination of President Kennedy our Los Angeles Office was advised by a representative of the United States Secret Service at Los Angeles that Brennan's presence in Los Angeles on November 22, 1963, had been verified by the United States Secret Service.

62-109060-6412
TJG:kmj (8)

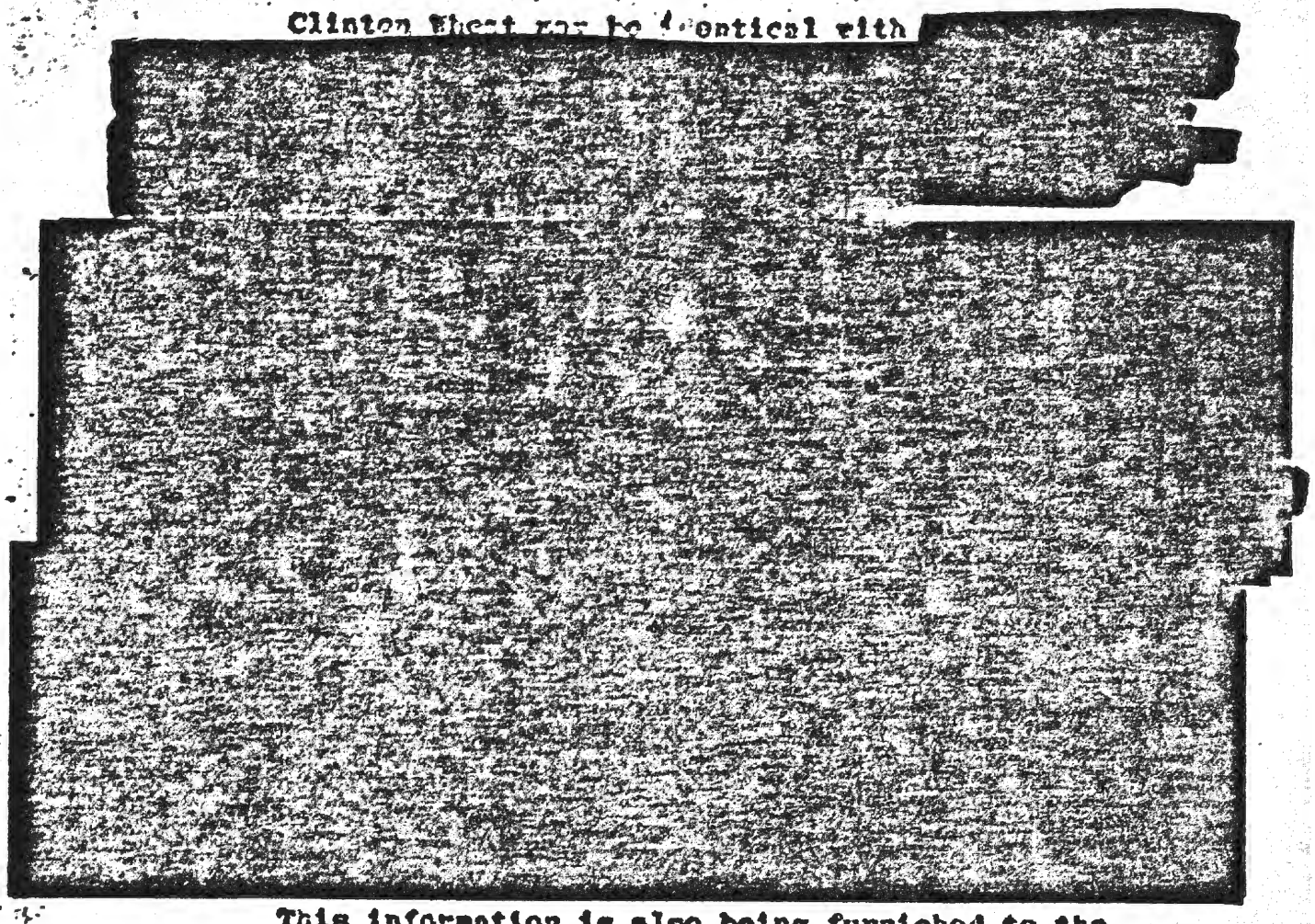
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

67 MAY 22 1968 324

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

The Attorney General

Clinton Theatre may be identical with



This information is also being furnished to the United States Secret Service.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Edwin L. Weisl, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General.

The Attorney General

NOTE:

Apart from the reasons given in the newspaper article, we have no information as to exactly why Garrison has subpoenaed Drennan and Wheat. No information exists in our files which ties either of these men to Lee Harvey Oswald or to Clay Shaw. Garrison has issued a subpoena for Eugene Bradley, the Californian from Los Angeles, and Garrison may be trying to tie these two men to Bradley. Our files do not contain the results of the United States Secret Service check on Drennan's whereabouts on November 22, 1963, other than the establishment of the fact by United States Secret Service that Drennan was in Los Angeles on that date.

COMMUNICATION SECTION
MAY 1 1968

TELETYPE

FBI DALLAS

10-40 AM URGENT 5-14-68 SCW

TO DIRECTOR(62-109060) AND NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

FROM DALAS (89-43)(P)(1P)

Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO SIXTYTHREE, MISC-INFO CONCERNING. OO-DALLAS

RE NEW ORLEANS TEL TO BUREAU AND DALLAS, MAY THIRTEEN LAST CONTAINING INFORMATION CONCERNING DR. STANLEY L. DRENNAN AND CLINTON WHEAT.

FOR INFO OF BUREAU AND NEW ORLEANS, DALLAS FILES CONCERNING CAPTIONED MATTER REFLECT ADDITIONAL INFO CONCERNING DRENNAN CONTAINED IN ATLANTA TEL TO BUREAU, DALLAS AND LOS ANGELES DATED DEC. TWO, SIXTYTHREE, AND LOS ANGELES TEL TO BUREAU, ATLANTA AND DALLAS DATED DEC. THREE, SIXTYTHREE, BEARING ABOVE CAPTION. LOS ANGELES TEL REFERRED BUREAU TO BUFILE SIXTYTWO DASH ONE NAUGHT EIGHT SIX FOUR NAUGHT CONCERNING DRENNAN.

EX-115 REC-59 62-109060-6413

DALLAS FILES CONTAIN NO ADDITIONAL REFERENCES CONCERNING DRENNAN, EXCEPT THOSE MENTIONED IN REFERENCED NEW ORLEANS TEL AND NO RECORD OF CLINTON WHEAT.

MAY 21 1968

END

LCC

FBI WASH DC

1P

6 DEC 22 1968

MR DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

cc MR. SULLIVAN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 5/15/68

FROM : SAC, JACKSONVILLE (89-10) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReBulet 5/1/68 and BHairtel 4/28/68, furnishing results of an interview with WARD G. VAN ORMAN.

Jacksonville indices are negative.

On 5/10/68, [redacted] furnished the following information to SA CHARLES L. CARROLL. It is noted that [redacted] is a retired Navy Commander, and prior to retirement was [redacted] and as such was cooperative with Bureau Agents on numerous investigations.

BIRDY PELT and her daughter HELEN GROOVER, who also signed her name HELEN GROOBER and HELEN GRUBER, operated the Green Hills Motel and Restaurant from about 1965 until he was closed in October, 1967. He said a Mr. PELT who said he was BIRDY PELT's husband stayed with them at the motel and worked as an automobile mechanic at Marianna, Florida.

[redacted] described BIRDY PELT and HELEN GROOVER as being completely reliable. He described HELEN GROOVER as a fat, sloppy, drunken woman in her late 30's and was considered from her actions to be a lesbian. He said these individuals now live in a small house on a dirt road just north of Pound Lake, Florida.

EX-115 REC-40 62-109060-6414

On 5/10/68, [redacted] Clerk, Credit Bureau of Panama City, Panama City, Florida, furnished the following information to SA CARROLL:

(2) - Bureau
1 - Dallas (89-43)
1 - Jacksonville
CLC-jep

54 MAY 27 1968

MAY 20 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

The Credit Bureau in April, 1966, received an inquiry concerning GLORIA H. GROOVER, Green Hills Motel, who previously was shown as living at 1115 15th St., Panama City. One service station reported this individual had paid her account promptly. In October, 1966, a department store turned over a collection for $87.02 against GLORIA H. GROOVER, Box 61, Fountain, Fla., which was returned uncollectible, and in April, 1967, a department store turned over a collection for $93.49 against GLORIA H. GROOVER was not collected.

The Panama City Directory shows no such address as 1115 E. 15th St., and 1115 W. 15th St., is the Buena Vista Motel.

On 5/10/68, [redacted] Identification Division, Bay County SO, Panama City, Fla., advised files of her office reflect that GLORIA HELEN GROOVER was [redacted]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

DATE: 5/14/68

FROM : SAC, NORFOLK (89-17) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

B 6-4-1921 British Columbia

Re Bureau airtel to All SACs dated 3/6/67.

On 5/14/68 an individual identifying himself as HENRY ANDREW GOURLEY appeared at the Norfolk Office of the FBI. He stated that he left Vancouver, British Columbia, on 3/19/68 aboard the Danish ship M/S "JANECKE," has since traveled to ports in Europe via the Panama Canal, and arrived in Norfolk, Virginia, on 5/13/68. He said he was a seaman aboard this ship, and another seaman by the name of LORENZO HITCHCOCK harassed him at times, especially when HITCHCOCK had been drinking. He said HITCHCOCK told him he had been in the Kingston Prison, Ontario, Canada, for 18 years on a charge of manslaughter, and he, GOURLEY, was afraid of him (HITCHCOCK). He said HITCHCOCK, in talking about his release from prison, indicated one WILLIAM J. BROWN had helped obtain his release and indicated BROWN was a Senator from Newfoundland.

Seaman M/S. Janecke

LORENZO

GOURLEY said when HITCHCOCK mentioned BROWN he recognized this name as being one he had heard earlier in a bar in Vancouver. He said about three or four days prior to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, he and a friend, JOHN LANG, who sells newspapers at St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, were in the Hildon Hotel bar on Cordova Street, Vancouver, having a few drinks. Also present at the bar were three men sitting at another table, who were discussing plans to assassinate President KENNEDY, Governor WALLACE, and some other public figures, including former Vice President RICHARD NIXON. GOURLEY said one of these three men was referred to as LEE OSWALD by name, and another as WILLIAM J. BROWN. He said he did not recall hearing the third man's name. GOURLEY said he could not explain as to why these men referred to each other by their full name in conversation among themselves.

EXPEDITE REC-40 62-109060-6415

GOURLEY described these men as follows:

Let to NF 5-24-68 KMR, dcc

EX-115

MAY 20 1968

(2) - Bureau
1 - Norfolk

EWR:jst
(3)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OSWALD - white male, aged 28 to 30 years old, 5'8-9" tall, slender build, hair, clothing not recalled, and further description not recalled.

BROWN - white male, aged 30 to 35 years old, 5'2-?", stocky build, hair not recalled, reddish brown mustache (bushy), dark suit, further description not recalled.

Third man - white male, aged 20 to 25 years old, 5'4-5" tall, slender build, further description not recalled.

He said he recalled part of the conversation, and remembers OSWALD saying he had no reason to kill President KENNEDY, but would do so. He said BROWN said he did have a reason for killing President KENNEDY as he, BROWN, had been kicked out of the Navy. He said these men indicated that they had decided against killing NIXON as he was not important enough.

GOURLEY stated the next day he reported this situation to the local police in Vancouver, but they said they could not do anything about it. He said, of course, a few days later, President KENNEDY was killed, but he did not then tell anyone about the conversation he had overheard, and has not since told anyone about it except members of his family, who did not want to get involved. He said he did not want to get involved either, but had been advised to furnish this information to the FBI.

GOURLEY said upon arrival at Norfolk, Virginia, on 5/13/68, he had been paid off by the ship as he wanted to return to Vancouver and the ship was going to other ports. He said he was paid over $300.00, and checked into the Atlantic Hotel, Granby Street, Norfolk, which he described as being second class. He said during the evening of 5/13/68 he had some drinks at the local bars and a police officer subsequently advised him he had better call it a night as he was drinking too much. He said he returned to his room and went to bed, and when he dressed the morning of 5/14/68 he discovered two $100.00 bills were missing from his wallet, although approximately $56.00 had been left in his wallet.

GOURLEY said he reported the theft to the Norfolk Police Department, told them about his troubles with HITCHCOCK, and about the conversation he had overheard between OSWALD, BROWN and the other man. He said the police officers told him to report this to the FBI and that was the reason he was doing so.

GOURLEY said the ship he had worked on left Norfolk the morning of 5/14/68, and he himself was leaving to return to Vancouver.

During questioning of GOURLEY, as to details in this matter, he became upset and started to cry. He stated he had been receiving treatment at the Riverview Mental Hospital, Vancouver, British Columbia, for his nerves, and, in fact, is still receiving treatment, and is to return to the hospital for further treatment. He said he did not recall when he first went to the hospital, but it was quite some time ago. He said doctors at Vancouver had stated he was mentally insane, but the doctors had made a mistake as it was just his nerves.

During the course of the conversation, it was difficult to follow GOURLEY's train of thought as he would jump from one subject to another, and sometimes speak as to make it difficult to understand.

The following description of GOURLEY was obtained through observation and interview:

Name:	HENRY ANDREW GOURLEY
Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Date of Birth:	6/4/21
Place of Birth:	Vancouver, British Columbia
Height:	6'1"
Weight:	165 pounds
Hair:	Dark brown, graying
Eyes:	Hazel
Canadian Passport No.:	5-623261
Home Address:	Mariners Club for Seamen 1301 Robson Street Vancouver, British Columbia

NF 89-17

Sisters:	Mrs. S. E. RICHARD 5869 Montgomery Street Vancouver, British Columbia
	Mrs. A. DAY 5643 Rumble Street South Burnaby, British Columbia
Brother:	Mr. S. V. GOURLEY 2795 Crescent View Road North Vancouver, British Columbia
Previous Arrests:	By Immigration and Naturalization Service at Seattle, Washington, during approximately 1954, for overstaying his visiting period in the United States
Naturalization:	Canadian

In view of GOURLEY's admitted treatment at Riverview Mental Hospital, Vancouver, and the nature of his statements, no further action being taken in this matter by the Norfolk Division.

SAC, Norfolk (89-17)

May 24, 1968

Director, FBI (62-109060) - 6415

REC-126

1 - Mr. Raupach

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReNFlet 5/14/68.

Norfolk should incorporate the information concerning Henry Andrew Gourley contained in referenced letter into a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination.

A copy of this letterhead memorandum should be furnished to U. S. Secret Service at Norfolk. Handle promptly.

KMR:dcs
(4)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO....

MAILED 10
MAY 24 1968
COMM-FBI

Tamm
McLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

59 MAY 28 1968

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE:

Norfolk advised Henry Andrew Gourley appeared at the Norfolk Office and related that he and an associate were in a bar in Vancouver, British Columbia, prior to the assassination of President Kennedy and overheard 3 persons allegedly plotting to kill President Kennedy, Governor Wallace, and former Vice President Richard Nixon. One of the individuals was referred to as Lee Oswald.

Norfolk determined through interview with Gourley that he has previously been confined in a mental hospital in Vancouver and that doctors had considered him mentally insane. Norfolk further advised during the interview it was difficult to follow Gourley's train of thought and he became upset and started to cry. Since it appears Gourley is a mental case, the information concerning him should be incorporated into a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to U. S. Secret Service and the Department.

(S) 62-109060

BY LIAISON

Date: May 17, 1968

To: Director, U. S. Secret Service

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Goble

The final edition of the "New Orleans States-Item" on May 13, 1968, reported that New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison's Office had subpoenaed Dr. Stanley L. Drennan of Los Angeles, California, and Clinton Wheat of Burney, California, to testify before a Grand Jury in New Orleans on May 29 and 30, 1968, regarding Garrison's probe of the assassination of former President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. According to the news story, Garrison's Office alleged that Dr. Drennan was present in 1963 at a discussion concerning the assassination of President Kennedy and Wheat participated in 1963 in discussions at his home concerning the assassination.

Dr. Drennan may be identical with the individual of the same name,

[redacted]

REC 8 62-109060-6416

Following the assassination of President Kennedy our Los Angeles Office was advised by a representative of your agency at Los Angeles that Drennan's presence in Los Angeles on November 22, 1963, had been verified by your agency.

MAY 21 1968

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

TNG:kmj (10)

59 MAY 26 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Director, U. S. Secret Service

Clinton Wheat may be identical with [redacted]

[redacted]

NOTE:

Apart from the reasons given in the newspaper article, we have no information as to exactly why Garrison has subpoenaed Drennan and Wheat. No information exists in our files which ties either of these men to Lee Harvey Oswald or to Clay Shaw. Garrison has issued a subpoena for Eugene Bradley, the Californian from Los Angeles, and Garrison may be trying to tie these two men to Bradley. Our files do not contain the results of the United States Secret Service check on Drennan's whereabouts on November 22, 1963, other than the establishment of the fact by United States Secret Service that Drennan was in Los Angeles on that date. By separate communication we are giving this to the Attorney General.

DIRECTOR, FBI 5/8/68

SAC, DALLAS (62-new)(C)

RAYMOND JOHN KIOLBASA
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of LHM captioned "RAYMOND JOHN KIOLBASA, Process Foreman, General Dynamics, Fort Worth, Texas."

The confidential source contained in the above-mentioned LHM is [redacted] Fort Worth, Texas. [redacted] requested that his name and facts involving him, not be used in any further matters regarding Mr. KIOLBASA.

One copy of the above-mentioned LHM is being forwarded to DISCO, Columbus, Ohio, as KIOLBASA was granted a Secretly clearance 12/19/55. Two copies of LHM are being forwarded to MIG, Dallas, and one copy each to NISO, New Orleans, Louisiana, and OSI, Tinker AFB, Oklahoma.

There is no indication that the above matter warrants further investigation by the FBI and no investigation being conducted, UACB.

1 ENCLOSURE

EX-116

REC-69 62-109060-6417

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 22 1968

(2) - Bureau (encls-5) (RM)
1 - Dallas
CWC:jeg
(3)

54 MAY 27 1968

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
May 8, 1963

[redacted]

On April 18, 1963, an individual wishing to remain anonymous, who has not been contacted prior to this to substantiate his reliability, telephonically contacted a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Fort Worth, Texas, and stated that Raymond John Kiolbasa had purchased a $25,000 life insurance policy and had disclosed the following information:

Kiolbasa believes there is sabotage involving the manufacture of the F-111 and other aircraft at the San Diego Plant of General Dynamics. He stated that he believed the acts are directed toward lengthening contracts to enable interested parties to receive greater profits. He stated that he believed two men are following him to perpetrate bodily harm on him, as he has noticed them when frequenting local areas of entertainment. It is Mr. Kiolbasa's belief that the Federal Government tried to establish his responsibility in the failure of the Sentar rocket program in San Diego by requesting his transfer to that plant, but as he delayed the transfer he was unable to be placed in a position to assume any responsibility in the above actions.

To further acts against him, he believes there are several individuals who are endeavoring to place associations with the John Fitzgerald Kennedy assassination with him to further efforts to gain his dismissal from his present employment.

[redacted] he has requested that proceeds of the insurance policy be used to further an investigation into the nature of his actions against him. Currently the beneficiary of said policy is his brother, Mr. John R. Kiolbasa, 6349 Hyacinth Street, Chicago, Illinois.

62-109060-6417

This [illegible] neither recommendations nor [illegible] It is the property of the [illegible] agency. It and its [illegible]

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

RE: [redacted]

On April 13, 1960, [redacted] General Dynamics, Fort Worth, Texas, stated that the above captioned individual [redacted] problems he had voluntarily told [redacted] Hospital, Fort Worth, Texas, requesting that no further publicity be made in this connection. At that time, Molbaca complained of an over-all [redacted] condition and that he showed signs of extreme nervousness. [redacted] referred him to the company doctor, Dr. Dalton, who [redacted] examined him. [redacted] was made that he believed that the Communists were following him, and trying to make contact with him. Some reference was made to the fact that he believed that certain unknown people were trying to blackmail him, as he had been receiving anonymous telephone calls from persons who would never state the purpose for their calling.

[redacted]

In January, 1957, Molbaca was considered for transfer to the Pomona, California, division of General Dynamics, but never left. [redacted] stated that he believes this is the aforementioned connection with the Soviet rocket program failures. During all interviews and contacts with Molbaca he seemed to ramble on in his conversations and never stated anything in definite terms.

[redacted] advised that on December 10, 1955, a Secret clearance was obtained for Raymond John Molbaca from the San Antonio Air Material Area, which is still in effect at this time.

[redacted] stated that he would talk to the supervisor of Molbaca and report any abnormal or otherwise questionable information.

On April 13, 1960, a credit investigation at Retail Merchants Credit Association, Fort Worth, Texas, showed that Molbaca has a satisfactory credit rating.

On April 13, 1960, a criminal check of Fort Worth Police Department and Tarrant County Sheriff's Office records revealed no arrests or convictions for Molbaca.

The files of the Dallas FBI Office contain no information regarding Raymond John Molbaca.

The Brettwalda Corporation
INVESTMENT COUNSELORS
FIFTEEN EIGHTEEN K STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20005

HOMER BRETT, Jr.
INVESTMENT COUNSELOR
HOMER BRETT, F.S.O., 1961 - 1965
ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL ADVISER
ROYAL J. VOEGELI
CORPORATE COUNSEL
JULIA BRETT ROUZEE
TREASURER
MARJORIE JEANNE BRETT
SECRETARY

14 May, 1968

VICTORY IN MARYLAND

Private & Personal

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I am still betting that my sense of the political situation and my knowledge of the methods of some of our political leaders will in time prove me right in my guess as to where the culprit is in the Kennedy assasination.

Back in 1961 I felt that Reuther represented the pro-Castro group and that he was closely allied with the Rusk crowd in State. I never had any doubt that President John Kennedy was opposed to Castro, adamantly so. As long as he was President, even though he was to the Left, he could be budged no farther Left. Reuther said so himself.

Oswald got maximum help from the Rusk crowd in State, including the Zionist crew. Ruby was basically the same type of fellow as the guy who killed King.

Because State was pro-Castro and was willing to help him, we in C.I.A. were also governed by a pro-Castro policy emanating from the very top. The pro-Castro influences were to be found in both the Republican as well as Democrat policy-makers immediately above Allen Dulles.

62-109060-6418

ENCLOSURE 107

12 MAY 22 1968

So far as I can see Medford Evans makes sense. Garrison may have uncovered low level Right Wing agents. But it was the custom of the pro-Castro elements in State and C.I.A. to order Right Wing career employees to do their dirty work as a cover. That is why I left. I observed too many instances of our people being used as covers because they had no right to disobey orders.

Bobby is now in league with the very people who conspired to liquidate his brother, using our official governmental machinery to carry out the fell purpose. C.I.A. has been heavily penetrated for years, so much so that I would never work for it again.

59 JUN 3 - 1968

Now L.B.J. is going to have to pay the piper for playing ball with Reuther. Is it absolutely necessary that each and every one of our Presidents, from Roosevelt, through Truman and Eisenhower, to Kennedy and Johnson, get into bed with Walter and Victor, the two most dangerous politicians in America. You cannot play ball with the Reuthers without getting entrapped. I oppose them and shall oppose them to the very end. I have always hoped that someone with more guts than I could fix their political waggon for them.

The revelations of the New Orleans District Attorney are very damaging to the administration, particularly to L.B.J.. But certainly L.B.J. did not order the killing of Kennedy, although many people are beginning to believe this story. I would stake my reputation that L.B.J. has been framed, even though I think Garrison's presentation of the actual facts are probably correct.

Would L.B. J. not be in a much stronger position for the future if he dumped all party loyalty and uncovered the whole truth of the Kennedy assasination publicly before he leaves the Presidency? If I were in his shoes, I would be ruthless in exposing how the assasination of Kennedy was carried out. Of course there may still exist covers that cannot be broken to reveal the true agents of the assasination. I still hold that the Reuthers had much to gain from getting rid of Jack Kennedy who was a Naval Officer and a combat veteran I think that there are some things which even a Jack Kennedy would not do for his own personal glorification.

I can testify from my contacts with the public, no one really believes the Warren Report any longer. We know the Communist papers called for the Warren Commission well before it was formed. They even called for Warren to head it. Let's out with the truth if possible in order to give the American People more confidence in their government in this vital hour of crisis.

Sincerely,

Homer Brett, Jr.

FBI

Date: 5/20/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

"The New Orleans Times-Picayune", Sunday, May 19, 1968, Section 3, Page 2, carried an advertisement of a non-profit organization entitled "We The People Speak Of America, Inc." showing that the National Headquarters of this organization is located at Post Office Box 29426, New Orleans, Louisiana 70129. This advertisement sets forth the provision of the First Amendment to the Constitution of the U. S. adopted December 15, 1791. Immediately below, the advertisement contains a petition captioned "PETITION OF JUSTICE OF THE PEOPLE FOR THE PEOPLE BY THE PEOPLE" which sets forth the following information:

"The American citizens whose names appear below DEMAND THAT the files on the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy, which are closed to the American public, be opened IMMEDIATELY and not seventy-one (71) years from now.

"John F. Kennedy is history; it is our constitutional right to know as much about American History now as Americans will be priviliged to know in the year 2,039.

ENCLOSURE

EX-116 62-109060-6419

REC-28

MAY 21 1968

3 - Bureau (Enc. 3)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 1)
2 - New Orleans

ECW:srl
(6)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

55 MAY 31 1968

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: May 14, 1968

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

James L. Alcock, Executive Assistant to New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison, has written a letter to the Director dated 5/10/68 requesting to see FBI reports on David William Ferrie. Alcock points out that the "classified" FBI reports concerning Ferrie are found in Warren Commission Document number 75.

FBI investigative results concerning Ferrie are set out in the report of Special Agent Warren C. DeBrueys dated 12/2/63 at Dallas, Texas, in the Lee Harvey Oswald investigation. This report was designated Commission Document number 75 by the Warren Commission. Fifty-five pages of this Document contain data regarding David William Ferrie and such data is withheld from public disclosure by the National Archives based on criteria approved by Mr. McGeorge Bundy, former Special Assistant to the President. The data withheld involves allegations, gossip and rumors that David William Ferrie was a homosexual and a sexual degenerate.

David William Ferrie died of natural causes 2/22/67. Garrison maintains that Ferrie was involved in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and has alleged that Clay Shaw met with Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald in Ferrie's apartment in September, 1963, to plot the assassination of President Kennedy.

We conducted extensive investigation of Ferrie during our investigation of the assassination and found no indication he was involved in the assassination. All allegations linking Ferrie to Lee Harvey Oswald or the assassination emanated from Jack S. Martin, a New Orleans private investigator who has a sordid reputation as an alcoholic and has been hospitalized in the past for mental illness. Martin is in current contact with Garrison and his attitude and demeanor strongly suggest he is mentally deranged at this time.

REC 62-109060-6420

Enclosure sent 5-15-68

62-109060

EX-115

21 MAY 27 1968

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. E. Lenihan REL:as (7)

70 JUN 10 1968

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

Following David Ferrie's death on 2/22/67, representatives of the news media and others requested to see the Ferrie material which is being withheld from public disclosure by National Archives. By letter dated 2/24/67 we informed the Acting Attorney General that in view of the public interest surrounding David William Ferrie and his involvement in Garrison's allegations, we had no objection to public disclosure of the data concerning Ferrie as set out in Commission Document number 75. We noted that the final decision as to public disclosure of the Ferrie material rests with the Department of Justice. The Department took no action on releasing the material concerning Ferrie to the public.

OBSERVATIONS:

We have not responded to letters from Garrison or his staff in the past and it is felt we should not reply to Alcock's letter but instead refer the letter to the Attorney General. We have no objection to the Department making the Ferrie material available to the public and, thus available to James L. Alcock. It would be in our interest to permit the public to read the Ferrie material and recognize that the allegations involving Ferrie with the assassination and Lee Harvey Oswald emanated from Jack S. Martin. This would give news media a keen insight into the type of investigation Garrison is conducting and could well result in various news reporters writing hard-hitting articles exposing Garrison and his prime source, Jack S. Martin. In view of this, it is felt we should urge the Department at this time to make available to the public the 55 pages of material in Commission Document number 75 relating to David William Ferrie.

ACTION:

Attached for approval is a letter to the Attorney General transmitting a copy of Alcock's letter requesting results of FBI investigation of Ferrie and suggesting that the Attorney General consider releasing the Ferrie data to the public at this time.

FBI

Date: 5/24/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63 MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING (OO: DALLAS)

Re New Orleans airtel, 5/20/68, setting forth information appearing in the New Orleans Times-Picayune, May 19, 1968, concerning an advertisement of a non-profit organization entitled "We the People Speak of America, Inc.".

The New Orleans Times-Picayune in its issue of May 23, 1968, carried an article which reported that a New Orleans gas station owner has started a petition which he plans to circulate nationally, aimed to force the Federal Government to open all files on the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. The article identified this individual as BALTZER J. CONRAD, JR., President of "We the People Speak".

The article sets forth the petition previously furnished in referenced airtel. The article stated that CONRAD said "We the People Speak" is a non-profit group "formed for the sake of freedom and justice". CONRAD said the aim of the group is to conpile a larger petition than ever before attempted.

REC 38 62-109060-6421

The article listed the address of "We the People" as P. O. Box 29426, New Orleans, Louisiana, 70129.

15 MAY 27 1968

(3) - Bureau
1 - Dallas (89-43)
2 - New Orleans

ECW:srl
(6)

5 - Washington

62 MAY 31 1968

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

C. C. - Bishop

NO 89-69

"We feel this is our undeniable right, and is in the true spirit of American Freedom and Justice.

Immediately below the petition is "A MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE" which states that the organization is a non-profit group formed for the sake of freedom and justice.

Attached hereto for the Bureau are three (3) copies and for Dallas one (1) copy of the aforementioned advertisement.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

FIRST AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, ADOPTED DECEMBER 15, 1791

CONGRESS SHALL MAKE NO LAW RESPECTING AN ESTABLISHMENT OF RELIGION, OR PROHIBITING THE FREE EXERCISE THEREOF; OR ABRIDGING THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH OF OF THE PRESS; OR THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE PEACEABLY TO ASSEMBLE AND TO PETITION THE GOVERNMENT FOR A REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES.

PETITION OF JUSTICE

★ OF THE PEOPLE FOR THE PEOPLE ★

BY THE PEOPLE

The American citizens whose names appear below DEMAND THAT the files on the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy, which are closed to the American public, be opened IMMEDIATELY and not seventy-one (71) years from now.

John F. Kennedy is history; it is our constitutional right to know as much about American History now as Americans will be priviliged to know in the year 2,039.

We feel this is our undeniable right, and is in the true spirit of American Freedom and Justice.

WE THE PEOPLE SPEAK

★A MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE★

WE THE PEOPLE is a non profit group formed for the sake of Freedom and Justice.

Our aim is to compile the largest petition ever before attempted in the annals of history. Our goal is to supersede (in names) the largest majority of votes ever cast in any Presidential election.

This will reflect the wish of the American people.

If you will stop for one moment, and try to visualize this gigantic task of handling and recording millions of names from all states in the union (as the petition will actually be 50 petitions, one from each state and then combined), we are sure you will agree with our labor involved, advertising, etc., to carry our message to every person in the United States; we need funds to operate as any other organization or business.

For this reason we are asking for contributions.

It is our belief that everyone who is really interested in truth, and joins our cause by sending in his or her name (list your name, age and the state in which you live) could make a contribution. This would offset our expenses of handling and recording your name and enable us to continue our advertising campaign until we are convinced our messoge has been heard by all Americans or our goal has been achieved.

If for any reason whatsoever, you feel that you do not wish to send a contribution, PLEASE DO NOT HESITATE TO SEND YOUR NAME. This is most important.

Try to keep your name confined in an area of one-inch by four-inches, on any white piece of paper, and do not forget to list your age and the state in which you live.

EXAMPLE:

John B. Smart 43 yrs.
Anywhere, U.S.A.

Mail to WE THE PEOPLE, Post Office Box 29426, New Orleans, Louisiana 70129.

Thanking you for your help in advance and asking you to remember, in union there is strength, and you and I together are WE THE PEOPLE.

Yours truly,
WE THE PEOPLE SPEAK
New Orleans, Louisiana 70129
Post Office Box 29426

P.S. Show this to your neighbors and friends, ask them if they have already sent in their names.

Paid for by "We the People Speak" Bolton J. Carroll, Jr. President

We the People Speak
Of America, Inc.
A NON PROFIT ORGANIZATION

Post Office Box 29426
New Orleans, Louisiana 70129

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

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WE THE PEOPLE SPEAK

★A MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE★

WE THE PEOPLE is a non profit group formed for the sake of Freedom and Justice.

Our aim is to compile the largest petition ever before attempted in the annals of history. Our goal is

62-109060 - 6421

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 5/24/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63 MISC. - INFO CONCERNING (OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are two newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers, 5/23/68, concerning above-captioned matter.

Copies of these newspaper articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

2 Enclosures

3 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
1 - Miami (Enc. 2)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:srl
(6)

REC 16 62-109060-6422

NOT RECORDED

10 MAY 27 1968

C. C. - Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

66 JUN 4 1968 Agent in Charge

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

U.S. Refuses Subpena for Ex-CIA Chief

The United States attorney's office in Washington, D. C., has refused to serve a New Orleans subpena on former Central Intelligence Agency chief Allen W. Dulles, an aide to District Attorney Jim Garrison said today.

Assistant DA James L. Alcock said efforts to serve a grand jury subpena on Dulles to testify in Garrison's probe of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy have been thwarted.

DULLES REPORTEDLY told newsmen in Washington today that he has not been served, despite Garrison's announcement Feb. 16 that a subpena was being issued for a District of Columbia resident.

Alcock said today this was true. He said the proper procedure under the Uniform Act to Secure Witnesses in criminal proceedings is to send the subpena to the proper authorities in the jurisdiction concerned. They serve it, and the person subpenaed is required to go to court there and show cause why he should not be required to answer the subpena.

A representative of the DA's office checked with the U.S. attorney's office here and was told that the proper person in Washington is U.S. Attorney David G. Bress, Alcock said.

HE SAID BRESS was mailed the legal papers, plus a check for $239.88 for Dulles' travel expenses.

Alcock said that on March 13, he received a reply from Bress saying, "We decline to represent you in this matter. Accordingly, we are returning the documents and the check, so you can pursue the matter yourself or arrange for other counsel."

This leaves the DA's office with no further legal recourse, Alcock said.

THIS LEFT in doubt the disposition of another subpena issued May 9, in which Garrison asked the U.S. archivist Dr. Robert H. Bahmer to produce the top secret photos and X-rays taken during the autopsy on the body of President Kennedy the day he was assassinated.

The Bahmer subpena also would go to the District of Columbia jurisdiction.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 5/23/68
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

1-422

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

N.O. Man Asks JFK Files Open

A New Orleans gas station owner has started a petition which he plans to circulate nationally aimed at forcing the federal government to open all files on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

He is Baltzer J. Conrad Jr., president of an organization called "We The People Speak."

The petition states, "The American citizens whose names appear below demand that the files on the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy, which are closed to the American public, be opened immediately and not seventy-one (71) years from now."

Conrad said "We The People Speak" is a nonprofit group "formed for the sake of freedom and justice." He said the aim of the group is to compile a larger petition than ever before attempted.

The address is "We The People," Post Office Box 29426, New Orleans, La., 70129.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 2, SECTION 2

TIMES-PICAYUNE, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 5/23/68
Edition:
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE 11-22-63
Character: or AFO
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

6192

ENCLOSURE

Of America, Inc.
A NON PROFIT ORGANIZATION



Post Office Box 29626
New Orleans, Louisiana 70129

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

FIRST AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. ADOPTED DECEMBER 15, 1791

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PETITION OF JUSTICE

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★A MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE★

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This will reflect the wish of the American people.

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For this reason we are asking for contributions.

It is our belief that everyone who is really interested in truth, and joins our cause by sending in his or her name (list your name, age and the state in which you live) could make a contribution. This would offset our expenses of handling and recording your name and enable us to continue our advertising campaign until we are convinced our message has been heard by all Americans or our goal has been achieved.

If for any reason whatsoever, you feel that you do not wish to send a contribution, PLEASE DO NOT HESITATE TO SEND YOUR NAME. This is most important.

Try to keep your name confined in an area of one-inch by four-inches, on any white piece of paper, and do not forget to list your age and the state in which you live.

EXAMPLE:

John B. Smart 43 yrs.
Anywhere U.S.A.

Domest[illegible]lligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 5/24/68

Attached relates to Jim Garrison's probe of assassination of President Kennedy and indicates current U. S. Archivist being subpoenaed in connection with secret photographs and x-rays of body of late President.

No dissemination of attached being made as same obtained from news media.

JFM:chs

62-109060-6423

FBI WASH DC

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 24 1968
TELETYPE

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW ORLS

457PM URGENT 5-24-68 CDC

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.

MISC. - INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATE-ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, MAY TWENTYFOUR INSTANT, REPORTED THAT ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY JAMES L. ALCOCK SAID TODAY THAT HE HAS AMENDED A SUBPOENA REQUIRING THE U.S. ARCHIVIST TO GIVE THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE SECRET PHOTOGRAPHS AND X-RAYS OF THE BODY OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, ALCOCK SAID THAT UPON INSTRUCTION OF THE U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, THE SUBPOENA WAS AMENDED TO REQUIRE THE CURRENT ARCHIVIST, DR. JOHN B. RHOADES, TO PRODUCE THE PHOTOGRAPHS AND X-RAYS IN THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE NEXT FRIDAY. ALCOCK SAID THE SUBPOENA HAD BEEN AMENDED BECAUSE DR. ROBERT H. BAHMER NO LONGER HOLDS THE POSITION OF ARCHIVIST.

62-109060-6423

NO ~~LHM~~ BEING SUBMITTED.

REC-28

MAY 28 1968

END

CORR LINE NINE LAST WORD SHD BE ~~"~~UPON~~"~~

END

57 JUN 4 1968

FBI WASH DC

TUCLRP

CC MR. SULLIVAN

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 5/22/68

Attached relates to Jim Garrison's probe of assassination of President Kennedy and states that U. S. Attorney, Washington, D.C., has refused to serve a New Orleans subpoena on former Central Intelligence Agency Director, Allen W. Dulles.

No further dissemination being made of attached since same obtained from news media.

JFM:chs

WAB WC3/m

62-109060-6424

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

MAY 22 1968

FBI WASH DC

CNW

TELETYPE

FBI NEW ORLS

845PM URGENT 5-22-68 CDC

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM: NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. MISC.- INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES ITEM, FINAL EDITION, MAY TWENTYTWO INSTANT, REPORTED THAT ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY JAMES L. ALCOCK SAID TODAY THE USA'S OFFICE IN WASHINGTON, D.C., HAS REFUSED TO SERVE A NEW ORLEANS SUBPOENA ON FORMER CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY CHIEF ALLEN W. DULLES. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT ALCOCK SAID THE LEGAL PAPERS IN CONNECTION WITH THE SUBPOENA OF DULLES HAD BEEN MAILED TO USA DAVID G. BRESS IN WASHINGTON PLUS A CHECK FOR TWO HUNDRED THIRTYNINE DOLLARS AND EIGHTYEIGHT CENTS FOR DULLES' TRAVEL EXPENSES. ALCOCK SAID THAT ON MARCH THIRTEEN HE RECEIVED A REPLY FROM BRESS SAYING, "WE DECLINE TO REPRESENT YOU IN THIS MATTER. ACCORDINGLY, WE ARE RETURNING THE DOCUMENTS AND THE CHECK, SO YOU CAN PURSUE THE MATTER YOURSELF OR ARRANGE FOR OTHER COUNSEL."

END PAGE ONE

REC-12 62-109060-6424

15 MAY 27 1968

5-Dallas

36 MAY 31 1968

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT ALCOCK SAID THIS LEAVES THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE WITH NO FURTHER LEGAL RECOURSE.

THE ARTICLE STATED THIS LEFT IN DOUBT THE DISPOSITION OF ANOTHER SUBPOENA ISSUED MAY NINE IN WHICH GARRISON ASKED THE U.S. ARCHIVIST DR. ROBERT H. BAHMER TO PRODUCE THE TOP SECRET PHOTOS AND X-RAYS TAKEN DURING THE AUTOPSY ON THE BODY OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY THE DAY HE WAS ASSASSINATED.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

SVW

FBI WASH DC

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

5-20-68

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director of F. B. I.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I have read in my local newspaper about your talk to Congress concerning the revolutionary stands by militant black nationalist groups and students of the new left and advising these pose a threat to the nations security.

I would like to commend you for identifying some of these groups so the American people will know what our Country is faced with.

I realize there are other groups backed by the Communists who are working hard to cause dissension in our country. It seems the political leadership of our Country, the Supreme Court condone this type of thing. Although the Constitution guarantees certain freedoms, I feel the actions of these groups are a threat to our country, then the President, Supreme Court, or Congress should do something whereby they can be stopped legally or by as much police force necessary to stop them even up to taking their lives if necessary.

I believe if they would give your dept. more authority in combating these type of organizations, I feel that you and your dept. would stop them since you and your dept. has always done a terrific job.

I have always felt that you have never been swayed by political influence in your performance. I read recently where someone in high political circles was saying that you should retire, but I do not agree as you would be hard to replace.

I am enclosing an article which appeared in a Chicago paper concerning the late John F. Kennedy.

I sent a copy of this article to my representative and requested he start an investigation or refer it to the appropriate committee for investigation.

REC- 12 62-109060- 6425

I do not know if this article is true or not, but if it is not I do not feel this type of article should not be published although the Constitution guarantees freedom of the press.

2 MAY 28 1968

2 ENCLOSURES

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

My representative referred it to the justice dept for evaluation and comment. This dept. advised the Warren Commission's report was complete and no information was available to warrant a new investigation.

Since I am not satisfied with the justice dept's remarks concerning this article, although your dept. is a division of the justice dept., I request you to have an investigation's if you feels this article warrants one. If you do not will you please advise your opinion of this article.

Sincerely

Richard E. McMath
7935 Rugby Ave.
Birmingham, Alabama 35206

COPY:nm

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director F. B. I.
Washington, D. C.

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ENCLOSURE

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complete and no new information was
available to warrant a new investiga
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justice dept remarks concerning this arti
although I am dept is a division of the
justice dept, I request you to have a
investigation if you feels this article
warrants one. If you do not will you
please advise your opinion of this artic

Sincerely
Richard E. McM
7935 Rugby A
Birmingham, Alab
35

By C. E. HORNLUND

The last truthful thing the American people were told about President John F. Kennedy was that he was hit by sniper bullets while riding in a motorcade in Dallas.

Everything told since was a lie—a necessary lie, perhaps—one which had to be told to save the American government from confusion and anarchy—but a lie just the same!

And as a lie, it must be exposed.

What is the truth? It is this:

JOHN F. KENNEDY IS NOT DEAD!

He lives—attended by a close group of intimates and highly paid doctors, sworn on pain of death to secrecy.

Hidden in Hospitals

Since Nov. 22, 1963, he has been concealed in a series of private hospitals heavily subsidized by the Kennedy millions.

He will, after a few more years, have a permanent home—in the midst of five million people!

No, he will never again show himself to the American people. No magical reappearances or "resurrections."

For the true story, let us go back again to Dealey Plaza in Dallas, at 12:30 p.m. on Nov. 22, 1963.

Whether Lee Harvey Oswald or someone else fired the shots is not important as far as this writer is concerned. The important thing is that the bullets found their mark.

President Kennedy was hit at least twice—including once in the head—by a bullet which tore out a large portion of the brain.

He was rushed to Parkland Hospital—just as we had been told.

But he did not die after a frantic 30-minute effort to save his life, as the official story goes!

"Dying Hospital"

The doctors at Parkland noted that although the head wound was 100 per cent disabling, it was not necessarily fatal. Thanks to an incredibly lucky (or was it unlucky?) stroke, the bullet had not catastrophically damaged the brain stem.

They guessed that—with the millions available to the stricken President—he might be kept alive for 30 to 40 years, or longer.

JFK was a living, breathing vegetable—doomed to perpetual unconsciousness and completely unable to communicate, or be communicated with!

What happened when the doctors informed the Kennedy aides of this fact is necessarily a matter of conjecture—but in light of subsequent events, we can reconstruct it thus:

A hurried conference was called by the Kennedy people.

Contrary to popular notion, they were completely aware of the vegetable having to do with presidential succession. There were simply no constitutional or federal guidelines on what to do when a president was alive—but unable to handle his duties.

LBJ Didn't Know!

This massive oversight has since been corrected in an amendment to the Constitution.

But on Nov. 22, the Kennedy people made their own amendment.

In a lightning stroke, they agreed to announce to the world that JFK was dead—and to let Lyndon B. Johnson succeed to the presidency.

They felt this was necessary in order not to provoke national and international crises which might destroy the Republic.

Not even LBJ and his aides were aware of the decision!

They were told that JFK had died.

Johnson took the oath aboard Air Force One at Love Field—thinking that the body of his predecessor was in a coffin at the rear of the plane.

In reality, the living, breathing Kennedy was still at Parkland Hospital—where doctors were repairing the physical damage as best they could, as life slowly ebbed into his body. The coffin was empty!

In a master stroke of secrecy, all the hospital personnel except those attending the president were led to believe that JFK was dead, and that the body had been removed.

With the attention of nearly everyone directed to the Dallas police station and Washington, D.C., the secret was not so hard to keep as one might think.

The unconscious JFK was removed to a little-used storeroom, hastily outfitted with the necessary apparatus needed to keep him alive.

That area of the hospital was sealed off.

Secretly Removed

In late December, 1963, JFK was removed—under cover of night—to a private hospital in the East, aboard a private plane.

He has since been transferred three times, in every case, an entire wing or ward of the private hospital involved is closed off to all except a handful of Kennedy confidants and doctors.

It is said that not even the doctors are aware—[illegible]

62-109060—6425

ENCLOSURE 1

disguised patient is, with the exception of perhaps one or two. Neither are the nurses.

JFK's wild shock of hair has been shaved—and there is no evidence of the intense facial expressions that were his trademark. He has lost 70 to 80 pounds—and not even his family would recognize him now.

Soon JFK may have a permanent home, where he will live out his unconscious life and eventually die—the last half of his life a total blank.

Secret Grave

The Kennedy Foundation recently purchased a large tract of land very close to downtown Chicago—supposedly to build a mental health center.

In truth, the center will be a giant's front—with underground facilities to provide the stricken president with a secret domicile for the remainder of his natural days.

The workers and patients on the upper floors will have no inkling that—only a few yards away—the destroyed but living JFK exists.

When he finally dies, JFK will be laid to rest in a secret grave.

You may wonder where I have found this astounding information.

Unfortunately, I am not at liberty to say—because to reveal my source would seriously jeopardize [illegible]

persons closest to JFK during his presidency, and who is one of no more than a dozen persons who knows the truth about what has happened since.

It is possible that I was told a lie—that someone with a sick sense of humor was trying to perpetrate a hoax.

But I don't think so. The person was simply too highly placed—and had too much to lose.

If I was told the truth, a lot of questions are cleared up. Among them:

1. The reason why Jacqueline Kennedy has never remarried—despite an endless line of eminently eligible suitors.

2. The reason why Robert and Ted Kennedy seem so disinterested in close re-investigation of the Dallas tragedy: might not the real truth come out?

3. The reason why the Kennedy Foundation has suddenly become so interested in building private hospitals, and subsidizing existing ones.

4. The reason why JFK's "lady" was never seen after about 2 p.m. on Nov. 22, 1963, despite "testimony" to the Warren Commission that she would was not allowing [illegible]

5. The reason [illegible] autopsy" report and the description of wounds provided by Dallas doctors clashed badly. There was not sufficient time given to coordinate the hoax.

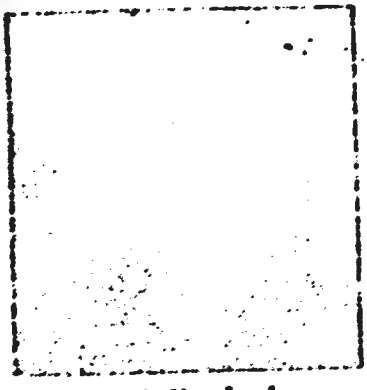
I believe that the Kennedy aides—whose snap decision to hide the wounded president hid the biggest and most heartbreaking human interest story of all times from the public—made the right move.

They could have technically claimed that JFK was still president and thrown the country into tremendous turmoil—and perhaps caused an overthrow of the government.

Instead, they put the country ahead of their stricken leader. Our hats off to them!

But it is now high time for the truth to come out. The presidential succession bill is now law—and no one in his right mind would claim that JFK could rule—either through aides or anyone else.

Kennedy is alive—and it is time for the people to know it—and to share with those who already know it this deepest of all griefs!



C. B. Hemlund

The National Insider has always believed that all ideas have a right to be heard.

In keeping with this tradition, The Insider presents a weekly series, The Heretics. Each week ideas which are rarely given the chance to be expressed in the nation's press will be presented by their chief spokesman in The Insider.

This week we present the views of C. B. Hemlund, a Kennedy scholar who claims to have evidence that President John F. Kennedy was not killed by gunfire in Dallas.

If you have comments on the ideas expressed in this series, address them to Letters to the Editor. We will print as many as space permits. The views of the authors in this series are not necessarily those of The National Insider.

ENCLOSURE

REC- 12 62-109060-6425

May 24, 1968

Mr. Richard E. McMath
7[illegible] Rugby Avenue
Birmingham, Alabama 35206

Re: Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

Dear Mr. McMath:

I have received your letter of May 20th, with enclosures, and appreciate your favorable remarks and expression of support concerning my administration of the FBI.

With respect to your inquiry, the FBI, at the direction of President Johnson, conducted a prompt, intensive, objective and thorough investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. The results of this investigation were accurately reported to the Warren Commission for its consideration, and the results of the inquiry were subsequently made available to the National Archives by the Warren Commission. The FBI has no authority to independently release any information in these reports.

It is contrary to my long-standing policy to comment on material not prepared by personnel of this Bureau; consequently, I am unable to comply with your request concerning the material you enclosed.

MAILED 6
MAY 24 1968
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with correspondent. We have had one prior inquiry in 1967 concerning the fantastic article by C. E. Hornlund, "J. F. K. Is Alive, The Amazing Story--Revealed by a Scholar." This is a tale which states that President Kennedy's body was hidden in Parkland Hospital in Dallas and an empty coffin was sent aboard the plane to Washington. The former President is now supposedly a living vegetable whose body will be secreted in an alleged mental health center to be built in downtown Chicago. The "National Insider" is a bi-weekly sensational-type tabloid featuring sex articles. We have no other record of C. E. Hornlund.

WMG:cat (3)

59 JUN 3 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

May 19, 1968

Mr. Hoover;

Ever since the assination of our late President John F Kennedy, the police officer, the death of Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby. I have been trying to put together a purpose why all those events happened. I beleive the most important event was the time when Jack Ruby took the life of Lee Harvey Oswald meaning that the witnesses at the police station at the time were not the only witnesses that saw the event. I saw the event but questioned it after all these years to seek an answer. I beleive God exercised his laws on Oswald then Jack Ruby. That would mean Mr. Hoover that the deed that was done by Jack Ruby to Lee Harvey Oswald was not murder but an execution prescribed by God and his Law system. I will express those laws in this manner. Lee Harvey Oswald was on trial while he sat in the jail cell in Dallas.

For the life of John F. Kennedy and for the life of the police officer God applied his laws in this manner.

Law #1 Thou shall not kill which meant for the two one would be claimed.

Law #2 An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.
Which meant that the verdict of Gilty was brought in.
Law #3 Vengeance is mine sayeth the Lord.
Which means that the judgement was handed down and the death sentence was imposed.

ENCLOSURE

REC-106 62-109060-6426

What I am about to write I have only expressed twice to my parents and to one of my sisters. I beleive that these are the orders handed down to the late Jack Ruby to take the life at Lee Harvey Oswald.

The command was given: 2 MAY 28 1968

There will be a time in you life when a man of high station will visit the place where you live an assassin will take his life you in turn will take up a weapon and destroy him.

When Oswald stepped out of the jail cell he began walking the last mile when he arrived at his final destination land held by officers he at that time was executed the Laws of God were satisfied to the fullest measure.

Because we were quick to Judge without knowing and quick to

condemn without knowing means that Jack Ruby was innocent of the charge of murder which means that while He was on trial we were also on trial this country, its Law system, everything this country stands for was on trial the people also. This means that God was testing us to see if we would explore his avenue of Law. That is one of the basic reasons why the late Jack Ruby became ill from cancer, had his case not been appield and had our law system taken its true course the deed that would be done then would be this murder by Law

I have searched back into history to the time of Jesus to the time of Hitler and to the time of Jack Ruby to make a direct connection

The time of Jesus a Jew
murder was legal because the people said so.
The time of Hitler six million Jews plus because Hitler said so murder was legal
In our time Just a few short years ago we would have actually done so legaly murder would be truly legal one Jew.

I once wrote you Mr. Hoover that God placed his hand on my shoulder It happened before the assination so that I would be alert at that time to question the events. God I beleive handed one of the most difficult jobs to do to me.

Because God handed me this job I have done so to the best of my ability I used the Holy Bible and the laws of God plus a common penney as the tools availible. He also handed to me two other jobs one was to clear the late Billy Mitchell of the court martial if it hasn't been done already plus to look into the matter of three German Judges who were tried at Nuremburg after Germany surrendered. I beleive those Judges after all these years are still innocent. Because I was told once that there was no truth to the motion picture that told the story. I beleive that those Judges do exist.

Mister Hoover I would like to come to Washington and discuss the matter with you on all the subjects mentioned. Would you please write me back. If you except the offer to discuss the matters mentioned would you also send for Mrs Kennedy to be in your office.

Mr Hoover I beleive that I have solved the mystery, the unanswered question the shadow of doubt.

Because I was once labeled as a crackpot by the Dallas police in my investigation into the matter of Jack Ruby I spent five and one half months in a hospital as a result of asking questions. The only way I can clear myself of that charge is to prove to you the people who are experts in the field of Law that there was a most serious mistake made.

Daniel F. Gach

This Formulas depicts the lives of each person who were involved basicly.

(JFK OT officer) + LHO + JR = LAW + TRUTH
VICTIMS + ASSASSIN + EXECUTIONER = LAW + TRUTH
GOD = GOD

DANIEL F. GACH
976 HUBBARD AVE
FLINT, MICH. 4850.

REGISTERED
NO. 43443

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CORRESPONDENCE

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[redacted]

this formula depicts the lives of each person who was involved basically

(JFK officer OT) + LHO + JR = LAW + TRUTH

VICTIMS + ASSASSIN + EXECUTIONER = LAW + TRUTH

GOD = GOD

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over

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in my sentence after all I believe I
am innocent. With an open
file at stake we will prove
that guided by Jaffier
this formula depicts the lives of each person
involved in the assassination of
JFK (JFK Jaffier OT) + LHO + JR = LAW+TRUTH
VICTIMS + ASSASSIN + EXECUTIONER = LAW+TRUTH
GOD = GOD
to be in open office.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 5/24/68

FROM : D. C. Morrell

SUBJECT: DANIEL F. GACH
976 HUBBARD AVENUE
FLINT, MICHIGAN

Attached is a letter from captioned individual who is not identifiable in Bufiles. Mr. Gach would like to come to Washington and discuss with Mr. Hoover his belief that Jack Ruby was carrying out the will of God when he murdered Lee Harvey Oswald. It appears Mr. Gach is a religious fanatic and possibly mentally disturbed. He states that as a result of his investigation of the Jack Ruby matter, he was labeled a crackpot by the Dallas Police Department and spent five and one half months in the hospital as the result of asking questions. He states that God has handed him the job of clearing the late Billy Mitchell and the three German judges who were tried at Nuremburg. He would like Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy to be present when he discusses these matters with the Director.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. In view of Gach's apparent mental instability, his communication not be acknowledged.

2. In the event he appears at the Bureau Headquarters, he be interviewed by an Agent of the Crime Records Division.

1 ENCLOSURE
Enclosure

REC-106 62-109060-6426

2 MAY 28 1968

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Bishop - Enclosure
1 - Miss Holmes - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Jones - Enclosure

MHB:mrc (6)

mental card made
5-27-68
EFT

70 JUN 6 1968

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memoranda

TO : Mr. DeLoach

FROM : T. E. Bishop

DATE: May 21, 1968

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

At 2:30 p.m. on 5-21-68, Mr. Henry J. Taylor, the noted columnist whose relations with the Director and the Bureau are extremely cordial, telephonically requested that he would like me to bring the following information to the Director's attention so that the Director "might share his (Mr. Taylor's) satisfaction with him." Taylor advised that Mark Lane had spoken before the Dutch Treat Club in New York today and Mr. Taylor was present. It will be recalled that Lane is the renegade New York attorney who has widely criticized the findings of the Warren Commission in lectures and books concerning the assassination.

Mr. Taylor advised that in his talk to the Dutch Treat Club, Lane made his usual allegations that there was a conspiracy involved in the assassination, criticized the FBI's investigation into the assassination, and was also very critical of actions of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in allegedly taking Lane's passport away from him on his return from a foreign trip.

Taylor advised that Lane lectured until the closing time for the luncheon meeting, but after the meeting concluded Mr. Taylor went up to him and "straightened him out" very vigorously with regard to his remarks. He advised that he informed Lane that Lane is "relying on the ignorance of people who haven't read the Warren Commission report" in casting aspersions on the conclusion of the Commission and in criticizing the FBI's investigation into the assassination. Mr. Taylor stated that he derived a great deal of satisfaction from being able to do this with Lane based on his excellent information concerning the events surrounding the assassination. He advised that he merely wanted to the Director to know of this, and he was assured that this would be brought to Mr. Hoover's attention.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be sent to Mr. Taylor.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enc.
1 - Miss Holmes - Enc.
1 - Miss Gandy - Enc.
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enc.
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enc.
1 - Mr. Jones - Enc.

TEB:pam (7)

FBI

Date: 5/22/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)(P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

AT LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA

On 5/21/68, Deputy Sheriff BILL WATSON, Calcasieu SO, advised SA JAMES FRANCIS WRIGHT that earlier the same date he had received a telephone call from a Mr. SIMS, who stated he was an Assistant District Attorney, Office of District Attorney, Orleans Parish, New Orleans, La.; and SIMS requested that the SO attempt to locate a JIMMY FRENCH, no other description. SIMS advised WATSON that FRENCH was reportedly in the Lake Charles area, address and location not known. SIMS told WATSON that GARRISON's Office desired to subpoena FRENCH in connection with GARRISON prob into the Kennedy assassination.

WATSON advised that the SO is not conducting a fugitive-type investigation to locate FRENCH due to the lack of information concerning him and that their indices are negative for any record identifiable with a JIMMY FRENCH.

(3) - Bureau
1 - Dallas (89-43)(Info)
2 - New Orleans
JFW:jpb
(6)

62-109060-6428

REC-28

13 MAY 24 1968

55 JUN 3 1968

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

NO 89-69
JFW:jpb

WATSON advised that SIMS mentioned FRENCH reportedly purchased a gambling stamp from the Federal Government for 1968, but SIMS did not furnish any other information concerning the address or other information in connection with the gambling stamp.

New Orleans indices reflect several references to a JAMES LOUIS FRENCH; JAMES HAROLD FRENCH, aka Jimmy French; however, it is not known if these references, which involve interviews concerning ITSMV, ITSP, and FAG violations, pertain to JIMMY FRENCH wanted by the District Attorney's Office, New Orleans. References concerning JAMES HAROLD FRENCH indicate that he was age 40 in 1965, W/M, and resided in Texas City, Tex., in 1965. JAMES HAROLD FRENCH, aka Jimmy French, was interviewed on 12/12/66 in connection with an ITSP matter; and at that time, FRENCH resided at Rt. 2, Box 75, Winnfield, La. His wife is listed as MARY ALICE FRENCH.

As stated above, it is not known if these New Orleans references, concerning JAMES HAROLD FRENCH, are identical to the JIMMY FRENCH in question.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

May 16, 1963

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Department Of Justice
Constitution Avenue and Tenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am writing this letter in concern of the assasination of our late President, John F. Kennedy. I would like to know why the FBI has not helped District Attorney Garrison in an investigation into the possibility of a plot to assasinate President Kennedy and why you are not giving him the information that he needs to fulfill his investigation. If you are giving him information, why hasn't the American people heard anything about this? I would appreciate an answer to this letter as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

Paul Foley

Paul Foley
5991 Prospect Road
San Jose, California 95129

EX-102

REC 13 62-109060-6429

13 MAY 23 1968

CORRESPONDENCE

REC 13 62-109060-6429

May 27, 1968

Mr. Paul Foley
5091 Prospect Road
San Jose, California 95129

Dear Mr. Foley:

Your letter was received on May 23rd.

In response to your inquiry, the FBI, at the direction of President Johnson, conducted a prompt, intensive, objective and thorough investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. All the material developed by this Bureau in connection with this investigation was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration, and the results of our inquiry were subsequently made available to the National Archives by the Warren Commission. The FBI has no authority to independently release any information in these reports.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 6
MAY 27 1968
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with correspondent.

HCS:jed
(3)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JUN 4 - 1968 365

Domestic Intelli[illegible] Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 5/27/68

Attached relates to pending trial of Clay L. Shaw charged by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison with conspiracy in assassination of President Kennedy. Also indicates Shaw will be deprived of his constitutional rights if Garrison not restrained from prosecuting him.

Since attached obtained from news media, no further dissemination being made of same.

JFM:chs

62-109060-6930

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 27 1968

TELETYPE

Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI VASH DC

Deleted Copy Sent David Lee Preston
by Letter 3-26-76
Per FOIA Request

FBI NEW ORLS

858PM URGENT 5/27/68 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) 7P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE; MISC. - INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, MAY TWENTYSEVEN INSTANT, REPORTED THAT ATTORNEYS FOR CLAY L. SHAW TODAY ASKED A FEDERAL COURT TO DECREE THAT THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY IS "VALID AND BINDING" AND ASKED THAT FURTHER STATE PROSECUTION OF SHAW BE BARRED. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT SHAW'S ATTORNEYS CONTENDED TODAY THAT SHAW WILL BE DEPRIVED OF HIS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS IF DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON IS NOT RESTRAINED FROM PROSECUTING HIM.

62-109060-6430

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT A FORTYSEVEN-PAGE PETITION FILED IN FEDERAL COURT IN NEW ORLEANS ASKED FOR A TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER AGAINST GARRISON AND HIS TWO TOP AIDES, CHARLES RAY WARD AND JAMES L. ALCOCK. THE ARTICLE STATED THAT THE PETITION ALSO SEEKS A PERMANENT INJUNCTION. IF THIS IS DENIED

END PAGE ONE

JUN 6 1968

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

THE ATTORNEYS ARE ASKING THE COURT TO FORCE GARRISON TO DISCLOSE MUCH OF HIS EVIDENCE AGAINST SHAW.

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT WHETHER THE INJUNCTION IS GRANTED OR NOT THE DEFENSE ATTORNEYS WANT THE FEDERAL COURT TO RULE THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT "VALID, ACCURATE, BINDING AND CONTROLLING UPON ALL COURTS IN THE U. S." THE PETITION SPECIFICALLY URGED THAT THE REPORT BE MADE ADMISSIBLE IN AND BINDING ON "SECTION C OF CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT OF ORLEANS PARISH."

THE PETITION ASKS THAT A THREE- JUDGE PANEL BE CONVENED IMMEDIATELY TO RULE ON THE TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER WHICH COULD DELAY THE JUNE ELEVEN TRIAL. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE CASE WAS ALLOTTED TO FEDERAL DISTRICT JUDGE FREDERICK J. R. HEEBE WHO WAS TO CONFER WITH ATTORNEYS LATER TODAY ON THIS REQUEST.

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT THE MAIN THRUST OF THE PETITION BY SHAW'S ATTORNEYS IS THAT SHAW MUST SEEK SANCTUARY IN THE FEDERAL COURTS IN ORDER TO PRESERVE HIS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS.

.END PAGE TWO

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, THE PETITION CONTAINS ONE HUNDRED SIXTEEN POINTS AND A PRAYER FOR RELIEF.

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT THE PETITION CONTENDS THAT THE FEDERAL COURT HAS JURISDICTION UNDER SEVERAL STATUTES, ESPECIALLY UNDER THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION AND ITS AMENDMENTS ONE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX AND FOURTEEN. THE PETITION ASKS "SANCTUARY" TO GRANT SHAW RELIEF FROM "THE IRREPARABLE HARM" IT CLAIMS HE HAS SUFFERED AT THE HANDS OF GARRISON SINCE HIS ARREST ON MARCH ONE, NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, THE PETITION CHARGES THAT SHAW WAS ARRESTED WITHOUT CAUSE AND THAT HIS RIGHTS UNDER THE FOURTH AND FIFTH AMENDMENTS WERE VIOLATED BY THE ISSUANCE OF A SEARCH WARRANT ON HIS RESIDENCE. THE PETITION SAID HIS PROPERTY WAS SEIZED AS A RESULT OF THE WARRANT WHICH IT CONTENDS WAS ISSUED AFTER HIS ARREST AND WITHOUT PROBABLE CAUSE.

THE PETITION REVIVED A NUMBER OF QUESTIONS THAT WERE RAISED EARLIER IN STATE COURTS BY SHAW'S ATTORNEYS AND REJECTED BY THE COURTS. THESE INCLUDED A MOTION TO QUASH THE PRELIMINARY HEARING FOR SHAW ON MARCH FOURTEEN AND A MOTION FOR BILL-OF PARTICULARS "TO ASCERTAIN THE ESSENTIAL FACTS OF THE CHARGE AGAINST SHAW".

THE PETITION CHARGED THAT THE THREE-JUDGE STATE PANEL CONDUCTING THIS HEARING WERE ILLEGALLY CONSTITUTED AND THAT THE GRAND JURY WHICH INDICTED SHAW WAS ILLEGALLY CHOSEN. THE PETITION ALLEGED THAT AT THE HEARING THE PRINCIPAL WITNESSES INTRODUCED IN SUPPORT OF THE CHARGES AGAINST SHAW WERE PERRY RAYMOND RUSSO, VERNON BUNDY, JR., DR. ESMOND FATTER AND THE LATE DR. NICHOLAS CHETTA, THEN ORLEANS PARISH CORONER. THE PETITION SAID THAT CROSS-EXAMINATION REVEALED THAT RUSSO GAVE HIS TESTIMONY AFTER BEING SUBJECTED TO HALLUCINATORY DRUGS AND HYPNOSIS AND THAT BUNDY WAS "A DOPE ADDICT AND CONFIRMED THIEF."

END PAGE FOUR

THE PETITION ALLEGES THAT SHAW'S SUBSEQUENT INDICTMENT BY THE GRAND JURY WAS RETURNED "SOLELY AND ONLY ON THE HALLUCINATORY DRUG-INDUCED AND HYPNOTICALLY INDUCED TESTIMONY" OF RUSSO.

THE DEFENSE ATTORNEYS SAID THEIR REPEATED ATTEMPTS TO GET DETAILS OF THE "VAGUE AND INDEFINITE" CHARGES AGAINST SHAW HAVE FAILD. THEY CHARGED GARRISON HAS MISUSED THE LEGAL PROCESSES "TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT THE FUNDAMENTAL CIVIL AND CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF ALL CITIZENS ARE AFFECTED" AND THAT THE CONDUCT OF HIS OFFICE HAS "IMPERILED THE CIVIL AND CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF ALL CITIZENS OF THIS COUNTRY, INCLUDING ITS HIGHEST AND MOST ESTEEMED PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND PERHAPS EVEN IMPERIL THE SECURITY OF THE COUNTRY ITSELF."

THE DEFENSE ATTORNEYS CHARGED THAT THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND HIS STAFF HAVE WAGED A "CONCERTED CAMPAIGN...TO CONVINCE THE PUBLIC AT LARGE THAT THE PRESIDENT WAS NOT KILLED BY LEE HARVEY OSWALD OR ANY OTHER LONE ASSASSIN, BUT AS A RESULT

END PAGE FIVE

OF A WELL-PLANNED CONSPIRACY INVOLVING MANY INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS. THE NUMBER OF ALLEGED CONSPIRATORS AND THE NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED IN THE CONSPIRACY INCREASED WITH EACH PUBLIC UTTERANCE..."

THE PETITION CITES TWO OTHER CASES IN WHICH IT CONTENDS A FEDERAL COURT HAS GIVEN SANCTUARY TO PERSONS WHO HAVE INCURRED THE "WRATH AND DISPLEASURE" OF GARRISON. THE CASES CITED WERE THOSE OF LIFE MAGAZINE REPORTER DAVID L. CHANDLER AND THE COMBINED CASE OF TELEVISION NEWSMEN WALTER SHERIDAN AND RICHARD TOWNLEY.

THE PETITION ATTACKS THE GRAND JURY SELECTION PROCEDURE FOLLOWED BY CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE BERNARD J. BAGERT, WHO PICKED THE JURY THAT INDICTED SHAW. IT CLAIMS WOMEN AND MEMBERS OF OTHER GROUPS WERE SYSTEMATICALLY EXCLUDED. ON THIS BASIS, IT ASKED THAT THE INDICTMENT BE QUASHED.

THE PETITION HOLDS THAT SHAW IS ENTITLED TO INJUNCTIVE RELIEF FROM FURTHER PROSECUTION. SHOULD THIS BE DENIED, IT DEMANDS THAT SHAW BE FURNISHED WITH A TRANSCRIPT OF

PAGE SEVEN

TESTIMONY BY ALL WITNESSES BEFORE THE GRAND JURY, COPIES OF ALL WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY WITNESSES QUESTIONED BY GARRISON AND HIS STAFF, THE NAMES OF ALL INDIVIDUALS INTERVIEWED AND QUESTIONED, THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF ALL STATE WITNESSES AND A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF ALL PHYSICAL EVIDENCE TO BE USED BY THE STATE.

THE PETITION ASKS FOR A TRANSCRIPT OF ALL GRAND JURY TESTIMONY BY SUCH INDIVIDUALS AS MRS. MARINA OSWALD, MRS. RUTH PAIN, DEAN ANDREWS, LOREN HILL, KERRY THORNLEY, MRS. BARBARA REID, MRS. JO HUG "AND OTHERS NOT KNOWN TO YOUR PLAINTIFF."

NO MEMO BEING SUBMITTED.

END

CAB

FBI WASH DC

P

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 5/28/68

FROM : SAC, NORFOLK (89-17)(RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReBulet to Norfolk, 5/24/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of an LHM incorporating the information furnished by HENRY ANDREW GOURLEY on 5/14/68.

A copy of this LHM has been furnished to the U. S. Secret Service, Norfolk, Virginia.

EX 11

ENCLOSURE REC-24 62-109060-6431

12 MAY 31 1968

(2) Bureau (Enc 8)
3-Norfolk (89-17; 100-45975; 66-820)

EWR-gfh
(5)

1 - LHM to Dept + USSS
6-6-68
LHM Re:

cc LHM Run 5732

66 JUN 7 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Norfolk, Virginia

May 28, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On May 14, 1968, an individual identifying himself as Henry Andrew Gourley appeared at the Norfolk Office of the FBI. He stated that he left Vancouver, British Columbia, on March 19, 1968, aboard the Danish ship M/S "JANECKE," has since traveled to ports in Europe via the Panama Canal, and arrived in Norfolk, Virginia, on May 13, 1968. He said he was a seaman aboard this ship, and another seaman by the name of Lorenzo Hitchcock harassed him at times, especially when Hitchcock had been drinking. He said Hitchcock told him he had been in the Kingston Prison, Ontario, Canada, for eighteen years on a charge of manslaughter, and he, Gourley, was afraid of him (Hitchcock). He said Hitchcock, in talking about his release from prison, indicated one William J. Brown had helped obtain his release and indicated Brown was a Senator from Newfoundland.

Gourley said when Hitchcock mentioned Brown, he recognized this name as being one he had heard earlier in a bar in Vancouver. He said about three or four days prior to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, he and a friend, John Lang, who sells newspapers at St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, were in the Hildon Hotel bar on Cordova Street, Vancouver, having a few drinks. Also present at the bar were three men sitting at another table, who were discussing plans to assassinate President Kennedy, Governor Wallace, and some other public figures, including former Vice President Richard Nixon. Gourley said one of these three men was referred to as Lee Oswald by name, and another as William J. Brown. He said he did not recall hearing the third man's name. Gourley said he could not explain as to why these men referred to each other by their full names in conversation among themselves.

Gourley described these men as follows:

COPIES DESTROYED
44 JAN 10 1973

64-31

ENCLOSURE

Oswald -- white male, aged 28 to 30 years old, 5'8"-9" tall, slender build, hair, clothing not recalled, and further description not recalled.

Brown -- white male, aged 30 to 35 years old, 5'2"-3" tall, stocky build, hair not recalled, reddish-brown mustache (bushy), dark suit, further description not recalled.

Third man -- white male, aged 20 to 25 years old, 5'4"-5" tall, slender build, further description not recalled.

He said he recalled part of the conversation, and remembers Oswald saying he had no reason to kill President Kennedy, but would do so. He said Brown said he did have a reason for killing President Kennedy as he, Brown, had been kicked out of the Navy. He said these men indicated that they had decided against killing Nixon as he was not important enough.

Gourley stated the next day he reported this situation to the local police in Vancouver, but they said they could not do anything about it. He said, of course, a few days later, President Kennedy was killed, but he did not then tell anyone about the conversation he had overheard, and has not since told anyone about it except members of his family, who did not want to get involved. He said he did not want to get involved either, but had been advised to furnish this information to the FBI.

Gourley said upon arrival at Norfolk, Virginia, on May 13, 1968, he had been paid off by the ship as he wanted to return to Vancouver and the ship was going to other ports. He said he was paid over $300, and checked into the Atlantic Hotel, Granby Street, Norfolk, which he described as being second class. He said during the evening of May 13, 1968, he had some drinks at the local bars and a police officer subsequently advised him he had better call it a night as he was drinking too much. He said he returned to his room and went to bed, and when he dressed the morning of May 14, 1968, he discovered two $100 bills were missing from his wallet, although approximately $56 had been left in his wallet.

Gourley said he reported the theft to the Norfolk Police Department, told them about his troubles with Hitchcock, and about the conversation he had overheard between Oswald, Brown, and the other man. He said the police officers told him to report this to the FBI and that was the reason he was doing so.

Gourley said the ship he had worked on left Norfolk the morning of May 14, 1968, and he himself was leaving to return to Vancouver.

During questioning of Gourley, as to details in this matter, he became upset and started to cry. He stated he had been receiving treatment at the Riverview Mental Hospital, Vancouver, British Columbia, for his nerves, and, in fact, is still receiving treatment, and is to return to the hospital for further treatment. He said he did not recall when he first went to the hospital, but it was quite some time ago. He said doctors at Vancouver had stated he was mentally insane, but the doctors had made a mistake as it was just his nerves.

During the course of the conversation, it was difficult to follow Gourley's train of thought as he would jump from one subject to another, and sometimes speak as to make it difficult to understand.

The following description of Gourley was obtained through observation and interview:

Name	Henry Andrew Gourley
Race	White
Sex	Male
Born	June 4, 1921 Vancouver, British Columbia
Height	6'1"
Weight	165 pounds
Hair	Dark brown, graying
Eyes	Hazel
Canadian Passport #	5-623261
Home Address	Mariners Club for Seamen 1301 Robson Street Vancouver, British Columbia

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Sisters	Mrs. S. E. Richard 5869 Montgomery Street Vancouver, British Columbia
	Mrs. A. Day 4643 Rumble Street South Burnaby, British Columbia
Brother	Mr. S. V. Gourley 2795 Crescent View Road North Vancouver, British Columbia
Previous Arrests	By Immigration and Naturalization Service at Seattle, Washington, during approximately 1954, for overstaying his visiting period in the United States
Nationality	Canadian

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
(ATTN: CRIME RECORDS)

DATE: 5/21/68

FROM : SAC, CINCINNATI (62-2758)

SUBJECT: MORT SAHL
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed is a copy of excerpts from a tape we received from Mr. SAM JOHNSTON, Vice President and General Manager of WKRC-TV, Cincinnati, Ohio (Channel 12).

This particular tape is of the Twelve Noon Show which was broadcast on WKRC-TV at noon, 5/15/68.

SAHL is discussing the assassination of former President JOHN F. KENNEDY, and he also mentions the assassination of Doctor MARTIN LUTHER KING. SAHL is highly critical of the FBI and the CIA.

This appears to be a rehash of previous criticism by other individuals who have appeared on television and have written books relative to this matter.

This is for the Bureau's information in case they have not been advised previously of MORT SAHL.

This office has made a copy of the tape, and we are maintaining it in the files of the Cincinnati Office.

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - Cincinnati
HJM:ked
(3)

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-6432

62 JUN 10 1968

CRIME RESEARCH

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

TWELVE NOON SHOW - 5/15/68 GUEST - MORT SAHL

I got together with JIM GARRISON 15 - 16 months ago; but before that, developmental -- had read report initially when came out in 1964 and took it up on the show (MARK LAINE -- HAROLD WEISHBERG).

Worked very closely with GARRISON -- unpaid advisor --- but good bonus -- if we win, get chance to get the country back ... save America from element that may have overthrown the government in Texas, or attempted to. What happened was that he only has staff of five ... Warren Commission had staff of 6,000. I was in New Orleans writing book and worked ½ day for him on case. He has badge as investigator.

GARRISON says:

A. We are going to win this case

B. You can bet on it

C. I have case solved

Questions called in by viewers and SAHL's answers:

(Program host DENNIS WHOLEY asked some questions first)

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-6132

Q. How could that many people be kept quiet for such a long time?

A. Because power flows downward. It is both simple and complicated solution, because big country and very big government. There have been 60 people slain or injured since then. Some people have lost jobs, a lot have disappeared, and National Archives have been closed for 75 years... it has been turbulent.

Members of Congress appealed to on basis that country would fall apart if spoke up ... because they signed a fraudulent report.

How could Kennedy go on about daily business?

1. Senator Robt. Kennedy sent to Indonesia by President Johnson on diplomatic mission when investigation took place.

2. By his own admission in Warsaw, Poland, he did not read the report.

3. He said he had no intention of reading it, but he would accept it.

4. He cannot be isolated as an island of morality after which we pattern ourselves, in that anything the family wants to do by way of grieving, I respect, that is a private matter, and that is their point of view. However, catching the people that did it is a public matter.

Robert Kennedy used the Manchester Book with Mrs. Kennedy as a patsy to pressure President Johnson into letting him manuever within the Democratic party. There are several people, and, of course, the book infers that if the President was not involved in the assassination he certainly is calloused to it, and that he is the one who suppressed evidence. Secret Service turned over the autopsy photos of President Kennedy's wounds, 18 color and 12 black and white, to Robert Kennedy. He then put them into the National Archives. Earl Warren is quoted as saying that it would be morbid to look at the photos. That means that the seven commissioners whom you trusted betrayed you and don't know how many wounds President Kennedy suffered. In Los Angeles, while Kennedy was at San Fernando College, he was asked by students if he would open the Archives. He said - no. He said he stands by the Warren Commission but he has never read it.

We worked as cops .... I am not a speculator.

Why doesn't someone ask Kennedy about it?

Why wasn't evidence ever released ... largely to protect the CIA.

While in New Orleans, we fixed a better case for Oswald's involvement than the Warren Commission did. We have been called the Defense Lawyers for Oswald by the press, but that is extortion. The initial meetings at which Mr. Shaw was present -- everyone present at those meetings worked for CIA -- with the exception of Oswald, who worked for the FBI, employee #S179, documentation the Warren Report. Five days before President killed, the FBI had a tip, a twx, sent in by the code clerk, Buddy Walter, at New Orleans Regional Office of the FBI, that an attempt would be made on the President's life, that was not acted upon by the FBI, obviously. After that, we have Oswald running around the jail yelling "I'm a patsy." No way to prove even if you wanted to that Oswald fired that day. Secret Service kept MARINA OSWALD a prisoner for eight weeks at the Inn of the Six Flags in Ft. Worth, and told her she would be sent back to Russia. You have not been given the facts about how the President died ... people took his life in effort to control yours. Press not present from the beginning, but broadcasting has been good.

What is the new evidence?

Evidence is extremely developmental, but we have, as of today, some ballistic evidence that brings us closer to our conclusion from Dallas, which I can't say anything about here and which belongs in court.

We have eye-ball witnesses placing Ruby, Oswald, and Clay Shaw together exchanging money.

We have eye-ball witnesses, a dozen, placing Shaw with gunman, asking him to take part in the crime ... looking for a marksman with a rifle.

We found Julia Ann Mercer, in New Orleans, a model, who came to us and said the Warren Commission had spoken to her the day after the crime, the FBI visited her, and said that she saw a man drive a truck, two men get out with cases long enough to carry rifles, and go up in the grassy knoll... is this the man - and they showed her a picture of Jack Ruby, of whom no one ever heard in America. Her affidavit in the Warren Report was notarized by a woman named ROSEMARY EDWARDS. She said that no woman was present when she gave affidavit.

If the FBI is suborning perjury, then 11 volumes of evidence out of 26 can go in the wastebasket now.

Clay Shaw will never walk out of that courtroom free. Will you read about it is the question?

Witnesses crop up all the time, because we looked for them.

This thing has to crack down the middle. President's fate is directly related to our own.

I want to urge everybody to take an interest in this country and get interested in this. Don't let government tell you that they know better what is good for you than you know yourself. Next thing they will tell you is that there was no President Kennedy.

TELEPHONE CALLS:

Q. Why so many conflicting stories. Does he suspect certain political leaders and other high officials have certain knowledge, second-hand or otherwise, on this, and does he suspect that Oswald used as a scapegoat. Is it likely that case will ever be solved?

A. There is no evidence connecting President Johnson to this crime. But by his putting that stuff in the Archives, it has incriminated his administration. However, Johnson, the Vice President, and Attorney General RAMSEY CLARK know that Oswald didn't do it.

When Dr. King killed recently, the Attorney General said the FBI is hot on it. Yes, treating Eric Starvo Galt like Oswald, trying him on the cover of Life Magazine, but never apprehended him. Attorney General was asked about GARRISON's investigation. He said that he hasn't come up with anything new. GARRISON said that was true, as he said CIA did it, but that is not new to Attorney General Clark.

Attorney General, when Clay Shaw was arrested, went on air and said Shaw was a wonderful man and that he had been cleared by the Warren Commission, until we issued statement that his name was not in the report, but Clay Bertrand is. And, we claim that they are the same man, and we proved it, and we convicted a man on a perjury charge - Dean Andrews - which did not hit the paper - for saying they were not. Andrews said that we all have to take our lumps, because he knows a lot and if he told it he would have a bullet in his head....in America ... not Germany. If that can happen to Kennedy, anything can happen to us.

A lot of people know the truth now, but won't tell us. There will be a trial and killers will be convicted. - Should be underway in the fall, October, because cannot delay any more unless something happens to Shaw.

There is a $100,000 contract issued by the Mafia on Jim Garrison's life. We have our own Mafia in Virginia working for the Federal Government.

Q. How does he know Johnson and other people know Oswald didn't do it.

A. Because Oswald was not on the 6th floor of the school depository but was on the ground floor. Set up for rendevous at Texas theater, and when no bulletin went out for the Texas Police to pick him up, manager of theater called police and said a man walked in without a ticket....

responded with seven police cars, fifteen officers, and Assistant District Attorney in alley in police car with motor running. Oswald could name everybody who was involved. Many Cubanos involved.

Q. Connection between King and Kennedy's deaths? If so, and if right wing behind Kennedy's death, with Government leaning to left today - why suppress?

A. Don't agree that government leaning to left. I know three out of four people who fired at the President. We went to meet a witness in Miami who was to meet us in a car, and when we found him he had a bullet in his heart and a hatchet in his head. Twenty-eight people have died, and another 32 almost beaten to death. We picked up ROSE CROME, thrown out of a car in New Orleans, who worked for Ruby, who worked for the CIA, proven and documented, and she said in delirium in the hospital, I quit because running narcotics is one thing and killing the President is another. You are dealing with mass murder. Presidents don't mean anything any more, because don't have the power embedded in CIA. Yes, there is a connection between the two deaths, but I cannot comment on it now. I urge all of you to write to government for list of Archives ... overwhelming amount of evidence suppressed by the CIA.

Q. Did Jack Ruby have anything to do with President's death; if Oswald knew anything about it, and if that is why Oswald was killed.

A. Ruby employed by CIA - bagman for syndicate, which looks to have had a lot to do with supplying arms for Bay of Pigs invasion. Ruby knew Oswald well, and there are any number of people with him, most of whom involved in business as well as homosexual activity. Many prominent people in the arts, who are homosexuals, etc., have been outraged by Clay Shaw's arrest. Ruby thoroughly involved in this crime and this will be out in court, and a good friend of Shaw's. He killed Oswald to silence him because he would implicate a lot of people.

Q. Do you fear for your own life?

A. Why - Oswald has been dead for 4 years and he was the lone assassin ... Yes, I do ... we all have a right to be fearful as long as outlaw forces govern the land. Whether they get Kennedy, Garrison, or even me, the rest of you are about 15 minutes later. This is shallow ground to plant the seed of a militant state in. This is what was tried.

Q. Did you read "Six Seconds in Dallas."

A. Yes, the author has called two witnesses in Miami and told them they would get in terrible trouble if they testified for Garrison. Draw your own conclusion.

Q. Shots rang out and there was a rush of people to the knoll and not the book depository.

A. All tapes on TV, etc., and tapes of doctors at Parkland Hospital, seized by Secret Service, and FBI, and now in Archives. But doctors at hospital unfortunately placed the wound on the wrong side of the President's head for the Warren Commission.

New evidence -

One of our witnesses who worked for CIA in training anti-Castro Cuban exiles, and that is the core of this, was a man named Loren Hall in California. He said his memory has been jogged after five years, and he wants to tell the truth. He said there was continuous talk on how to get Kennedy and where, and at the meetings was Reverend Eugene Bradley. You have a few people in Columbus who are material witnesses -- for instance, Gordon Novel, background ofbeing arrested in American Nazi party uniform ...

Ruth and Michael Payne, who came down to testify, being MARINA OSWALD's landlady.

Novel went back to CIA in Virginia and stopped at Plaza Hotel in NY. Gave his occupation as auto mechanic from Columbus, Ohio. They all stay at the Plaza, provided they have outside income.

Watch your police departments - your churches - your universities ... when people get up and espouse a certain philosophy, they are very often paid for it.

CIA has infiltrated the Minutemen, by admission of Robert DePugh, the boss, and the Birch Society, to push the organizations to the right.

Why to the right?

Much further to the right so that they will take action.

DePugh said the organization is being infiltrated by Nazis so that the PD will have certain orientation. For the same reason, FBI now wants to indoctrinate local PD's, so that there will be control of opinion in this country .. control of the individual .. and no resistance to war being basic industry.

List of Names:

CLAY SHAW - charged in New Orleans with conspiracy to kill John F. Kennedy. Shaw, and we have witnesses, held several meetings in which talked about killing President. Shaw involved with Attorney Dean Andrews, who was convicted in New Orleans several months ago of perjury, by going to him and asking him to defend Oswald in Dallas.

Shaw executive of the International Trade Mart and has worked for CIA under cover of import and export in Italy and Latin America for about 20 years.

CLAY BERTRAND - alias of Clay Shaw - also known as CLEM BERTRAND.

DAVID FERRY - an airline pilot for Eastern -- rather bizarre -- this is how Garrison gets into the case. Garrison turned Ferry over to the FBI after he talked to him. FBI's interview put in Archives. This interested Garrison. He went back to see Ferry and found that he had died of a brain embolism --- severe guilt and headache or a karate chop. Found he worked for the CIA. CIA people are all over the place.

PERRY RUSSO - insurance salesman in Baton Rouge, who attended party at Shaw's house and overheard talk about killing Kennedy.

VERNON BUNDE - witness and in jail and Newsweek quoted him... and they then investigated Lynn Loyzell of our office saying he had helped get a questionable confession from Bunde.
(Hugh Aimsworth - Newsweek reporter assigned to this.)

BILL GERVICH - worked for Garrison and has turned against him --- now a private detective with his brothers (Leonard, Lou and Bill). Gervich planted in office to leak information to Washington as to whether or not Garrison progressed. When found CIA lead in office, then Garrison began to get treatment from press.

There are two names coming that you will recognize, and they will be apprehended too. It is all frightening.

Q. Why wasn't Kennedy in car with bulletproof top?

A. 1. Louis Neisner, great attorney, said they should have used the other car, the one with the bubble dome. Of course, they only have one car, and this car is so precious to the Government, that after Kennedy's bloodbath, they flew it to Washington and rebuilt it. 2. When shots rang out, Secret Service advised driver hit the brake and President sitting duck. Could have been hit from 4 - 9 times. When Warren Commission heard this, Council for Commission said don't you mean it slowed down. And, then they said yes, it slowed down. It couldn't go much slower -- it was going 11 miles an hour through the Plaza and 18 at top speed. We would like to know why no protective covering either.

Q. Why didn't check buildings where possible to be hurt?

A. Dallas Police files show 10 people arrested in Plaza. Could have been firing from various places. Definitely, there was firing from grassy knoll. In Commission's report, one of the deputy sheriffs says two men ran from the grassy knoll. He asked who they were, and they said Secret Service men.

Commission asked if he got any identification, and he said no -- they were in a hurry.

Q. Heard that Oswald was not considered a really good marksman. Was he good enough to fire as accurately as he did in such a short period of time as he did.

A. He didn't. The President was killed by different weapons. Oswald made marksman by one point ... Marine Corps. Best marksmen in country taken by Commission and given a gun like that and they could not put that many shots into the target area. Also, he was hit from 3 sides. From front (right front mostely), if from rear - once, and in right shoulder. Warren Commission even tried to tell FBI he was not hit there. Commission's case, bullet 399, gave following information... a bullet .....

SECOND TAPE

Q. Is this the normal time for the Grand Jury to be out in New Orleans, or is this a power play in order to keep the public from knowing what is going on until Kennedy is in the White House?

A. Could be. Robt. Kennedy has thrown several road-blocks into this investigation.

1. Meeting with Gervich

2. Any time anyone has spoken up in public, forces from the Kennedy Camp have tried to see that they don't speak up and that their employment is discouraged.

3. Walter Sheridan, NBC News, was not an NBC Newsman, but a house detective. If revelations of this case came out, I don't think Kennedy would be President.

You have to get the country back. Few people running today would be President once the facts come out. Big thing about this case is not Conspiracy - for Shaw will get 15 years outside for conspiracy in Louisiana even if convicted and might get a lot less. It's what you are going to do when you find out what people in the government did. There will be great changes when people know.

Q. Since listening to SAHL, no doubt in my mind that CIA has corrupt agents and FBI not doing duty to American people. I want to know who can we really trust.

A. You can trust your own instincts. If people in government thought you were corrupt, they would trust you with the information in the paper because you would not act upon it, and they would not suppress information or kill and/or injure witnesses.

Q. What is your feeling on Justin -- Oswald assassin or fall-guy?

A. Joachim Justin, early author about case, German -- national, now American, wrote that he felt Warren Commission did not tell us everything. Warren Commission then wanted to know about him. Earl Warren asked CIA for file on him. But they had none, only Gestapo file. Warren said this would be satisfactory... maybe to him.

Q. If any man, regardless of party, was elected President and he wanted to do something about this, if our enforcement agencies are so involved in this intrigue, would it be possible for him to do anything?

A. First of all, stuff in Archives on Presidential Order, he can open it immediately.

Second, McCarthy already said he would fire Hoover and look into why CIA not monitored by the Congress, since CIA spent 70% of its budget in this country. Now we know what government they want to overthrow.

Three, I had a personal conversation with Senator McCarthy about the Warren Commission, and he is quoted in Life Magazine, five weeks ago, from the conversation as saying the appointment of Warren, Allen Dulles formerly head of the CIA, Richard Russell and Gerald Ford, both friends of the CIA Budgetary Appropriations, in the House and the Senate is an example of Johnson's lack of integrity, strong enough.

Visitors from U.C. in the audience:

Q. When this trial breaks, what will be the sources of information to find out what is going on there.

A. You are either going to have to buy the New Orleans State's Item or any foreign newspaper or get the Los Angeles Free Press now, because we print in there every week, which is an underground newspaper, admittedly, but what else is there in America. HARRISON SALSBERRY, New York Times, tried to blow this thing wide open; when he went to Hanoi, they killed it at the paper.

One fellow at New York Times said to me, do you think we are suppressing information because the government tells us to. I said yes, and he said that is not true. Nobody tells me what to write, but I will admit that I know pretty much what the hand did. That saves the Government a call.

Q. Do you have any political aspirations yourself?

A. No ... I am very interested in show business and this is just a crucial situation as to whether or not we are going to get on with our lives. This is a necessity ... I got into this case because I read the volumes and because I care about the future of the country and I know it is directly linked to it.

Q. I see what Mr. Sahl's doing, and I would like to know what we can do, just as an average citizen.

A. Trust your own senses and don't accept those cartoons in the paper that make Garrison a monster -- you judge. If you don't like the evidence, then you back off. Read about the trial, try and read and be informed and see where your instincts lead you, cause I trust your instincts. Then, write to everybody you know in Government and demand a new investigation, which has been initiated by Representative Cupferman from NYC, who is a Republican, I might add; the liberals of Mr. Kennedy's party are too busy consolidating their own positions.

I know Melvin Beli, who of course defended Jack Ruby, and saw him 10 days ago in San Francisco. Beli went to New Orleans, he came back and said I met Garrison and if 10% of what he says is true, we really are in a lot of trouble in this country and this thing has got to be unearthed and aired to the American People. He said Garrison has an awful lot down there and we have to listen to him. We will go along with Warren Report until Garrison's material comes out, which is the same as Bobby Kennedy's statement... Mayor Daily wants to shoot looters in Chicago and Mayor Lindsay in New York doesn't want to touch them at all and I think we should compromise, which means shooting people in Cincinnati .. I think (laugh)....a compromise.

Remember what President Kennedy said - The truth does not die.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

REC-106

F B I

Date: 5/31/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are four newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning above-captioned matter.

Copies of these newspaper articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 4)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 4)
1 - Miami (Enc. 4)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:srl
(6)

REC-106 62-109060-6433

12 JUN 3 1968

REC 22
card only

5 - Dallas
SIX

62 JUN 12 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Court Blocks Shaw Trial

Federal District Judge Frederick J. R. Heebe today issued a temporary restraining order preventing Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison from prosecuting Clay L. Shaw pending further action by the federal court.

Judge Heebe issued the order in a suit filed yesterday by attorneys for Shaw, who is accused of conspiring to assassinate President John F. Kennedy.

Shaw had been scheduled to go to trial on the charge June 11.

The suit claims that Shaw has been deprived of his constitutional rights by the DA's office. It asked that the DA be permanently enjoined from prosecuting Shaw and also that the findings of the Warren Commission in the assassination be made binding and admissible as evidence in any court.

Judge Heebe said in his ruling that the allegations of the suit raised "serious questions concerning the relationship between this federal district court and the Louisiana Criminal District Court . . . and indeed between federal and state courts across the nation."

The judge said that because of Shaw's allegations that various Louisiana statutes are unconstitutional a three-judge court will be required to hear the suit and "it may not be possible for the hearing to be held and concluded prior to the scheduled date of trial."

Judge Heebe cited a number of U.S. Supreme Court decisions and said that Shaw's complaint "raises real issues of alleged deprivations of liberty through the actions of the state."

At the heart of these findings, Heebe said, is that every criminal proceeding should be "brought lawfully and in good faith."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES ITEM
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 5/28/68
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TX. 11-22-63
Character:
or AFO
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-6433

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Judge Heebe Issues Order to Halt Prosecution of Shaw

Special U.S. Court to Hear Suit Asked

District Attorney Jim Garrison's prosecution of 55-year-old businessman Clay L. Shaw on charges of conspiring to murder President John F. Kennedy was halted Tuesday by Federal District Judge Frederick J. R. Heebe.

Judge Heebe issued a temporary restraining order against Garrison and his two principal assistants, James L. Alcock and Charles R. Ward.

The restraining order was sought in a suit filed Monday by Shaw's attorneys in which they also ask that a special three-judge Federal Court be convened and that preliminary and permanent injunctions be issued against further prosecution.

Alcock said he was mystified by the decision, adding that it dampened "my optimism about bringing Shaw to trial."

Referring to the question of jurisdiction, Alcock told newsman: "This is totally unprecedented in federal and state relations."

The suit additionally asks that the Warren Commission Report on the assassination of President Kennedy be declared valid and binding on all courts in the nation.

JUDGE'S RULING

Judge Heebe held Tuesday in his restraining order that Shaw's complaint raises "real issues of alleged deprivations of liberty through the actions of the state."

Under federal procedure Judge Heebe will now ask Chief Judge John R. Brown of the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals to designate two other judges to sit with him to hear the Shaw suit which complains that if Garrison is not enjoined from prosecuting he will be deprived of his constitutional rights.

The special court will be made up of Judge Heebe, another federal district judge, and a judge of the Fifth Circuit.

Judge Heebe issued the temporary order at 2:10 p. m., after conferring with attorneys for Shaw and members of the district attorney's staff.

REASONS FOR ORDER

In his reasons for issuing the order, Judge Heebe said that the Shaw complaint "read as a whole, presents much more than a recitation of isolated wrongs, but impugns the entire prosecution against the petitioner and attempts to raise the actions of the defendants, prior to and during the criminal proceedings, to the level of a concerted pattern of persecution of the petitioner and the wholesale and willful disregard of the petitioner's constitutional rights."

Judge Heebe said that the thrust of the allegations contained in Shaw's suit against Garrison and his assistants raises serious questions concerning the relationship between the Federal District Court and the Louisiana Criminal District Court "and indeed between federal and state courts across the nation."

He added "whenever a federal court stays the hand of a state official, the delicate balance of comity, so necessary and wholesome for our federal system, is likely to be disturbed."

The judge added that at this stage in the development of the law and possible future developmnts indicated by the United States Supreme Court "we are not prepared to rule out the possibility of a remedy for this plaintiff under the state of facts he presents in his petition."

"And because there is a very real likelihood he may prevail on the merits, and because in view of the plaintiff's allegations of the unconstitutionality of various pertinent Louisiana statutes, a three-judge court is required in this matter in the interest of the state of Louisiana . . ."

The judge asserted that it may not be possible for a federal court hearing to be held before the June 11 date which had been set for the Shaw trial in Criminal District Court and in order to prevent possible irreparable injury to Shaw "we grant the motion for temporary restraining order pending a speedy hearing on the motion for preliminary injunction."

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

THE TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 5/29/68
Edition: MORNING
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE 11-22-63
Character:
or AFO
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Court Order Blocks Shaw Trial in June.

Federal District Judge Frederick J. R. Heebe has issued a temporary restraining order, blocking the scheduled June trial of Clay L. Shaw, accused of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy.

Shaw had been scheduled to go to trial June 11 before Criminal Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. on the plot charge which grew out of District Attorney Jim Garrison's assassination probe.

THE ORDER, issued yesterday, restrains Garrison and his staff from prosecuting Shaw pending further orders from the court.

The order was sought in a suit filed Monday by Shaw's attorneys. The suit also asked that preliminary and permanent injunctions against Garrison and his staff be issued.

The suit also asked that the findings of the Warren Commission Report on the Kennedy assassinations be declared valid and admissable as evidence to all courts in the country.

JUDGE HEEBE said Shaw's complaint raises "real issues of alleged deprivations of liberty through the actions of the state."

The complaint, read as a whole, Judge Heebe said, "presents much more than a recitation of isolated wrongs, but impugns the entire prosecution against the petitioner and attempts to raise the actions of the defendants, prior to and during the criminal proceedings, to the level of a concerted pattern of persecution of the petitioner and the wholesale and willful disregard of the petitioner's constitutional rights."

Judge Heebe said that because there is a likelihood that Shaw "may prevail on the merits" and because Shaw's complaint attacks the constitutionality of various "pertinent Louisiana statutes, a three-judge court is required in this matter . . ."

THE JUDGE said it would not be possible for such a court to be convened and a hearing concluded before the scheduled trial date.

Under federal procedure, Judge Heebe will now ask Chief Judge John R. Brown of the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals to designate two other judges to sit with him to hear the Shaw suit.

The immediate effect of Judge Heebe's order is that the Shaw trial is delayed indefinitely. The three-judge court, after hearing the suit, could rule in Shaw's favor, preventing a trial at all.

ASSISTANT DA James L. Alcock said he is "mystified" about the decision and said, "This is totally unprecedented in federal and state relations."

He added that his "optimism" about bringing Shaw to trial has been "dampened."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 5

STATES ITEM
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 5/29/68
Edition: RED COMET
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION O PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX 11-22-63
Character:
or AFO
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shaw Trial Block Lashed By Garrison

District Attorney Jim Garrison today criticized a temporary restraining order blocking the conspiracy trial of Clay L. Shaw, calling the order outrageous and unprecedented interference by the federal government.

The order, issued yesterday by Federal District Judge Frederick J. R. Heebe, postpones indefinitely the trial of Shaw, accused of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy.

GARRISON, in a lengthy prepared statement, charged that the restraining order is just another example of the federal government's interference with his probe of the Kennedy assassination.

The DA said the federal government has a special interest in the outcome of the case because it does not want "it known that it conducted a fraudulent inquiry, using altered evidence and false evidence to fool the people of this country."

He called the conclusions of the Warren Commission fraudulent and said:

"Another reason that the federal government has a special interest in this case—and should therefore keep its large nose out of it — is the very deep involvement of agents of the Central Intelligence Agency.

"The concealment of the involvement of the CIA was the major objective of the false federal investigation and the false inquiry by the Warren Commission. Many people in this country still do not know that the CIA—which is completely uncontrolled by Congress—has been engaged in the assassination business for some years," Garrison said.

Garrison said that the government has interfered with his probe in every conceivable way and that his office has not mentioned Shaw's name in any critical or derogatory way since his arrest.

HE SAID the federal courts have no jurisdiction whatsoever in the case and are part of a power play to interfere in matters before the state courts.

Shaw had been scheduled to go to trial June 11 on the charge which grew out of Garrison's probe.

Judge Heebe's order, handed down yesterday, restrains Garrison and his staff from prosecuting Shaw pending further orders from the court.

The order was sought in a suit filed Monday by Shaw's attorneys. The suit also asked that preliminary and permanent injunctions against Garrison and his staff be issued.

The suit also asked that the findings of the Warren Commission Report on the Kennedy assassination be declared valid and admissable as evidence to all courts in the country.

JUDGE HEEBE said Shaw's complaint raises "real issues of alleged deprivations of liberty through the actions of the state."

The complaint, read as a whole, Judge Heebe said, "presents much more than a recitation of isolated wrongs, but impugns the entire prosecution against the petitioner and attempts to raise the actions of the defendants, prior to and during the criminal proceedings, to the level of a concerted pattern of persecution of the petitioner and the wholesale and willful disregard of the petitioner's constitutional rights."

Judge Heebe said that because there is a likelihood that Shaw "may prevail on the merits" and because Shaw's complaint attacks the constitutionality of various "pertinent Louisiana statutes, a three-judge court is required in this matter . . ."

THE JUDGE said it would not be possible for such a court to be convened and a hearing concluded before the scheduled trial date.

Under federal procedure, Judge Heebe will now ask Chief Judge John R. Brown of the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals to designate two other judges to sit with him to hear the Shaw suit.

EX-[illegible]

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES ITEM
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 5/29/68
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE 11-22-63
Character:
or AFO
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

JFK EWF

62-109060

SECTION 160

COPY 2

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Attached concerns complaint received by our Las Vegas Office from John J. Flannagan. He advised that [redacted] had told him he knew President John F. Kennedy was going to be assassinated 2 years prior to the assassination date.

Las Vegas interviewed Hickman and determined he was unable to identify any participants involved in the assassination of President Kennedy and in addition, Hickman admitted experiencing psychic sensations. A letterhead memorandum is being prepared which will be dissemination to U. S. Secret Service and the Department.

KMR:pah

62-109060-6472

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
JUN 13 1968

TELETYPE

FBI LASVEAS

617 PM DEFERRED 6-13-68 JEG

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, LAS VEGAS (175-12) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING, ~~OO:~~ Office of Origin DALLAS.

BX-1-1910

REBUTEL INSTANT.

[redacted] INTERVIEWED TODAY AT LAS VEGAS, NEVADA. [redacted] BECAME EMOTIONALLY UPSET WHEN QUESTIONED RE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. HE ADVISED HE INVESTIGATED ASSASSINATION IN NINETEEN SIXTY, THREE YEARS BEFORE IT OCCURRED, WHEN HE WAS IN DALLAS. STATES HE TOLD BOBBY KENNEDY PERSONALLY OF HIS INVESTIGATION. HE RAMBLED INCOHERENTLY AT TIMES AND COULD OFFER NO SPECIFIC INFO AND WAS UNABLE TO IDENTIFY ANY PARTICIPANTS INVOLVED. HE ADMITTED HE EXPERIENCED PSYCHIC SENSATIONS WHEN QUESTIONED SPECIFICALLY RE HIS FORE KNOWLEDGE OF ASSASSINATION.

[redacted] CLAIMS TO BE AN INVENTOR FOR U.S. AIR FORCE AND PROVIDED AN ARMED FORCES ~~ID~~ IDENTIFICATION CARD INDICATING HE HAD BEEN A MEMBER OF ~~USAF~~ U.S. AIR FORCE UNTIL NINETEEN SIXTYTWO, ~~SN~~ SERIAL NUMBER AF THREE FOUR FOUR ZERO THREE NINE ONE TWO.

62-109060-6472

REC 5

EX-105

JUN 17 1968

END PAGE ONE

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

JUN 21 1968

White, Male, American

[redacted] IS DESCRIBED WMA, FIVE FEET ELEVEN INCHES, TWO HUNDRED LBS., GRAY EYES, BROWN AND WHITE HAIR DYED BLACK WITH LONG SIDE BURNS, BORN AUGUST ONE, NINETEEN TEN, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, SINGLE. SERVED ~~USAF~~ U.S. AIR FORCE OCTOBER, FORTYTWO, TO DECEMBER, SIXTYTWO, HONORABLE DISCHARGE; IN LAS VEGAS SINCE JANUARY, SIXTYEIGHT; PREVIOUS RESIDENCE FOUR ONE [redacted] JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

[redacted] PRODUCED FLORIDA TRANSFER REGISTRATION CARD INDICATING HE IS OWNER OF NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE CADILLAC SEDAN DE VILLE, TAG NO. TWO W W THREG ZERO EIGHT THREE. ALSO PRODUCED INVOICE REFLECTING SALE OF INSTANT CADILLAC TO HIM BY CLAUDE NOLAN, INC. CADILLAC AGENCY, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA, ON MAY THIRTY FIRST, SIXTYSEVEN, INVOICE NO. ONE FIVE FIVE ONE, SN SIX THREE B DASH ONE TWO NINE FOUR SIX NINE, AT COST ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED NINETY FIVE DOLLARS. PRODUCED RECORDS INDICATING PREVIOUS OWNER TO BE H. K. GERDEL, ONE FIVE TWO NINE CATHERINE COURT, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

[redacted] ADMITS ONE ARREST NINETEEN FIFTYNINE DENISON, TEXAS, FOR HAVING BEER CANS IN HIS AUTO; PAID THIRTY EIGHT DOLLAR FINE.

END PAGE TWO

[redacted]

PAGE THREE

STATES UNEMPLOYED; RECEIVES ONE HUNDRED FIFTY SEVEN DOLLARS PER MONTH INCOME WHICH IS RETIREMENT FROM ~~USAF~~ U.S. AIR FORCE.

LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM
SUITABLE ~~LHM~~ BEING PREPARED WILL BE APPROPRIATELY DISSEMINATED.

DALLAS ADVISED BY AIRMAIL.

END

WPK

FBI WASH DC

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

REC-15 62-109060-6473

June 17, 1968

Mr. Michael E. Taska
618 North Shippen Street
Lancaster, Pennsylvania 17602

Dear Mr. Taska:

Your letter of June 11th, with enclosure, has been received. In response to your inquiry, former President John F. Kennedy is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Correspondent encloses a copy of an article by C. E. Hornlund in "The National Insider" which is captioned "JFK Is Alive and I Can Prove It!" This story states that John F. Kennedy was taken from Parkland Hospital in Dallas by his family and an empty coffin sent to Washington. The article indicates that close Kennedy aides were aware of this, and the former President is now "a living vegetable" whose body will be secreted in a supposedly mental health center to be built in downtown Chicago. This clipping has been brought to the Bureau's attention in the past.

DCL:mk
(3)

MAILED 8
JUN 17 1968
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

70 JUN 27 1968

TRUE COPY

Michael Taska
618 N Shippen St
Lancaster Pa 17602

June 11, 1968

Mr Hoover,

Recently I was engaged in a heated debate over the contents of the article accompanying this letter.

The person with whom I was embattled, believes this article to be gospel truth and I am convinced it is a falsehood.

Having not been able to sway each others opinions or present any tangible evidence pro or con, we decided on an intermediary to answer the issue.

We both agreed that you were close to this situation and that you are in a position to either affirm or denounce this report.

If there is any type proof available in this matter we would appreciate having it forward to us.

We have agreed to accept your findings as the final authority.

With sincere appreciation,

M. E. Taska

MICHAEL TASKA
618 N SHIPPEN ST
LANCASTER PA 17602

REGISTERED
5170

rck:mak
11/17/68
CL/mk

MICHAEL TASKA
618 N SHIPPEN ST
LANCASTER PA 17602

Mr Hoover,

Recently I was engaged in a heated debate over the contents of the article accompanying this letter.

The person with whom I was embattled, believes this article to be gospel truth and I am convinced it is a falsehood.

Having not been able to sway each others opinions or present any tangible evidence pro or con, we decided on an intermediary to answer the issue.

REC-15

We both agreed that you were close to this situation and that you are in a position to either affirm or denounce this report.

JUN 19 1968

If there is any type proof

CORRESPONDENCE

Enclosure
6/17/68
CL mk

available in this matter we would appreciate having it forward to us.

We have agreed to accept your findings as the final authority.

With sincere appreciation,

M. E. Tuska

SAMPLE

Religious Activities Banned by Anarchists

Anarchists Organize to Destroy Religion

ENCLOSURE

...k dead. President John F. Kennedy was not he... hit by sniper bullets while riding in a motorcade ... Dallas.

Everything told since was a lie — a necessary lie, perhaps one which had to be told to save the American government ...m confusion and anarchy — but a lie just the same!

...And as a lie, it must be exposed. What is the truth? It is this: JOHN F. KENNEDY IS NOT ...AD!

He lives—attended by a close ...up of intimates and highly paid ...ctors, sworn on pain of death ...recy!

...dden in Hospitals

...v. 22, 1963, he has been ... in a series of private ...pitals heavily subsidized by the ...nnedy millions.

He will, after a few more years, ...ve a permanent home—in the ...dst of five million people!

No, he will never again show ...mself to the American people. ...o magical reappearances or "re-...rnations."

For the true story, let us go back ...ain to Dealey Plaza in Dallas, at ...:30 p.m. on Nov. 22, 1963.

Whether Lee Harvey Oswald or ...someone else fired the shots is not ...portant as far as this writer is ...ncerned. The important thing ...s that the bullets found their mark. President Kennedy was hit at ...st twice — including once in the ... a bullet which tore out ...tion of the brain.

He was rushed to Parkland Hos...tal—just as we had been told.

...t he did not die after a frantic ...ivate effort to save his life, ...s the official story goes!

'Living Vegetable'

The doctors at Parkland soon ...ntized that although the head ...ound was 100 per cent disabling, ...t was not necessarily fatal. Thanks ...o an incredibly lucky (or was it ...unlucky?) stroke, the bullet had ...ot permanently damaged the brain ...rtex.

They guessed that—with the millions available to the stricken President—he might be kept alive for 30 to 40 years, or longer.

JFK was a living, breathing vegetable—doomed to perpetual unconsciousness and completely unable to communicate, or be communicated with!

What happened when the doctors informed the Kennedy aides of this fact is necessarily a matter of conjecture—but in light of subsequent events, we can reconstruct it thus:

A hurried conference was called by the Kennedy people.

Contrary to popular notion, they were completely aware of the vague laws having to do with presidential succession. There were simply no constitutional or federal guidelines on what to do when a president was alive—but unable to handle his duties.

LBJ Didn't Know!

This massive oversight has since been corrected in an amendment to the Constitution.

But on Nov. 22, the Kennedy people made their own amendment.

In a lightning stroke, they agreed to announce to the world that JFK was dead—and to let Lyndon B. Johnson succeed to the presidency.

They felt this was necessary in order not to provoke national and international crises which might destroy the Republic.

Not even LBJ and his aides were aware of the decision!

They were told that JFK had died.

Johnson took the oath aboard Air Force One at Love Field—thinking that the body of his predecessor was in a coffin at the rear of the plane.

In reality, the living, breathing Kennedy was still at Parkland Hospital—where doctors were repairing the physical damage as best they could, as life flowed back into his body. The coffin was empty!

In a master stroke of secrecy, all the hospital personnel except those attending the president were led to believe that JFK was dead, and that the body had been removed.

With the attention of nearly everyone diverted to the Dallas police station and Washington, D.C., the secret was not so hard to keep as one might think.

The unconscious JFK was removed to a little-used storeroom, hastily outfitted with the necessary apparatus needed to keep him alive.

That area of the hospital was sealed off.

Secretly Removed

In late December, 1963, JFK was removed—under cover of night—to a private hospital in the East, aboard a private plane.

He has since been transferred three times. In every case, an entire wing or ward of the private hospital involved had to be sealed off to all except a handful of Kennedy confidantes and doctors.

It is said that not even the doctors are aware of who their distinguished patient is, with the exception of perhaps one or two. Neither are the nurses.

JFK's wild shock of hair has been shaved—and there is no evidence of the intense facial expressions that were his trademark. He has lost 70 to 30 pounds—and not even his family would recognize him now.

Soon JFK may have a permanent home, where he will live out his unconscious life and eventually die—the last half of his life a total blank.

Secret Grave

The Kennedy Foundation recently purchased a large tract of land very close to downtown Chicago—supposedly to build a Mental health center.

In truth, the center will be a gigantic front—with underground facilities to provide the stricken president with a secret domicile for the remainder of his natural days.

The workers and patients on the upper floors will have no inkling that—only a few yards away—the destroyed but living JFK exists.

When he finally dies, JFK will be laid to rest in a secret grave.

You may wonder where I have found this astounding information.

Unfortunately, I am not at liberty to say—because to reveal my source would seriously jeopardize the future of at least one of the persons closest to JFK during presidency, and who is one of more than a dozen persons w knows the truth about what happened since.

It is possible that I was told a lie—that someone with a sick sense of humor was trying to perpetr a hoax.

But I don't think so. The per was simply too highly placed—had too much to lose.

If I was told the truth, a lot questions are cleared up. Am them:

1. The reason why Jacqueli Kennedy has never remarried despite an endless line of ex nently eligible suitors.

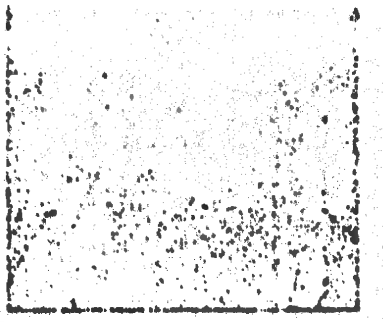
2. The reason why Robert a Ted Kennedy seem so chimic exited in close re-investigation the Dallas tragedy: might a the real truth come out?

3. The reason why the Kenne Foundation has suddenly becom so interested in building priva hospitals, and subsidizing exi ing ones.

4. The reason why JFK "body" was never seen aft about 2 p.m. on Nov. 22, 196 despite "testimony" to the Wa ren Commission that the woun was not disfiguring.

5. The reason why the "auto sy" report and the description wounds provided by Dallas do tors clashed badly. There

(Continued on Page 15)



C. E. Hornlund

In keeping with this tradition, The Insider presents a weekly series, The Heretics. Each week, ideas which are rarely given the chance to be expressed in the nation's press will be presented by their chief spokesman in The Insider.

This week we present the views of C. E. Hornlund, a Kennedy scholar who claims to have evidence that President John F. Kennedy was not killed by gunfire in Dallas.

If you have comments on the ideas expressed in this series, address them to Letters to the Editor. We will print as many as space permits. The views of the authors in this series are not necessarily those of The National Insider.

JFK Is Alive!

(Continued from Page 5)

not sufficient time given to coordinate the hoax.

I believe that the Kennedy aides—whose snap decision to hide the wounded president hid the biggest and most heartbreaking human interest story of all times from the public—made the right move.

They could have technically claimed that JFK was still president and thrown the country into tremendous turmoil—and perhaps caused an overthrow of the government.

Instead, they put the country ahead of their stricken leader. Our hats off to them!

But it is now high time for the truth to come out. The presidential succession bill is now law—and no one in his right mind would claim that JFK could rule—either through aides or anyone else.

Kennedy is alive—and it is time for the people to know it—and to share with those who already know it the deepest of all griefs!

ENCLOSURE 1 of 13

June 14, 1968

Mr. Nathan Goldstein
Circulation Director
New York Times
229 West 43rd Street
New York, New York 10036

Dear Mr. Goldstein:

Mr. Malone has forwarded me the copy of the "Assassination of a President" which you sent, and I want to extend my thanks. It was indeed thoughtful of you, and your interest is very much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 12
JUN 14 1968
COMM-FBI

1 - New York (detached)

"ENCLOSURE ON [illegible] RAMP"

NOTE: We have had some difficulty with the "New York Times" relative to unfavorable articles and editorials and our dealings with them are most circumspect; however, Mr. Goldstein has been friendly to the Bureau [redacted] We have had prior correspondence with him, the last being on May 29, 1968, when he was thanked for sending the Director reprints from his paper entitled "Presidential Elections of the 20th Century."

62-109060-6474

AWT:lvc (5)

JUN 24 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

EX-115 REC-9 XEROX JUN 18 1968

25 JUN 18 1968

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

June 18, 1968

REC 90 62-109060-6475

Mr. W. L. Jessup
6583 La Verne Avenue
Highland, California 92346

Dear Mr. Jessup:

I have received your letter of June 11th and want to thank you for your thoughtfulness in furnishing me your views on the matters you mentioned.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of correspondent.

WMG:mrc (3)

MAILED 8
JUN 18 1968
COMM-FBI

59 JUN 20 1968

TELETYPE UNIT

June 11, 1968

J. Edgar Hoover
Director of FBI
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Isn't there a great possibility that an agent or agents for Fidel Castro of Cuba, might not be the backer of the murderers of President Kennedy and his brother, Senator Robert Kennedy?

Castro may have become insanely angry when our President Kennedy stopped the Russians from delivering the missles to Cuba. Robert Kennedy was the Attorney-General at the time and assisted his brother, thereby making them both subjects to be murderd by Castro.

Lee Harvey Oswald was originally classified as a communist and planned on escaping through Mexico to Cuba after his planned assassination of our President. He killed our President but he didn't escape.

Also, Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. could have been assassinated by the subject now in custody in England, after his having made a deal with a Castro agent. He must have had a considerable amount of money to finance all of his traveling. Rev. King was definitely against communism and made no hesitation in letting the world know about it.

The subject now in custody for the murdering of Senator Kennedy, had four brand new one-hundred dollar bills in one of his pockets when he was searched. He could have been contacted by a Castro agent, or a communist agent, for the definite purpose of assassinating Senator Kennedy.

These have all been suppositions on my part, but there could be a possibility that they are all linked together.

REC 0 62-109060-6475

Very respectfully yours,

W. L. Jessup

2 JUN 1968

W. L. Jessup
6583 La Verne Ave.,
Highland, Calif. 92346

JUNE 14 1968

Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 4-28-67)

To:
☐ Director
Att.:
☒ SAC BOSTON
☐ ASAC
☐ Supv.
☐ Agent
☐ SE
☐ IC
☐ CC
☐ Steno
☐ Clerk

Date 6/18/68

From

Title

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

RE: Philadelphia airtel to Director, FBI, 6/13/68, cc New Haven.

☐ Rotor #:

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Acknowledge
☐ Assign ___ Reassign ___
☐ Bring file
☐ Call me
☐ Correct
☐ Deadline ___
☐ Deadline passed
☐ Delinquent
☐ Discontinue
☐ Expedite
☐ File
☐ For information
☐ Handle
☐ Initial & return
☐ Leads need attention
☐ Return with explanation of [redacted] action taken
☐ Open Case
☐ Prepare lead cards
☐ Prepare tickler
☐ Return assignment card
☐ Return file
☐ Search and return
☐ See me
☐ Serial # ___
☐ Post ☐ Recharge ☐ Return
☐ Send to ___
☐ Submit new charge out
☐ Submit report by ___
☐ Type

[redacted]

Reairtel reflects [redacted] born North Conway, New Hampshire, and sets out results of interview with [redacted]. It is believed referenced airtel was inadvertently forwarded this division. It is attached for information of Boston as North Conway, New Hampshire is within Boston territory.

SAC C. E. [illegible]
Office NEW HAVEN

CC: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (157-916)
See reverse side
CC: BUREAU (62-109060)

62-109060-6976

FBI

Date: 6/13/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (157-916)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
~~MISC~~ - INFO CONCERNING

MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

PHILADELPHIA POLICE DEPARTMENT

Detective VINCENT MELVIN, Major Crimes Division, ~~PhPD~~, 8th and Race Streets, Philadelphia, ~~Pa.~~, on 6/12/68 telephonically advised that one [redacted] had been arrested on 6/6/68 by the above department on a fugitive warrant from the State of New Hampshire dated 6/2/68 for violation of probation from Carroll County, New Hampshire. Detective MELVIN advised the PhPD subsequently received a teletype from the authorities in the State of New Hampshire stating that [redacted] was no longer wanted for violation of parole and that [redacted] was to be discharged 6/12/68. MELVIN advised that prior to discharge [redacted] related to him info concerning the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY in 11/63 involving LEE HARVEY OSWALD, one DARRELL "DEGO" [redacted]RNER, and JACK RUBY. Detective MELVIN advised that after [redacted] had related the entire info to him, he (MELVIN) thought that the FBI should be informed of this matter.

3- BUREAU (62-109060)
2- DALLAS (89-43)
1- NEW HAVEN
2- NEW ORLEANS
1- PHILADELPHIA (157-916)

JLO:rel
(7)

REC 90 62-109060-6476

25 JUN 15 1968

ENREC COPY FILED IN 100-358086

JUN 24 1968 Bishop

61 JUN 27 1968

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

[redacted] a white male American, born 12/29/34, at North Conway, New Hampshire, was interviewed in the office of the Major Crimes Division of the PHPD on 6/12/68 when he furnished the following info:

He is a graduate of Kennet High School, Conway, New Hampshire, and has attended one and one-half years at the University of New Hampshire at Durham, New Hampshire. He is single and has served in the U.S. Navy during the year 1957 when he received a medical discharge because one of his lungs collapsed while in the service. He presently is residing at [redacted] Philadelphia, Pa., and is an authority on antiques, and at times is employed as an antique salesman and manager of antique shops.

During the three month period of time of March, April and May 1967, he worked and resided in New Orleans, ~~La.~~ LOUISIANA During the month of April he worked and resided at an antique shop located at [redacted] New Orleans, La., which shop was owned and operated by Mr. and Mrs. RICHARD ROLFE. He served an antique salesman for this antique shop and resided in the servants' quarters, which was located in the rear, upper level of the antique shop. Other persons who were employed at this antique shop were Mrs. RICHARD ROLFE, age approximately 50, and her daughter SUSAN ROLFE, age approximately 24, who acted as secretary for her father. RICHARD ROLFE, age approximately 50, owned and managed the Richard Rolfe Associates, whose business address was listed as 627 Dumaine Street, which was the antique shop. RICHARD ROLFE is employed in public relations and works for the Governor of Louisiana and formerly was one of the public relations managers for the late LURLEEN WALLACE in her campaign for Governor of Alabama. RICHARD ROLFE knows former Governor GEORGE WALLACE well. [redacted] while he worked for the ROLFES and resided in the servants' quarters at the above mentioned address, became fairly well acquainted with the ROLFES and knew some of their associates. On one occasion during the month of April [redacted] was looking for some papers relative to the operation of the antique shop and happened to look for some of these papers in a large Bombay-type desk located in one of the rear rooms on the first floor of the antique shop. While he was going through this desk he found in the top left-hand drawer some papers in manuscript form entitled,

"How to be a Bounty Hunter" as told by DEGO GARNER to RICHARD ROLFE.

Being somewhat curious he started to read this manuscript wherein he saw a typed statement by GARNER which pertained to LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY. As he recalls, the typed statement was approximately 7 to 11 pages long, more or less divided into three sections. The first section dealt with a planned assassination between LEE HARVEY OSWALD, GARNER, and RUBY under the auspices of some apparently influential persons, identities unknown. The second part dealt with discussions between JACK RUBY and DARRELL "DEGO" GARNER relative to some type of "big job." He does not recall specifically what the third and last part of the typed statement related to because he became so frightened after he had read the first and second parts of this statement and it apparently related to the assassination plans relative to the late President KENNEDY.

In this statement he recalls that it was mentioned that DARRELL "DEGO" GARNER and LEE HARVEY OSWALD were very close friends, and at least GARNER worked for JACK RUBY. He recalls that the typed statement indicated that GARNER knew a number of JACK RUBY's show girls and on occasions probably worked as a "bouncer" or strong man for RUBY. He recalled that in one section of the typed statement RUBY called GARNER into his office in Dallas, Texas, where there were also present some important persons, identity not known. RUBY asked GARNER if he knew of someone who could do a "big job" or if he himself (GARNER) wanted to do a "big job." GARNER asked RUBY what he had in mind and RUBY stated, "The President." [redacted] mentioned that this statement indicated that this occurrence happened previous to the President's visit in Dallas, Texas. [redacted] could not recall what GARNER's response was to RUBY's question. [redacted] became somewhat frightened after he read the above first two sections of the statement and hurriedly skimmed through the last section, of which he has little or no recollection. [redacted] recalled that GARNER worked on a river boat and on occasions was in New Orleans, Louisiana, and Dallas, Texas.

[redacted] recalls GARNER and OSWALD were good friends [redacted]

which parties some important people, identities unknown, also were present. [redacted] knows that GARNER made his residence in Dallas, Texas, and had been friends with OSWALD for a number of years.

[redacted] advised that GARNER has been receiving money from District Attorney JAMES GARRISON in New Orleans, La., through RICHARD ROLFE. He has seen GARNER in ROLFE's Antique House, 629 Dumaine Street, New Orleans, La., on one occasion and on several other occasions has seen GARNER on the streets of New Orleans, La. [redacted] stated that the ROLFES reside at the Pontalba Building, New Orleans, La., and have their business offices at 627 Dumaine Street, New Orleans, La.

[redacted] advised that he has furnished his complete knowledge of this info and the above incidents to Reverend BRENNAN, a priest at a Catholic Church on Camp Street, New Orleans, La.

[redacted] advised that it was his opinion that GARNER had a great influence over the ROLFES, for which reason he did not know. [redacted] stated that Mrs. RICHARD (JUNE) ROLFE once made the statement that they, the ROLFES, were sitting on a "gold mind," which [redacted] believes is the book or manuscript which RICHARD ROLFE is in the process of publishing. [redacted] advised that the ROLFES are influential people and have excellent contacts with politicians on a high level throughout the South.

[redacted] described above mentioned DARRELL "DEGO" GARNER as a white male American, age approximately 27 to 33, 6', 220 pounds, ruddy-sunburned complexion, numerous tattoos on arms, dark brown curly full head of hair, speaks in a low voice, heavy drinker, usually wears Western-style levis and a sports shirt, employed on a tugboat as an operator or as an oil refueler. He resides in Dallas, Texas, and drives a light cream 1963-64 Chevrolet Impala Convertible.

[redacted] advised that he plans to remain in Philadelphia and that he will maintain contact with a Father WILSON, Episcopal Chaplain at the University of Pennsylvania, 36th Street and Hamilton Walk, Philadelphia, Pa.

Detective MELVIN subsequently furnished info that [redacted] has PHPD [redacted] and has an alias of [redacted]. He advised [redacted] was arrested on 7/6/65 in Philadelphia, Pa., on a charge of solicitation to commit sodomy, assault and battery, and indecent assault. The case was continued to further notice upon orders of Judge GOLD. No present disposition is known of this case.

No leads are being set forth at this time to locate and interview the above named persons inasmuch as it is felt that the office of origin, Dallas, which office has full background info relative to this matter, will be better able to set forth appropriate leads and designate any interviews to be conducted.

No further investigation being conducted by the Philadelphia Division. ~~LHM~~ follows.

OK

FBI

Date: 6/18/68

REC-73

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)(P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/20/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

Re Philadelphia airtel to Bureau, 6/13/68.

The files of the Dallas Office, including the special indices on captioned case, do not reflect any information concerning [redacted]

Information concerning DARRELL WAYNE GARNER, also known as "Dego", is reflected on page 95 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated 2/11/64 at Dallas, captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka." Bufile 105-82555, and in the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated 4/15/64 at Dallas, captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka." pages 415 thru 423, Bufile 105-82555. Such information reflects that WARREN REYNOLDS, who witnessed the flight of the murderer (OSWALD), of Dallas Police Officer J. D. TIPPIT, on 11/22/63, was shot in the head on 1/23/64 by a bullet from a 22 caliber rifle and the prime suspect in the shooting of REYNOLDS was DARRELL WAYNE GARNER.

[redacted]

C. C. - Bishop
3) - Bureau
1 - New Haven (info)
1 - New Orleans (89-69)(info)
1 - Philadelphia (157-916)(info)
2 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(8)

REC-73 62-109060-6477

ELEMENT INITIALS RECEIVED

12 JUN 20 1968

Approved: 20 JUN 26 1968 Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

Information concerning DARRELL WAYNE GARNER is also contained on pages 116 and 117 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 8/5/64 at Dallas, captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka." Bufile 105-82555.

Dallas files reflect that by New Orleans airtel to Bureau, 12/15/67, bearing above caption, two newspaper clippings were forwarded to the Bureau from New Orleans newspapers. One of such newspaper articles appearing on page 18, Section 1 of the "Times-Picayune", New Orleans, Louisiana, on 12/14/67, reflected that DARRELL WAYNE GARNER, of Dallas, was an individual who was never called to testify before the Warren Commission, according to MARK LANE, and stated that GARNER claimed to know of a link between OSWALD and JACK RUBY.

Based on the information concerning GARNER, determined through the above-mentioned references, no investigation would appear warranted with respect to the information contained in referenced Philadelphia airtel.

Calgary, Canada

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Just in case you have not heard the following story, I have decided that you should be informed about it so that if it contains any truth you may (while yet you are in control of the F. B. I.) take proper action to counteract the evil influence of the people involved whose connections very probably reach deeply into the U. S. State Department and the highly secret C. I. A. Organization. I believe that you and your organization yet represent the grass roots integrity of the American Way of Life and sensibly conservative Democratic Form of Government both of which appear to be fast vanishing from the contemporary scene.

The rumor is circulating to the effect that for the political assistance given by Joseph Kennedy to the successful Presidential Campaign of Franklin D. Roosevelt that Joseph Kennedy was rewarded by the important political appointment as U. S. Ambassador to the Court of St. James, London, England, just prior to W. W. II. Being Irish & hating the British, Kennedy made himself so obnoxious & unwelcome in England by advocating that the U. S. A. permit Germany to conquer England that Churchill demanded that Roosevelt recall Kennedy & replace him with another more friendly U. S. Ambassador to England. However, before this was done it is said that Scotland Yard Detectives, who kept Kennedy under close surveillance, proved quite conclusively that at that time Joseph Kennedy was associated with the International Communist Party. This news item is said to have been printed in England shortly after John Kennedy's murder, but this news item was for unknown reasons immediately squashed & never crossed the Atlantic.

Now, if there be any truth in this story, perhaps this account contains the answer to the riddle of the 2 Kennedy murders - plus answers to a great many other relevant questions regarding the fiasco of the Cuban Bay of Pigs when Kennedy reportedly withdrew all U. S. effective air support from the Bay of Pigs Invasion at just the critical moment. Could Kennedy & Kurschev have secretly planned this fiasco, at the same time pretending to fight & threaten each other in order to fool the American people?? Did Robert Kennedy really have a Rare Love for the lower classes of the nation or did he & his brother actually entertain ulterior motives in their bid for political control of the United States Government? I believe if anyone is capable of sorting out the truth of this mess that you & your men can do it before it is too late.

Sincerely,

Everett Hinch

62-109060
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 25 1968

Copy hcv
79 JUN 7 1968

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 17 1968

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

749PM URGENT 6/17/68 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69 13 PAGES

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. MISC. - INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, FINAL EDITION, JUNE SEVENTEEN INSTANT, REPORTED THAT U. S. ATTORNEY LOUIS LACOUR MADE A BRIEF STATEMENT DURING A HEARING WHICH OPENED TODAY BEFORE A THREE- JUDGE FEDERAL PANEL DECLARING HIS OFFICE "WILL OBJECT TO SUCH AN ENJOINDER" TO MAKE CLARK A PARTY IN THE COURT FIGHT BETWEEN DA JIM GARRISON AND CLAY L. SHAW. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT ARGUMENTS WERE HEARD BY THE THREE-JUDGE FEDERAL PANEL ON TWO SPECIFIC POINTS. ONE, AN ATTEMPT BY SHAW'S ATTORNEYS TO HAVE CLARK BROUGHT INTO THE SUIT AS A DEFENDANT. THEY SAID THIS WAS IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR EFFORT TO GET A RULING ON THE VALIDITY OF THE WARREN REPORT. SECOND, A SHAW MOTION TO COMPEL FOUR GARRISON AIDES TO ANSWER QUESTIONS PUT TO THEM BY SHAW'S ATTORNEYS IN DEPOSITIONS.

END PAGE ONE

REC-59 62-109060-6478

15 JUN 21 1968

59 JUN 20 1968

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT JUDGE ROBERT A. AINSWORTH OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS WAS PRESIDING OVER THE THREE-JUDGE FEDERAL PANEL WHICH ALSO INCLUDED DISTRICT JUDGE FREDERICK J. R. HEEBE AND JAMES A. COMISKEY. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, AS THE HEARING OPENED THIS MORNING, JUDGE AINSWORTH SET A LIMIT OF FIFTEEN MINUTES ON THE ATTORNEYS FOR ARGUING TWO MOTIONS. THE ARTICLE STATED THAT WILLIAM WEGMANN, ONE OF SHAW'S ATTORNEYS, SAID HIS CLIENT IS FACED WITH "AN UNUSUAL SITUATION" BECAUSE FOUR OF THE WITNESSES SHAW HAS CALLED IN THE CURRENT PROCEEDINGS ARE ASSISTANTS TO GARRISON OR MEMBERS OF HIS STAFF AND ALL ARE UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE DA WHO IS A DEFENDANT. WEGMANN CITED THE REFUSAL LAST WEEK OF LOUIS IVON, CHIEF INVESTIGATOR FOR GARRISON, TO ANSWER QUESTIONS ALONG WITH OTHER GARRISON ASSISTANTS. WEGMANN ALSO CITED A LETTER FROM GARRISON IN WHICH THE DA ORDERED HIS PERSONNEL NOT TO GIVE INFORMATION ON DEPOSITIONS AND ONLY TO GIVE THEIR "NAME, RANK IN THE DA'S OFFICE AND SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER". THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT WEGMANN SAID "IT IS OUR

END PAGE TWO

POSITION THAT THE DEFENDANT DID NOT RELY ON ANY LAW IN REFUSING TO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS. WE DO NOT HAVE A QUESTION-BY-QUESTION REFUSAL TO ANSWER. WE HAVE A PATTERN OF REFUSAL TO ANSWER".

WEGMANN CONTENDED THE REFUSALS WERE "MADE IN BAD FAITH AND BLINDLY, FOLLOWING THE INSTRUCTIONS OF GARRISON." WEGMANN CITED A NUMBER OF QUESTIONS THE DA'S AIDES REFUSED TO ANSWER AND ALSO CITED QUESTIONS ASKED OF ANDREW SCIAMBRA AND JAMES ALCOCK.

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT JUDGE HEEBE SAID AS HE UNDERSTOOD THE MATTER, THE SCOPE OF THE QUESTIONS BY SHAW'S ATTORNEYS HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH THE GUILT OR INNOCENCE OF CLAY SHAW." HEEBE SAID THE QUESTIONS WERE ASKED TO GIVE SHAW "ADVANCE DISCOVERY" OF INFORMATION AND WERE BASED UPON THE POSITION "THAT THE WHOLE PROSECUTION IS A FRAUD."

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT ALCOCK RESPONDING FOR THE DA'S OFFICE SAID THAT THE QUESTIONS WERE NOT ANSWERED BECAUSE IT WAS FELT THEY WERE ALL DIRECTED AT PRIVILEGED INFORMATION.

ALCOCK DENIED THAT THE AIDES RELIED UPON GARRISON'S LETTER SAYING THEY HAD A NUMBER OF REASONS ALL INVOLVING THE QUESTION OF PRIVILEGED INFORMATION.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT JUDGE HEEBE ASKED ALCOCK IF HE PERSONALLY FELT THAT ALL OF THE QUESTIONS HE REFUSED TO ANSWER INVOLVED PRIVILEGED INFORMATION AND ALCOCK REPLIED IN THE AFFIRMATIVE. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT ALCOCK SAID THAT SHAW AND HIS ATTORNEYS HAD BEEN GIVEN EVERYTHING THEY ARE ENTITLED TO UNDER CRIMINAL PROCEEDING. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, ALCOCK CITED A NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH HE SAID THE COURTS HAD REFUSED TO ALLOW DEFENDANTS TO USE THE LIBERAL DISCOVERY PROCEDURES OF CIVIL LAW TO GET INFORMATION ABOUT THE STATE'S CASE IN A CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT AFTER ALCOCK FINISHED HIS ARGUMENT, DEFENSE ATTORNEY WEGMANN RESPONDED THAT "ABSOLUTE PRIVILEGE IS BEING CLAIMED HERE, TOO," INSTEAD OF PARTIAL PRIVILEGE. WEGMANN SAID THE THRUST OF THE PLAINTIFF'S ARGUMENT IS THAT THE REFUSAL TO ANSWER QUESTIONS WAS MADE ON A BLANKET BASIS RATHER THAN ON A GOOD FAITH BASIS, QUESTION

END PAGE FOUR

BY QUESTION.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THE NEXT MOTION ARGUED WAS THAT TO JOIN ATTORNEY GENERAL CLARK AS A PARTY TO THE SUIT. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT DEFENSE ATTORNEY DYMOND ARGUED THIS MOTION BY STATING "IT IS OUR POSITION THAT IT IS THE DUTY OF THE U. S. ATTORNEY GENERAL TO BECOME A PARTY TO THIS ACTION" TO PROTECT THE INTEREST OF THE U. S. DYMOND CITED PART OF THE U. S. CODE WHICH HE CLAIMED MAKES IT THE DUTY OF THE ATTORNEY GENDERAL TO PROSECUTE OR DEFEND ANY CASE IN WHICH THE GOVERNMENT HAS AN INTEREST. DYMOND CITED THE FOLLOWING FOUR REASONS THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD HAVE AN INTEREST IN THIS CASE:

ONE. HE SAID THE DA IS ATTEMPTING TO BRAND THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. AS AN ACCESSORY AFTER THE FACT IN THE KENNEDY SLAYING.

TWO. THE DA, THROUGH THE INVESTIGATION, ATTEMPTS TO BRAND THE TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER ISSUED BY JUDGE HEEBE AS AN ILLEGAL INTERFERENCE.

THREE. THE INVESTIGATION ATTEMPTS TO IMPUGN THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE U. S. SUPREME COURT, ALL OTHER MEMBERS OF

END PAGE ~~FOUR~~ FIVE

THE WARREN COMMISSION AND ALL FEDERAL INVESTIGATIVE AGENCIES.

FOUR. THE INVESTIGATION SEEKS TO DESTROY CONFIDENCE IN THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT DYMOND SAID THE DA WOULD HAVE YOU BELIEVE THERE WAS ONE MAMMOTH CONSPIRACY ENCOMPASSING EVERYBODY INCLUDING THE PRESIDENT, THE DALLAS POLICE FORCE, THE SECRET SERVICE, THE FBI AND THE CIA.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, JUDGE AINSWORTH ASKED DYMOND IF HE HAD ANY CITATIONS OF AUTHORITY FOR THE COURT TO COMPEL CLARK TO ENTER THE SUIT AND DYMOND REPLIED HE DID AND LISTED THEM. DYMOND TOLD THE COURT "THIS COURT UNDENIABLY DOES HAVE THE RIGHT TO COMPEL THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO BECOME A PART OF THESE PROCEEDINGS." THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT JUDGE HEEBE APPARENTLY QUESTIONED THIS REASONING STATING IT IS "ONE THING FOR THE COURT TO ORDER AN EXECUTIVE EMPLOYEE" OF THE GOVERNMENT TO APPEAL BUT HE SAID THAT IN THE CASE OF AN OFFICER SUCH AS THE ATTORNEY GENERAL IT WOULD BE DISCRETIONARY.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, JUDGE HEEBE ASKED DYMOND "DOESN'T THIS RUN FLAT RIGHT INTO THE TEETH OF THE SEPARATION OF POWERS?"

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT JUDGE AINSWORTH ASKED DYMOND IF HE THOUGHT THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. COULD BE ENJOINED AND THAT DYMOND REPLIED THAT HE THOUGHT THE PRESIDENT COULD BE ENJOINED.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT ASSISTANT DA BERTEL TOLD THE JUDGES THEY WERE BEING ASKED "TO SUBSTITUTE YOUR JUDGEMENT FOR THAT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL." BERTEL SAID THE RELIEF SOUGHT BY SHAW'S ATTORNEYS COULD BE GRANTED WITHOUT THE PRESENCE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT ALCOCK IN ARGUING THE DA'S MOTION TO DISMISS THE ENTIRE PROCEEDINGS BROUGHT BY SHAW IN FEDERAL COURT CITED A NUMBER OF U. S. SUPREME COURT RULINGS TO UPHOLD THE POSITION THAT HISTORICALLY THE FEDERAL COURTS HAVE NOT INTERFERED IN SIMILAR PROCEEDINGS. ALCOCK STATED THAT IT WAS HIS POSITION THAT THERE IS ALWAYS INCONVENIENCE

INVOLVED IN BEING A DEFENDANT IN A CRIMINAL PROCEEDING. HOWEVER, HE COULD SEE NO DIFFERENCE BETWEEN INCONVENIENCES TO SHAW AND ANY OTHER DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH A CRIME. ALCOCK ALSO SAID THAT THERE IS NO IRREPARABLE INJURIES IN THIS CASE. HE CLAIMED THAT IF ALL OF SHAW'S FACTS ARE TRUE AND HE CAN CONVINCE A JURY THAT THEY ARE TRUE, HE PROBABLY WON'T BE CONVICTED. ALCOCK SAID IF SHAW IS CONVICTED, HE CAN APPEAL FIRST TO THE HIGHER STATE COURTS AND IF NECESSARY INTO THE FEDERAL SYSTEM. ALCOCK SAID THE ONLY WAY THE DA'S AIDES CAN DISPROVE THE CHARGES IS TO TRY THEIR CRIMINAL CASE IN STATE COURT, AND ASKED "HOW ELSE CAN WE PROVE THE CASE IS NOT A FRAUD UNLESS WE TRY THE CASE?"

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT JUDGE AINSWORTH ASKED ALCOCK IF HE MEANT THEY WOULD IN EFFECT BE TRYING THE CRIMINAL CASE IN FEDERAL COURT TO WHICH ALCOCK REPLIED YES. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT A DISCUSSION ENSUED BETWEEN ALCOCK AND JUDGES HEEBE AND AINSWORTH AS TO HOW LONG IT MIGHT TAKE TO PRESENT A EVIDENTIARY HEARING IF THE MOTION TO DISMISS IS

DENIED. ALCOCK ESTIMATED IT WOULD TAKE ABOUT FOUR WEEKS SINCE NO JURY WOULD BE INVOLVED.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT ALCOCK SAID THAT THERE IS NO NEED FOR AN EVIDENTIARY HEARING AND THAT IN FACT SUCH A HEARING WOUD "IMPUGN UPON PRIVILEGED INFORMATION TO BE PRESENTED DURING THE TRIAL." JUDGE AINSWORTH THEN BROUGHT UP THE FACT THAT SHAW'S ATTORNEYS HAD ATTACKED THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE LOUISIANA CONSPIRACY LAW UNDER WHICH SHAW IS CHARGED AND SAID THE LAW HAD BEEN ATTACKED ON ITS FACE AND PERHAPS THE WAY IT HAS BEEN APPLIED IN THE CASE. JUDGE AINSWORTH ASKED ALCOCK WHAT WOULD BE THE RESULT IF THE LAW WERE DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT ALCOCK REPLIED "IF THE COURT DECLARES THE STATUTE UNCONSTITUTIONAL, THEN THERE WOULD BE NO NEED FOR AN EVIDENTIARY HEARING BECAUSE THE STATE WOULD PROCEED." JUDGE AINSWORTH REPLIED, "I THINK YOU'VE GOT YOUR WORK CUT OUT FOR YOU...BUT YOU HAVE TO ADDRESS YOURSELF TO THIS."

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, EDWARD F. WEGMANN, A DEFENSE ATTORNEY, PREDICTED THAT THE PROCEEDINGS WOULD TAKE A LONG TIME BECAUSE THE DA WOULD USE THEM AS A FORUM FOR "HIS THEORIES AS TO WHAT TRANSPIRED IN DEALEY PLAZA IN NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE." WEGMANN ALSO TOLE THE COURT THAT THE ARGUMENT HAS BEEN ADVANCED THAT THERE WAS NO CONNECTION BETWEEN THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND THE PROSECUTION OF SHAW. WEGMANN TOLD THE COURT "WE DON'T KNOW WHAT OVERT ACT WE WERE SUPPOSED TO HAVE COMMITTED," AND ADDED THAT THE DEFENSE WAS "GIVEN A LIMITED NUMBER OF OVERT ACTS" THAT INCLUDED A MEETING IN THE APARTMENT OF DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE AND A MEETING WITH THE LATE JACK RUBY IN THE CAPITOL HOUSE IN BATON ROUGE.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT JUDGE HEEBE SAID THAT THE STATE WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO INTRODUCE INFORMATION NOT INCLUDED IN THE BILL OF PARTICULARS DURING THE TRIAL AND THAT WEGMANN REPLIED THEY HAD BEEN TOLD OTHERWISE. WEGMANN SAID THE DEFENSE WAS REPEATEDLY TOLD BY THE LOWER COURT DURING HEARINGS THAT THERE NEED NOT BE A CONNECTION BETWEEN THE WARREN REPORT,

THE SHAW TRIAL, WHAT HAPPENED IN DEALEY PLAZA AND THE GARRISON-KENNEDY INVESTIGATION. WEGMANN REFERRED TO THE FACT THAT ALCOCK IN ANOTHER DIVISION STATED THAT HE NEEDED THE ZAPRUDER FILM FOR PREPARATION OF THE CASE AND THAT ALCOCK HAD GONE INTO DIVISION C OF CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT TO GET THE NATIONAL ARCHIVIST TO PRODUCE THE AUTOPSY FILE ON PRESIDENT KENNEDY. WEGMANN SAID THAT "THE PROSECUTION HAS NOT BEEN BROUGHT IN GOOD FAITH."

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, JUDGE AINSWORTH ASKED WEGMANN WHAT HE THOUGHT WERE GARRISON'S MOTIVES AND THAT WEGMANN REPLIED THAT HE DID NOT KNOW WHAT THE DA'S PERSONAL MOTIVE IS BUT SAID HE HAS ALLEGED ONLY THAT THE DA REQUIRED A JUDICIAL FORUM OF SOME SORT FOR HIS CRITICISMS OF THE WARREN COMMISSION AND THAT SHAW PROVIDED THE WAY TO GET THAT FORUM.

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT WEGMANN ALSO SAID THAT GARRISON DOES INDIRECTLY WHAT HE SAYS HE WILL NOT DO. WEGMANN SAID THEY CAN PROVE THAT WHILE SHAW WAS IN THE DA'S OFFICE ON MARCH ONE, SIXTYSEVEN, AT ABOUT THREE P.M. WHILE AWAITING THE ARRIVAL

OF HIS COUNSEL THAT GARRISON ALLOWED A LIFE MAGAZINE PHOTOGRAPHER TO TAKE SHAW'S PICTURE THROUGH A TWO-WAY MIRROR. WEGMANN ALSO CITED AN ARTICLE IN THE NATIONAL OBSERVER WHICH QUOTES GARRISON AS SAYING "THERE IS NO WAY CLAY L. SHAW CAN BE ACQUITTED."

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT WHEN ASKED BY JUDGE AINSWORTH WHAT LAW HE WOULD RELY ON PRINCIPALLY, WEGMANN REPLIED THAT THE SUIT IS CLAIMING EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCES AND THAT GENERALLY HE WAS RELYING ON THE BROAD EQUITY POWERS OF THE COURT AND THAT HE WAS ALSO RELYING ON THE SECTIONS OF THE U. S. CODE PERTAINING TO VIOLATION OF FIRST AMENDEMENT RIGHTS. JUDGE AINSWORTH COMMENTED THAT THE BIG OBSTACLE TO THE SUIT IS THE FACT THAT THERE IS A PENDING STATE ACTION AND HE ASKED WEGMANN TO PAY PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THIS OBSTACLE IN PREPARING HIS BRIEFS.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT ATTORNEYS FOR BOTH SIDES THEN ARGUED A SECOND GARRISON MOTION TO REMOVE ALCOCK AND WARD FROM SHAW'S SUIT ASKING FOR THE PERMANENT INJUNCTION AGAINST

END PGE TWELVE

PROSECUTION OF THE CASE.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE JUDGES RECEIVED IN EVIDENCE A TWO-INCH THICK TRANSCRIPT OF THE PRELIMINARY HEARING FOR SHAW CONDUCTED BY A THREE-JUDGE PANEL MAY FOURTEEN-SEVENTEEN, NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN.

THE THREE-JUDGE FEDERAL PANEL GAVE ATTORNEYS FOR BOTH SIDES UNTIL NEXT MONDAY TO FILE PLEADINGS AND TOOK THE MATTER UNDER ADVISEMENT.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

CAB

FBI WASH DC

P

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC-59

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. A. Rosen

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: June 18, 1968

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. D. J. Dalbey
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

The purpose of this memorandum is to briefly summarize the current status of the Clay L. Shaw case in New Orleans, Louisiana. Shaw has been charged by New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison as being involved in a conspiracy to assassinate the late President John F. Kennedy.

A panel consisting of three Federal Judges is currently hearing the various legal arguments which have arisen in the case in New Orleans. On June 17, 1968, the panel heard arguments dealing with the requests of Clay Shaw's attorneys that Attorney General Ramsey Clark be made a party to Shaw's efforts to obtain an injunction prohibiting Garrison from prosecuting Clay Shaw. Shaw's attorneys based their request upon the U. S. Code citation that it is the duty of the Attorney General of the United States to prosecute or defend any case in which the U. S. Government has an interest. Shaw's attorneys cited the following four reasons why the U. S. Government has an interest in the Shaw case:

1. District Attorney Garrison is attempting to brand the President of the United States as an accessory after the fact in the President Kennedy slaying.

REC-59 62-109060-6479

2. District Attorney Garrison, through the investigation, attempts to brand the temporary restraining order issued by Federal Judge Heebe as an illegal interference. (Judge Heebe has previously issued a temporary restraining order prohibiting Garrison from prosecuting Shaw in the New Orleans Criminal Court.)

15 JUN 21 196

3. Garrison's investigation attempts to impugn the Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, all other members of the Warren Commission and all Federal investigative agencies.

62-109060

REL:as (8)

59 JUN 26 1968

CONTINUED - OVER

4. Garrison's investigation seeks to destroy confidence in the U. S. Government.

Shaw's attorneys pointed out to the three-judge panel that New Orleans District Attorney Garrison would have one believe that there was one mammoth conspiracy encompassing everybody including the President of the United States, the Dallas police force, the Secret Service, the FBI and the Central Intelligence Agency.

United States Attorney Louis LaCour of New Orleans made a brief statement before the three-judge panel declaring that his office will object to efforts to make Attorney General Ramsey Clark a party in the court fight between District Attorney James Garrison and Clay L. Shaw.

Shaw's attorneys also argued their motion that four of Garrison's aides be compelled to answer questions asked of them by Shaw's attorneys in depositions. They pointed out that New Orleans District Attorney Garrison had directed his staff members to refuse to answer questions on a blanket basis rather than on a good faith basis. New Orleans Assistant District Attorney James Alcock, who appears to be handling practically all of Garrison's legal maneuvering, told the three-judge panel that he and other members of Garrison's staff refused to answer questions asked of them by Shaw's attorneys since such questions concerned privileged information.

Alcock also asked that the three-judge panel dismiss the entire proceedings brought by Shaw before the panel. He cited a number of Supreme Court rulings wherein the Federal courts have not interfered in similar proceedings in state courts. Alcock stated that it was his position that there is always inconvenience involved in being a defendant in a criminal proceeding; however, he could see no difference between inconveniences to Shaw and any other defendants charged with a crime. Alcock said that there are no irreparable injuries in this case and that if all of Shaw's facts are true, and he can convince a jury that they are true, he probably won't be convicted. Alcock added that if Shaw is convicted, he can appeal first to the higher state courts and, if necessary, into the Federal system. Alcock asked the panel "How else can we prove the case is not a fraud unless we try the case?"

Mr. Edward F. Wegmann, one of Shaw's attorneys, predicted that the proceedings would take a long time because Garrison would use the proceedings as a forum for "his theories as to what transpired in Dealey Plaza in 1963." Wegmann pointed out to the panel "We don't know what overt act we were supposed to have committed."

The three-judge panel will convene again Monday, June 24, 1968, to hear further arguments in this case.

ACTION:

For information. All the data set forth above has appeared in New Orleans newspapers and, accordingly, no dissemination is being made of it by this Bureau.

Rel WCS/wmk 5A -2- V. Dfg

FBI

Date: 6/18/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are five (5) newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers and one newspaper article appearing in the Jackson Independence, Jonesboro, Louisiana.

Copies of these newspaper articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

62-109060-6480

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 6)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 6)
1 - Miami (Enc. 6)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:srl
(6)

NOT RECORDED
12 JUN 19 1968

5-

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Clark as Defendant In Shaw Suit Asked

Motions Filed in U.S. Court

Attorneys for Clay L. Shaw filed a motion in federal court today asking that U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark be named a defendant in their suit to block the pending trial of Shaw by District Attorney Jim Garrison on a charge of conspiring to assassinate President Kennedy.

Shaw's attorneys told the court they had asked Clark to join them as a plaintiff in the suit but he had refused. Now, they said in the motion, they want him joined as a defendant with Garrison and members of the DA's staff.

THE FEDERAL court has granted a temporary restraining order blocking the trial in criminal district court and a three-judge hearing is slated later this month to determine I fa preliminary injunction will be issued against the DA's office.

At the same time, the attorneys for both Shaw and Garrison's office filed a number of motions and technical pleadings involving the trial, the jurisdiction of the federal court to intervene in the prosecution of the case, the validity of state law concerning jury trials and the conduct of the DA's investigation.

IN ASKING that Attorney General Clark be made a defendant in the suit, Shaw's attorneys said the original suit aimed at blocking the trial seeks a judgment decreeing that the Warren Commission report on the assassination is valid, accurate and admissible as evidence in any court.

The motion alleges that the defendants (Garrison and his office) have been engaged in a "premeditated and well calculated scheme" to use the powers of their office to conduct an "illegal, unwarranted, fraudulent and useless" probe of the President's assassination.

THE PURPOSE of the probe, the motion alleges, is to discredit the Warren Report. Therefore, the attorneys argued, the attorney general should be made a party to the suit to protect the interests and integrity of the United Sates and its citizens.

The Shaw attorneys also filed an amendment to their original complaint in which they attack the constitutionality of the state law (Article 782 of the Louisiana Criminal Code) which deals with the number of jurors in criminal cases and the number of jurors who must concur in a verdict.

THE AMENDMENT charges that this law violates Shaw's rights under the First, Sixth and 14th amendments to the U.S. Constitution, which guarantees that he shall be tried by a jury of 12 persons, who must agree unanimously.

Under the state law, the amendment points out, the crime with which Shaw is charged provides for a sentence of not less than one year or more than 20 years' imprisonment at hard labor and it further stipulates that such case be tried before a jury of 12 persons, with nine concurring in the verdict.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE # 1

STATES ITEM
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 6/13/68
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS 11/22/68
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-6450

ENCLOSURE

THIS STATE LAW is unconstitutional, the amendment charged, because it is discriminatory for less serious cases where the punishment may or may not be imprisonment.

In cases involving lesser crimes, the defendants are tried before a jury of five persons and all must concur in the verdict.

THE AMENDMENT claims that to require a verdict of only nine of 12 jurors in more serious cases and a unanimous verdict in a less serious crime is discriminatory.

Shaw's attorneys also charged that the proceedings against Shaw were not brought lawfully nor in good faith and that the indictment was based solely on drug and hypnotic-inducted testimony, a reference to the testimony of Perry Raymond Russo during the criminal court hearing that preceded the Shaw indictment. Russo admitted he was hypnotized by investigators for Garrison as a means of helping him remember events linking Shaw to the alleged conspiracy.

Shaw, his attorneys told the court, "is a patsy or a pawn in the fraudulent investigation" of the Kennedy assassination.

"THEIR ACTIONS are part of a plan to employ illegal search and seizure to harass the plaintiff and members of his class," the amendment said.

Meanwhile, Garrison's office asked the federal court to dismiss the suit blocking the trial. In other motions filed with the court, the DA's office asked the court to:

1. Deny the request of Shaw's attorneys to compel several of Garrison's assistants to give oral answers to questions about the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy in 1963.

2. Deny the request of Shaw's attorneys that they be given copies of various items which form part of the DA's investigative files.

3. Dismiss Assistant DAs James Alcock and Charles Ray Ward as defendants in the suit filed by Shaw's attorneys to block permanently the trial of Shaw on grounds that his civil rights have been violated in the investigation of the Kennedy murder.

In its motion asking the court to dismiss the suit which blocks the trial of Shaw, Garrison's office said the complaint should not be considered because the prosecution of Shaw is pending in a state criminal district court.

A SECTION of the U.S. code prevents the federal court from enjoining the prosecution as long as the case is pending in criminal court, the motion argued.

With respect to the request by Shaw's attorneys for copies of various items that are part of the DA's files, the motion said neither state nor federal criminal procedural law provides for such discovery of the prosecution's case prior to the trial.

ATTACHED TO the motion is a memorandum citing a number of federal court decisions to back up the DA's argument. It added that federal courts do not grant "anticipatory relief" against pending state criminal proceedings."

The second motion seeking to dismiss Alcock and Ward as defendants in the suit argued that Garrison is the sole and exclusive authority over any and all prosecutions by the DA's office.

Also filed with the court today was an answer to a motion filed by Shaw's attorneys aimed at compelling certain of Shaw's assistants to give oral depositions before the Shaw lawyers.

THE ASSISTANTS, Alcock, Andrew Sciambra, Louis Ivon and Lynn Loisel, appeared last week at the offices of Shaw's attorneys but were under orders from Garrison to give only their names, office ranks and social security numbers — no information about the investigation.

Today's answer to the motion said that Shaw's attorneys sought information that is privileged and concerns evidence in the case.

Further, the answer said, much of the information sought by Shaw's attorneys already had been denied in rulings by Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. in criminal district court. Judge Haggerty has been allotted the trial of Shaw.

THE ANSWER said Shaw's attorneys are attempting to use the discovery rules of the liberal civil code to get information that they cannot get under the more restrictive rules of the criminal code.

Finally, the papers ask the court to reject the request by Shaw's attorneys that the DA be ordered to pay $3,000 in court costs and attorneys' fees in obtaining the court order for the oral depositions.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Defamation Suit Shifted To U.S. Court

Carlos Bringuier's $1 million suit for alleged defamation in articles based on the Warren Report concerning the death of President John F. Kennedy has been removed from Civil District Court to Federal District Court.

Bringuier, 532 Delmar, Gretna, is a former resident of Cuba. He is suing Harold Weisberg, who wrote a book entitled "Whitewash—The Report of the Warren Report" and an article, "Kennedy's Murder — Buried Proof of a Conspiracy," which appeared in Saga Magazine.

Codefendants are Gambi Publications Inc., Long Island, N. Y., publisher of Saga, and the Dell Publishing Co. Inc., New York City, publisher of Weisberg's book.

The two publishing firms filed a removal petition, claiming that the suit meets the jurisdictional rules of Federal District Court in that the amount sought is more than $10,000 and that there is diversity of citizenship between the parties in that Bringuier lives in Gretna and the defendant firms are based in New York.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE # 4

STATES ITEM
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 6/13/68
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS 11/22/63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

CLARK CALLED IN SHAW CASE

Attorney General Sought as Defendant

Clay L. Shaw's attorneys asked Thursday that United States Attorney General Ramsey Clark be made a defendant in the federal court suit which is aimed at blocking Shaw's prosecution by District Attorney Jim Garrison on a charge of conspiring to murder President John F. Kennedy.

They also filed an amendment to their original suit in which they attack the constitutionality of Article 782 of the Louisiana Criminal Code which deals with the number of jurors in criminal cases and the number who must concur in a verdict.

Garrison's office filed three technical pleadings. One asked dismissal of the Shaw suit. Another asked that Assistant District Attorneys James L. Alcock and Anthony Sciambra be dismissed as defendants in the suit; and the third is an answer to a motion by Shaw's attorneys seeking to compel Alcock, Sciambra, and investigators Louis Ivon and Lynn Loisel to answer questions asked when they appeared for pre-trial depositions.

All technical pleadings were filed shortly before attorneys for Shaw and members of the district attorney's staff went into a two-hour conference with the special three-judge court which is scheduled to hear Shaw's suit for an injunction against his prosecution.

HEARING MONDAY

The court is scheduled to hear arguments on all motions Monday at 10 a.m. The court is composed of Judge Robert A. Ainsworth Jr. of the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals and District Judges Frederick J. R. Heebe and James A. Comiskey.

A trial date for the case is expected about the first of July. Judge Heebe has issued a temporary restraining order halting the state prosecution until the federal suit is decided.

United States Attorney Louis C. LaCour and his first assistant Gene S. Palmisano attended the conference in Judge Heebe's office for a short time; and when they left, they said only that the attorney general has been served with Shaw's motion and that they are awaiting instructions from Washington.

In addition to the injunction, Shaw's suit asks for a judgment declaring that the Warren Commission report on the Kennedy assassination be held valid and binding on all courts.

In their motion to join the attorney general as a party defendant, Shaw's attorneys claim that they requested Clark to join them as a plaintiff but he refused.

Shaw's attorneys charged that Garrison has engaged in a premeditated and well calculated scheme to use the court to conduct an illegal, fraudulent and useless probe of the president's assassination.

They claim that the primary purpose and ultimate objective is to discredit the Warren Report and to convince the public that Kennedy was not killed by Lee Harvey Oswald or by any other lone assassin, but as a result of a well planned conspiracy involving many individuals and organizations.

ACCUSATIONS ALLEGED

The motion alleges that Garrison has accused the President of the United States as "an accessory after the fact" in the assassination and the Attorney General and the Chief Justice of the United States have likewise been "subjects of vitriolic, intemperate and baseless charges and accusations."

As a result of the inaction of all who have been the subjects of these attacks, it is charged, Shaw has been placed in the position of having to defend the Warren Report, whereas the proper party is the Attorney General.

The case is of tremendous public importance, not only to Shaw, but also to all citizens of the United States, the integrity of the United States, and the Warren Commission, the motion claims.

In Shaw's amended complaint, it is argued that the state statute dealing with jurors in criminal cases is unconstitutional in that it denies Shaw the right to a trial by a jury of 12 of his peers who would decide the outcome unanimously. It claims that under the statute he is denied due process, equal protection of the laws and trial by jury.

It is pointed out that the crime with which Shaw is charged is punishable by imprisonment at hard labor for not less than one and not more than 20 years, and Article 782 stipulates that such cases must be tried before a 12-member jury and nine jurors must concur in the verdict.

The amendment claims that the crime Shaw is charged with is a "serious offense" and one that should be tried by 12 persons who must unanimously agree on the verdict.

To deny this is to deny due process and trial by jury, it is contended.

RULINGS CITED

Shaw's attorneys told the court that the United States Supreme Court has interpreted the Sixth Amendment as guaranteeing this right and has held the Fourteenth Amendment guarantees a right to a jury trial in all criminal cases which, were they to be tried in a federal court, would come under the Sixth Amendment's guarantee.

They claim that Article 782 provides that cases in which the punishment may be imprisonment at hard labor shall be tried before a jury of five jurors, all of whom must concur in a verdict; and to require a verdict of only nine of 12 in the case of "a more serious offense" and a unanimous verdict in the case of the "less

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 6-14-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

serious offense" is discriminatory.

Shaw's attorneys also charged that Garrison's prosecution was not brought lawfully or in good faith, in that the indictment was based on hallucinatory, drug-induced and hypnotically-induced testimony.

This is a reference to testimony of Perry Raymond Russo, one of Garrison's chief witnesses who testified that he was hypnotized by the district attorney's investigators as a means of helping him remember events which allegedly linked Shaw to a conspiracy.

Shaw's attorneys charged that Shaw has been made a "patsy" or "pawn" in the "fraudulent investigation."

They further charged that Garrison's office is "not motivated by an expectation of a valid conviction but the actions are part of a plan to employ illegal searches and seizures to harass . . ."

Attached to the amendment is a long list of proceedings in Criminal District Court through which it is alleged Shaw's rights were violated.

The first motion filed by Garrison's office seeks dismissal of Alcock and Sciambra as defendants in Shaw's suit. It claims that Garrison has the sole and exclusive authority over prosecution of all cases and is therefore the only indispensable party.

In the answer to Shaw's motion seeking to compel Garrison's aides to answer the questions they refused to answer in the depositions, it is claimed that they refused upon advice of counsel and that Shaw's attorneys are not entitled to information they seek. It is also claimed that Shaw is not entitled to the $3,000 for reasonable expenses connected with his motion seeking to compel the testimony.

A memorandum attached to the answer claims that information sought by Shaw's attorneys is privileged and concerns the investigative file of the district attorney, including methods used in the investigation and preparation of the case.

Much information sought has already been denied by Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. in Criminal District Court, it is contended; and Shaw attorneys allegedly are attempting to use liberal civil rules of discovery to obtain information to which they are not entitled under criminal rules.

In the motion asking dismissal of the federal suit, Garrison's office claims that it should not be considered because Shaw's prosecution is still pending in Criminal District Court.

It is alleged that a section of the United States code prevents the federal court from enjoining prosecution as long as the case is pending.



ATTY. GEN. RAMSEY CLARK
Called in Shaw case.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shaw Plea To Stop DA Is Heard

Three federal judges in New Orleans began hearing arguments this morning by attorneys seeking to stop Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's prosecution of Clay L. Shaw on a charge of conspiring to murder President John F. Kennedy.

Shaw's lawyers contend that Garrison violated their client's constitutional rights with what amounted to a "reign of terror" through abuse of power.

Sitting on the special three-judge panel to hear the plea for a permanent injunction against prosecution are U.S. Circuit Court Judge Robert A. Ainsworth Jr. and U.S. Dist. Court Judges Frederick J. R. Heebe and James A. Comiskey.

GARRISON HAS angrily condemned the federal inquiry as a continuation of federal "obstruction and interference which we have received in this case from the outset. . . ."

When the court gave Shaw's defense lawyers authority to question Garrison's aides in deposition sessions, the district attorney instructed them to refuse all information except "your name, your office rank, and your Social Security number."

Shaw, 55, a retired New Orleans businessman, has been free on bond since his arrest March 1, 1967. The arrest was the first in the controversial case.

IN ADDITION to a bid for permanent injunction against prosecution, Shaw's defense also asked for a number of alternate orders — including making the Warren Report admissible as evidence in any court.

The report was barred as hearsay by state court judges at a preliminary hearing for Shaw.

Garrison contends that a conspiracy to kill the president originated in New Orleans a few weeks before the shooting. Shaw, Lee Harvey Oswald and others were involved, he says.

The Warren Report found that Oswald, acting alone, killed President Kennedy in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE # 1

STATES ITEM
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 6/17/68
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX., 11/22/63
Character: or AFB
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Federal Judges to Open Shaw Case Hearing Today

Halt to Prosecution Is Being Sought

Three federal judges will open a hearing Monday in New Orleans on a plea that they stop the prosecution of Clay L. Shaw on a charge of conspiring to murder President John F. Kennedy.

The defense for permanent injunction contends that District Attorney Jim Garrison violated Shaw's constitutional rights with what amounted to a "reign of terror" through abuse of power.

Shaw has been free on bond since his arrest March 1, 1967—the first in Garrison's case.

Garrison angrily condemned the federal inquiry as a continuation of federal "obstruction and interference which we have received in this case from the outset. . . ."

In addition to a bid for permanent injunction against prosecution, Shaw's defense also asked for a number of alternate orders — including one making the Warren Report admissible as evidence in any court.

The Warren Commission said Lee Harvey Oswald, acting alone, was the gunman who killed President Kennedy in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

Garrison contends that a conspiracy to kill the President originated in New Orleans a few weeks before the shooting. Shaw, Oswald and others were involved, he said.

The three-judge federal panel consists of Dist. Judge Frederick J. R. Heebe, Dist. Judge James A. Comiskey, and Judge Robert A. Ainsworth of the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE # 1

THE TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

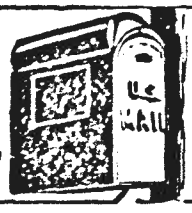
Date: 6/17/68
Edition:
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character:
or AFO
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR...



From the Desk of Jim Garrison

June 5, 1968
To News Media

There are indications that the news services have not communicated the details of the federal court order preventing us from going to trial as scheduled with Clay Shaw. Consequently, this office is mailing directly to you a copy of Mr. Garrison's order to his staff with regard to the federal interference with the trial.

TO: Members of the Staff engaged in the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy

RE: State of Louisiana versus Clay Shaw

As you know, the United States District Court now has prevented us from going to trial as scheduled in the case against Clay Shaw. At the same time, subpoenas have been issued through the same court authorizing Mr. Shaw's lawyers to question members of this staff by deposition. This unprecedented action by the federal court has the effect of converting the trial of a defendant in a Louisiana court into an investigation of the defendant in a Louisiana court into an investigation of the District Attorney's staff by defense lawyers.

This is to inform you that the action of the United States District Court in blocking the Shaw trial and converting it into a fishing expedition for the defense lawyers is absolutely illegal and is not supported either by law or custom. The action by this federal court continues the obstruction and interference which we have received in this case from the outset, beginning with the unprecendented announcement of the Attorney General of the United States that the defendant had been "cleared" and proceeding through a series of federal actions too numerous to describe here.

I am sure that each of you know as well as I do the cause of this program of obstruction by the United States government. In the course of doing our duty in Orleans Parish we came across evidence that the investigation by the United States government of the assassination of President Kennedy was neither complete nor honest. In time we learned that individuals connected with the Central Intelligence Agency were involved in the assassination of the President. We learned, further, that a number of high officials of the United States government were in effect, acting as accessories after the fact in trying to conceal the truth about the Presidents murder. It became clear that the United States government was do-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE # 6

THE JACKSON INDEPENDEN
JONESBORO, LA.

Date: 6/13/68
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX., 11/22/63
Character: AFO
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: 89-N.O., LA.
☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

ing ~~everything~~ in its power to prevent the facts from becoming known by the citizens of the United States.

The recent order by the United States District Court blocking our trial of Mr. Shaw is in my judgment, simply an extension of the program of interference we have met with from the United States government. It is an unauthorized and indefensible invasion of the legal processes of the State of Louisiana by the federal government. The position of this office is that we will not accept nor acknowledge such lawless use of power, despite the color of law given by the pretense that there is some "question" for the federal judiciary to examine, nor will we cooperate with illegal fishing expeditions by the defense counsel even illegal fishing expeditions by the defense counsel even though authorized by the same United States District Court. We have no concern about answering any relevant questions the defense lawyers may be able to think of, but these will ben answered in the Court of the State of Louisiana where actual jurisdiction exists and not in a federal court which has seized the case without any legal right to do so.

This is to instruct you that you are to refuse to recognize in any way this illegal and unauthorized invasion of the operation of our office by the federal government. For those of you who are served with a subpoena to appear at depositions and answer questions by defense attorneys, give them your name, your office rank and your social security number — and nothing more. You are not to lend substance to this power play by the United States government by taking any action which would constitute recognition of the illegal federal seizure from our hands of a case which we were about to bring to trial in the State Criminal District where it belongs.

The position of this office can be summed up very briefly: We were ready for trial in this matter, we continue to be ready for trial and we strongly oppose this outrageous federal intrusion into the processes of justice of a Louisiana Court. The United States District Court's action in cancelling our scheduled trial date is plainly illegal and no member of this staff is to compromise or cooperate in any way with this totalitarian display of power by the federal government.

JIM GARRISON

JUN 19 1968

TELETYPE

REC 44

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

5:04 PM URGENT 6-19-68 GLM

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. MISC. INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES ITEM, FINAL EDITION, JUNE NINETEEN INSTANT, REPORTED THAT ATTORNEYS FOR CLAY L. SHAW HAVE FILED NOTICE IN FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT THAT THEY WILL TAKE A DEPOSITION FROM SANDRA MOFFETT MC MAINES IN THE DES MOINES, IOWA OFFICE OF ATTORNEY LEX HAWKINS ON MONDAY NEXT. THE ARTICLE STATED THE NOTICE WAS ADDRESSED TO GARRISON AND HIS ASSISTANTS CHARLES RAY WARD AND JAMES L. ALCOCK AND INVITED THEN TO BE PRESENT WHEN THE DEPOSITION WAS TAKEN.

REC 44 62-109060-6481

2 JUN 21 1968

THE ARTICLE IDENTIFIED SANDRA MOFFETT MC MAINES AS A FORMER GIRL FRIEND OF PERRY RAYMOND RUSSO WHO HAS BLOCKED ALL EFFORTS TO RETURN HER TO NEW ORLEANS AS A MATERIAL WITNESS.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

FBI

WA..SAA

FBI WASH DC

51 JUN27 1968

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

Mr. Conrad
Mr. White

DEC 6

SAC, Kansas City
ST-103

6/17/68

Director, FBI (62-109060) — 6482

1ST REC'D

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS;
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Attached is a copy of a letter dated June 8, 1968, from Dr. John Nichols, Associate Professor of Pathology, University of Kansas Medical Center, Kansas City, concerning theories and ideas which he has in regard to the assassination of President Kennedy and requesting additional information from the FBI. For your information this is the sixth letter which the Bureau has received from Nichols pertaining to this same subject matter and it is to be noted that he is in the process of writing a book on the assassination of President Kennedy.

In the past the Bureau has attempted to be of assistance to Nichols and concerning his several offers to present oral information as to his theories about the assassination, the Bureau has previously advised him that we would take any information he desired to furnish the FBI but we requested that it be furnished in documentary form suitable for referral to appropriate Government agencies. It was not believed desirable for the FBI to accept oral information concerning his medical findings since this would be subject to interpretation and the FBI obviously would have to reduce his findings to written form for dissemination. For this reason Nichols was requested to furnish any information in documentary form. Apparently Nichols does not wish to furnish documentary information as his June 8th letter again states that he would be willing to discuss his findings with Agents from the Kansas City Division.

MAILED 23
JUN 17 1968
FBI

It appears that Nichols has nothing of value which he wants to make available to the FBI but instead hopes to obtain information and to use any statements we might give him which would be useful to him in the preparation of his book. In his letter of June 8th Nichols made frivolous, if not derogatory, statements concerning Agents from the Kansas City Office and he states that previously he had been visited by our Agents concerning other items "considerably more trivial and even hilarious."

NOTE: Reference memo Mr. White to Mr. Conrad, 6/13/68
enc. "Letter From John Nichols, M. D., Ph. D.
Associate Professor of Ethology
University of Kansas Medical Center
Kansas City, Kansas

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Bishop
BJW:mn

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

70 JUL 1 1968

In regard to Nichols' statements concerning Colonel Pierre Finck of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, it is pointed out for your confidential information that Colonel Finck is a close friend of the Bureau, well known to Laboratory representatives, and is a recognized authority in the field of pathology. Colonel Finck confidentially advised the Laboratory on 6/13/68 that Nichols was an extremely arrogant, loud-mouthed individual who contacted Finck only at inappropriate times in public places where he made self-serving statements in a loud voice apparently to impress others who were in the area.

In view of the various reasons set out hereinbefore in regard to Nichols' attitude, his letter of June 8, 1968, is not being acknowledged at the Bureau. You are instructed to advise personnel assigned to your Division to be most circumspect in any future dealings and contacts with this individual.

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS MEDICAL CENTER
RAINBOW BOULEVARD AT 39TH STREET
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS 66103 • AREA CODE 913 • ADams 6-5252

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY AND ONCOLOGY

June 8, 1968

J. Edgar Hoover, Esq., Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Please allow me to thank you for your letter of March 28, 1968 in which you explain that the FBI re-enacted the assassination for the Warren Commission and that the medical aspects (autopsy) were done at the Bethesda Naval Hospital and that some other tests were conducted by the army at Edgewood Arsenal. You suggested that I contact these divisions of the federal government.

ST-103 FBI 62-109060-6482

Must advise that early in the beginning of my study in 1966 my letters to the Commandant at Edgewood and to some of the offecers who conducted the tests were all unanswered. Also my letters to the Commandant of the Bethesda Naval Installation and to Doctors Hume and Boswell who conducted the actual autopsy were also all unanswered. During April, last, I spent the first week at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology where I made several attempts to talk with Colonel Finck, all of which were rejected. He would not even touch some of my pristine bullets and other bullets which have traversed ribs and wrist bones but instead would retreat backward and decline comment. It was during this same week that I was disappointed in not receiving a visit from someone of your staff while I stayed at the Silver Springs Motel.

JUN 24 1968

Must mention that my findings are not entirely medical and/or ballistic in nature. Perhaps 1/4 are medical and another 1/4 are ballistic. The most important of my fingings, perhaps 1/2, are based on your FBI re-enactment. These are reinterpetations of erroneous concepts accepted by the Warren Commission and some considerations

some considerations of observations hitherto ignored. These are of national importance.

I am suprised that you do not want my oral description of these and that you have not had an officer from your Kansas City office come by to see me. I have previously been visited by your officers on other items considerably more trivial and even hilarious. Am writing a book on the subject and, of course, will send the manuscript to you prior to publishing.

My main purpose in writing you now is to ask for the analysis (chemical, spectrogrographic, or neutron bombardment) of some of the missle fragments removed from the late President's brain and Governor Connally's wrist, presumeably CE 843 & 842. I will, of course, be quite happy to give to you my chemical and spectrographic analysis of the core and jackets of my Western Cartridge Company 6.5 mm bullets, both lots 6002 and 6003, together with analysis of some commercially available ammunition that I have examined.

It is probable that I will be in the vicinity of your office later this month and will advise you in the hopes that a meeting can be arranged.

Sincerely,

John Nichols

John Nichols, M.D., Ph.D.
Associate Professor of Pathology

P.S.: I should be quite happy to receive any of your officers here in my office at 219 Wahl Hall at any time and discuss my findings with them.

FBI

Date: 6/19/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are three newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning above-captioned matter.

Copies of these newspaper articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

2 ENCLOSURE REC-40

62-109060-6483

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 3)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 3)
1 - Miami (Enc. 3)
1 - New Orleans

EX-105

15 JUN 20 1968

ECW:srl
(6)

E. C. Bishop
cc Clarence

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

61 JUL 1 1968

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

U. S. Opposes Clark Role in Shaw Case

Court Study Of Defense Plea Opens

U.S. Attorney Louis LaCour said today the government will oppose an attempt to bring Attorney General Ramsey Clark into a court fight between District Attorney Jim Garrison and Clay L. Shaw.

LaCour made a brief statement during a hearing which opened today before a three-judge federal panel, declaring his office "will object to such an enjoinder" making Clark a party of the proceeding.

Today's hearing is on an action brought by Shaw in which he is seeking a permanent federal injunction barring Garrison from prosecuting him on state charges of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy.

HE IS ALSO challenging the constitutionality of certain state laws under which he is being prosecuted, and is asking the federal court to rule the Warren Commission Report on Kennedy's slaying "valid and binding" on all counts.

Arguments were heard today on two specific points:

1. An attempt by Shaw's attorneys to have Clark brought into the suit as a defendant. They said this was in connection with their effort to get ruling on the validity of the Warren Report.

2. A Shaw motion to compel four Garrison aides to answer questions put to them by Shaw's attorneys in depositions. They earlier won court permission to take the depositions, but the aides — James L. Alcock, Numa Bertel, Andrew Sciambra and Louis Ivon —refused to answer questions.

Presiding over the three-judge panel is Judge Robert A. Ainsworth of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. The other two are District Judges Frederick J. R. Heebe and James A. Comiskey.

Shaw's chief counsel is F. Irvin Dymond.

As the hearing opened this morning Judge Ainsworth, the presiding judge, set a limit of 15 minutes on the attorneys for arguing two motions.

WILLIAM WEGMANN, one of Shaw's attorneys, said his client is faced with "an unusual situation" because four of the witnesses Shaw has called in the current proceedings are assistants to Garrison or members of his staff.

"So all are under the con-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE # 1

STATES ITEM
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 6/17/68
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS 11/22/63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

6-48

ENCLOSURE

trol of the DA, who is a defendant," Wegmann said.

Wegmann cited the refusal last week of Louis Ivon, chief investigator for Garrison, to answer questions, along with other Garrison assistants.

HE CITED a letter from Garrison in which the DA ordered his personnel not to give information on depositions.

Judge Heebe had given Shaw's attorneys the right to question the DA's staff members, but they refused to answer questions.

Wegmann said Garrison's letter was received by the staff members on June 4, and the taking of depositions was scheduled on June 5. The letter told them to give only their "name, rank in the DA's office and Social Security number."

WEGMANN said, "It is our position that the defendant did not rely on any law in refusing to answer these questions.

"We do not have a question-by-question refusal to answer," said Wegmann. "We have a pattern of refusal to answer."

He said the refusals were "made in bad faith and blindly, following the instructions of Garrison."

HE CITED a number of questions the aides refused to answer. They covered such subjects as wire-tapping, bribery attempts and the preparation of witnesses by the DA's office.

Wegmann also cited questions asked of Sciambra and Alcock.

At one point, Judge Ainsworth reminded Wegmann that the panel had already at least glanced through the questions asked of the DA's aides.

Judge Heebe said that as he understood the matter, the scope of the questions by Shaw's attorneys "had nothing to do with the guilt or innocence of Clay Shaw."

HE SAID THE questions were asked to give Shaw "advance discovery" of information and were based upon the position "that the whole prosecution is a fraud."

Wegmann agreed with this line of reasoning.

Alcock, responding for the DA's office, said that the questions were not answered because it was felt they were all directed at privileged information.

He denied that the aides relied only on Garrison's letter, saying they have a number of reasons, all involving the question of privileged information, for refusing to answer.

JUDGE HEEBE asked Alcock why he didn't file any mation, for refusing to an- depositions if they were not going to answer the questions.

Alcock said, "My research reflected that this motion is rarely granted."

Judge Heebe said he asked Alcock if he personally felt that all of the questions he refused to answer involved privileged information. Alcock said yes.

He said that Shaw and his attorneys have bee given everthing thep are entitled to under criminal procedure.

ALCOCK CITED a number of cases in which, he said, the courts had refused to allow defendants to use the liberal discovery procedures of civil law to get information about the state's case in a criminal proceeding.

Alcock cited one of the questions in which Sciambra was asked if he had tried to influence the testimony of Perry Raymond Russo. He said this question went to the heart of the criminal case.

Judge Heebe said, "It goes the heart of the plaintiff's case here, too." He noted that Shaw is claiming that the Garrison case is a fraud.

After Alcock finished his argument, Wegmann responded that "absolute privilege is being claimed here" instead of partial privilege.

HE SAID the thrust of the plaintiff's argument is that the refusal to answer questions was made on a blanket basis rather than on a good-faith basis, question by question.

Next argued was the motion to join Atty. Gen. Clark as a party to the suit.

Dymond argued this motion, saying, "It is our position that it is the duty of the U.S. attorney general to become a party to this action" to protect the interest of the United States.

HE CITED PART of the U.S. legal code which he said makes it the duty of the attoney general to prosecute or defend any case in which the government has an interest.

He cited four reasons the government should have an interest in this case:

1. He said the DA is attempting to brand the President of the United States as an accessory after the fact in the Kennedy slaying.

2. The DA, through the investigation, attempts to brand the temporary restraining order issued by Judge Heebe as an illegal interference.

3. The investigation attempts to impugn the chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, all other members of the Warren Commission and all federal investigative agencies.

4. The investigation seeks to destroy confidence in the U.S. government.

The DA, Dymond said, would have you believe there was one mammoth conspiracy encompassing everybody, including the President, the Dallas police force, the Secret Service, the FBI and the CIA.

"If that is not something in which the U.S. has an interest, I down't what what is," he said.

Judge Ainsworth asked Dymond if he had any citations of authority for the court to compel Clark to enter the suit.

DYMOND SAID he did, and listed them.

He told the court, "This court undeniably does have the right to compel the attorney general to become a part of these proceedings."

Judge Heebe apparently questioned this reasoning. He said it is "one thing for the court to order an executive employe" of the government to appear. But he said that in the caseof an officer such as the attorney general it would be discretionary.

"Doesn't this run flat right into the teeth of the separation of powers?" he asked Dymond.

JUDGE AINSWORTH then asked if Dymond thought the President of the United States could be enjoined.

"Can we enjoin him, too?" he asked. "The President might say, 'Sorry, I haven't got time.' Is he in as good a position as the attorney general?"

Dymond told the court in answer that he thought the President could be enjoined.

Assistant DA Bertel told the judges they were being asked "to substitute your judgment for that of the attorney general."

He said the relief sought by Shaw's attorneys could be granted without the presence of the attorney general.

JUDGE AINSWORTH then announced that LaCour had been invited to sit in on the hearing this morning. Then the judge asked LaCour if he would like to make a statement.

LaCour first made it clear that he was not appearing as a party in the action brought today. He said the only interest the U.S. has in the matter is the involvement of Clark.

"We will object to such an enjoinder (the involvement of Clark in the suit," he said. He then asked for time to file pleadings backing up his objections, and was granted a week to do so.

ALCOCK THEN began arguments on the DA's motion to dismiss the entire proceedings brought by Shaw in federal court.

Alcock cited a numer of U.S. Supreme Court rulings to uphold the position that historically the federal courts have not interfered in similar proceedings.

In arguing his motion to dismiss the suit, Alcock stated it was his position that there is always inconvenience involved in being a defendant in a criminal proceeding. He said, however, he could see no difference between inconveniences to Shaw and any other defendants charged with a crime.

ALCOCK ALSO said it is his position that there is no irreparable injury in this case. He said if all of Shaw's facts are true, and he can convince a jury that they are true, he probably won't be convicted.

If he is convicted, he can appeal first to the higher state courts and if necessary into the federal system, he said.

Alcock said the only way the district attorney's aides in this suit can disprove the charges is to try their criminal case in state court.

"How else can we prove the case is not a fraud unless we try the case?" he asked.

JUDGE AINSWORTH asked, "You mean we would in effect be trying the criminal case in federal court?"

Alcock said, "Yes."

Judge Heebe interjected that he does not think that would necessarily be the case.

At this point, Alcock, Heebe and Judge Ainsworth got into a discussion about how long it might take to present an evidentiary hearing if the motion to dismiss is denied. Alcock estimated it would take about four weeks since no jury would be involved.

THE ASSISTANT DA said, however, that there is no need for an evidentiary hearing and that in fact such a hearing would "impugn upon privileged information to be presented during the trial."

Judge Ainsworth then brought up the fact that Shaw's attorneys have attacked the constitutionality of the Louisiana conspiracy law under which Shaw is charged.

The judge said the law had been attacked on its face and perhaps the way it has been applied in the case.

HE ASKED ALCOCK what would be the result if the law were declared unconstitutional.

"If the court declares the statute unconstitutional, then there would be no need for an evidentiary hearing, because the state would not proceed," said Alcock.

Judge Ainsworth replied, "I think you've got your work cut out for you . . . but you have to address yourself to this."

EDWARD F. WEGMANN, another Shaw attorney, predicted that the proceedings on this matter will take a long time because the DA will use them as a forum for "his theories as to what transpired in Dealey Plaza in 1963."

"It is for this reason they say it would take six weeks to try the case."

Edward Wegmann also told the court that the argument has been advanced that there was no connection between the assassination of President Kennedy and the prosecution of Shaw.

"We don't know what overt act we were supposed to have committed," he told the judges, and added that the defense was "given a limited number of overt acts" that included a meeting in the apartment of the late David William Ferrie and a meeting with the late Jack Ruby in the Capitol House in Baton Rouge.

WHEN JUDGE HEEBE said that the state would not be able to introduce information not included in the bill of particulars during the trial, Wegmann countered:

"We have been told otherwise."

He said the defense was repeatedly told by the lower court during hearings that there need not be a connection between the Warren Report, the Shaw trial, what happened in Dealey Plaza and the Garrison-Kennedy investigation.

"NOW WE FIND in another division Alcock saying to the court 'I need the Zapruder film for preparation of the case, the state vs. Shaw.'"

Judge Ainsworth then asked Wegmann if he had any doubts that when the trial begins, he would hear about "what happened in Dallas."

Wegmann said, "Not the true story, but a story that Garrison, Lane and Weisburg . . . believe in their own distorted minds as to what went on in Dallas."

Wegmann also pointed out that Alcock has gone into Division C of Criminal District Court to get the national archivist to produce the autopsy file on President Kennedy.

THE ATTORNEY said again that "the prosecution has not been brought in good faith."

Judge Ainsworth asked Wegmann what he thought Garrison's motive was.

Wegmann replied that he does not know what the DA's personal motive is. He said he has alleged only that the DA required a judicial forum of some sort for his criticisms of the Warren Commission and that Shaw provided the way to get that forum.

Wegmann said there is a conflict in what Garrison says and what he does. He said Garrison has "joined the grapefruit circuit, speaking to all sorts of groups" and that the DA says repeatedly "I cannot comment on the guilt or innocence of Clay L. Shaw."

THE ATTORNEY said Garrison does indirectly what he says he will not do. "We can prove that while Mr. Shaw was in the DAs office on March 1, 1967, at about 3 p. m. while awaiting the arrival of his counsel, that Garrison allowed a Life magazine photographer to take Mr. Shaw's picture through a two-way mirror," he said.

Wegmann also cited an article in the National Observer which quotes Garrison as saying "There is no way Clay L. Shaw can get an acquittal."

The attorney said he thinks it is significant that Garrison has been involved in so many federal court suits alleging misuse of his official powers. He cited the case of TV newsmen Walter Sheridan and Richard Townley, the case of Life Magazine reporter David L. Chandler and the case of James Dombrowski, a civil rights leader whose belongings were seized in a raid.

ASKED BY Judge Ainsworth what law he would rely on principally, Wegmann said that the suit is claiming extraordinary circumstances and that generally he was relying on the broad equity powers of the court.

He said he is also relying on sections of the U.S. code pertaining to violation of First Amendment rights.

Judge Ainsworth said the big obstacle to the suit is the fact that there is a pending state action. He asked Wegmann to pay particular attention to this obstacle in preparing his briefs.

ATTORNEYS FOR both sides then argued a second Garrison motion to remove Alcock and Ward from Shaw's suit asking for the permanent injunction against prosecution of the case.

Alcock argued that the suit should properly be filed only against Garrison and his office in general, not individual assistants.

The judges the nreceived in evidence a two-inch-thick transcript of the preliminary hearing for Shaw, conducted by a three-judge state panel May 14-17, 1967.

They gave attorneys for both sides until next Monday to file pleadings, and took the matter under advisement.



CLAY L. SHAW, left, charged by District Attorney Jim Garrison of conspiring to murder President John F. Kennedy, accompanies his attorney, EDWARD F. WEGMANN, to a three-judge hearing in federal court.



—States-Item photo.

JAMES L. ALCOCK, left, and NUMA V. BERTEL, assistant district attorneys, en route to federal court for today's hearing.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DISMISS SHAW SUIT, GARRISON AIDE ASKS

Four Motions Heard by Federal Court

One of District Attorney Jim Garrison's assistants Monday asked a special three-judge federal court to dismiss without further hearing a suit filed by Clay L. Shaw seeking to block his prosecution in criminal district court on a charge of conspiring to murder President John F. Kennedy.

The plea was made by Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock as the court heard arguments on four technical motions filed in connection with Shaw's suit.

A court composed of Judge Robert A. Ainsworth Jr., of the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, and District Judges Frederick J. R. Heebe and James A. Comiskey took the motions under submission after three hours of argument.

Attorneys were given until Monday to file written briefs. No indication was given as to how long it would take the court to rule on the motions.

Motions taken under submission include Garrison's asking dismissal of the entire Shaw suit as well as one seeking dismissal of Alcock and First Assistant DA Charles R. Ward as defendants in the suit.

Also taken under submission were motions by Shaw's attorneys asking that the United States Attorney General Ramsey Clark be joined as a defendant in the case, and that four of Garrison's aides be compelled to answer questions asked when they appeared for depositions sought by Shaw's attorneys.

ATTORNEY APPEARS

United States Attorney Louis C. La Cour appeared in court and formally objected to inclusion of the attorney general.

Shaw's federal court suit seeks an injunction to block his prosecution by Garrison as well as a declaratory judgment holding that the Warren Commission report on Kennedy's assassination is valid and binding on all courts. The report held that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the killing of the President.

It also seeks to have declared unconstitutional a number of statutes used in the Shaw prosecution, including the Louisiana conspiracy statute and the law dealing with the number of jurors in criminal cases and the number needed to concur in convictions.

Early in the hearing La Cour, who had been invited by the court to appear, entered the formal objection to the inclusion of the Attorney General and was given permission by the court to file a legal memorandum as "friend of the court."

In urging dismissal of the Shaw suit, Alcock claimed that the court is really considering more than just the Shaw case and hanging in the balance is the whole issue of comity between state and federal courts.

He cited a number of United States Supreme Court cases in which he claimed that federal courts have historically refused to interfere in state prosecutions.

'IN DEPTH' STUDY

At this point Judge Ainsworth and Judge Heebe both asked Alcock to include in his brief an "in depth" study of first amendment rights, and asked him to also include any contemporary case in which an injunction was issued under the same circumstances as in the Shaw case.

Alcock contended that as a matter of law, Shaw's suit should be dismissed without further evidentiary hearing.

He claimed that there is no need for an injunction because Shaw has adequate remedies by way of a jury trial, appeals to higher state courts and by way of federal habeas corpus procedures.

Alcock claimed that all defendants are inconvenienced by criminal prosecutions, but said that he could see no difference between the inconvenience to Shaw and that of any other defendant.

Judge Ainsworth questioned Alcock about how much evidence would be placed before the court in the event an evidentiary hearing was held and the assistant DA answered that he had been given to understand that Shaw's attorneys would want to place all of their evidence before the court.

"Wouldn't we be trying the criminal case in federal court?" Judge Ainsworth asked.

"Yes," Alcock replied.

In response to further questioning by the court, Alcock estimated that the Shaw trial in Criminal court would take about six weeks.

He said that if an evidentiary hearing were held in federal court it would probably take less than four weeks because no jury would be present.

Alcock said that if Shaw was granted an evidentiary hearing all of the inmates in parish prison would ask for the same thing.

He also contended that it would impinge upon the district attorney's privileged evidence.

In answer to a question from

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE # 1

THE TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 6/18/68
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

Judge Ainsworth, Alcock agreed that the court must rule on Shaw's attack upon the constitutionality of the state statutes, regardless of what it does on the motion to dismiss. If the Louisiana conspiracy statute is declared unconstitutional, he conceded, the Shaw prosecution will fall.

In his reply, Edward F. Wegmann, one of Shaw's attorneys, argued that the prosecution of Shaw was not brought in good faith and with no hope of conviction.

He claimed that the federal court has jurisdiction over the case because of the extraordinary circumstances pleaded in the suit, adding that for the purposes of the DA's motion to dismiss, all of the allegations in the complaint must be treated as being true.

Wegmann argued that the charges of Garrison are in contradiction of the Warren Report which he claimed was the "most elaborate investigation ever made in the United States."

He asserted that the Warren Commission had at its disposal the entire Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Justice Department, the Secret Service, the Dallas Police Department, and other government agencies.

NO ONE KILLED

"We have the conclusion of the Warren Commission that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone. We have the conclusion that Oswald did not even know that Jack Ruby existed, that Oswald did not act in concert with any other person or government, but here we have a statement by the District Attorney of Orleans Parish that Oswald did not kill anyone in Dallas," Wegmann asserted.

He charged that Garrison, Alcock and Ward manufactured evidence against Shaw and claimed that he can show in court that Perry Raymond Russo, one of Garrison's major witnesses, testified while under post-hypnotic suggestion.

The sole purpose of the Shaw prosecution, he alleged, is to provide Garrison with a vehicle through which to attack the Warren Commission.

Asked by Judge Ainsworth why Garrison would have such a motive, Wegmann said that he has never had the opportunity to discover it on cross examination but that he can only "surmise" the district attorney's motive.

"I have not made any allegations, only that he required a judicial forum for his criticism of the Warren Commission," Wegmann added.

GRAPEFRUIT CIRCUIT

He said that Garrison has joined the "grapefruit circuit" and has made speeches as far away as San Francisco.

Judge Heebe asked if Garrison discusses the Shaw case in his speeches and Wegmann replied, "As for Garrison, he doesn't, but according to Ed Wegmann, he discusses it in all of his speeches. He does indirectly what he allegedly does not do directly."

The attorney called upon the court to use its broad and general equity powers to block the prosecution and called attention to a number of cases which recently were decided by federal courts here involving what he termed Garrison's "abuse of his power."

Pressing the motion to join the attorney general in the suit, F. Irvin Dymond, another Shaw attorney, took the position that it was the duty of the attorney general to become a party to the proceedings because statute provides that it is the duty of the United States attorney to prosecute or defend any civil proceeding in which the government is concerned.

"It follows that if it is the duty of the United States attorney, then it is the duty of the Attorney General," Dymond argued.

JOHNSON ACCUSED

Dymond charged that Garrison has accused the President of the United States of being an accessory after the fact in the Kennedy killing; that he has branded the temporary restraining order issued by Judge Heebe an illegal interference by the government; that he has impugned the chief justice of the United States, the President, the attorney general, the members of the Warren Commission and other federal agencies; and that the DA is seeking to destroy confidence in the United States government.

Judge Ainsworth questioned Dymond about any legal authorities he had to support his position that the attorney general should be compelled to enter the case. He cited several authorities and claimed that the court undeniably has the right to order the attorney general to appear.

Judge Heebe asked if it was not "one thing for the court to order an executive employe" of the government to appear but another to order an officer such as the attorney general. "Doesn't this run right into the teeth of the separation of powers?" he asked.

Judge Ainsworth then asked the attorney if he thought that President of the United States could be compelled to join in a suit and added, "Can we join him too? The President might say 'Sorry, I haven't got time.' Is he in as good a position as the attorney general?"

CAN BE JOINED

Dymond replied that he thought the President could be joined.

Assistant District Attorney Numa V. Bertel took the position that the court was being asked to substitute its judgment for that of the attorney general.

He said that the relief sought by Shaw's attorney could be granted without the joinder of the attorney general.

Judge Ainsworth then announced that he had invited the United States attorney to be present although the attorney general was not at that time a party.

LaCour then explained that he was appearing, not as a party to the action, but "merely to observe in that the only interest the United States has in this action is the fact that plaintiffs have filed a motion seeking to join the attorney general of the United States as a party defendant."

He added, "At this time we enter a formal objection to such joinder of the attorney general and request leave of court for suficient time for the filing of a legal memorandum by the government as amicus curiae, stating the legal grounds for our objection to such joinder."

AIDES COMPELLED

The first motion argued was Shaw's request that four of Garrison's aides be compelled to answer questions they refused to answer when Shaw's attorneys sought to take their depositions.

Judge Heebe had ordered that they submit to the depositions. But the four, Alcock, Assistant DA Anthony Sciambra, and investigators Lynn Loisel and Louis Ivon, refused to answer most of the questions.

Wiliam Wegmann, another Shaw attorney, cited a letter from Garrison to his aides in which he told them to give no information other than their names, rank in the office, and social security numbers when at the depositions.

Wegmann took the position that the four aides did not rely on any law in refusing to answer but were acting solely on the orders of their superior.

BAD FAITH

He called it a pattern of refusal in bad faith and a "blind following" of Garrison's instructions.

He claimed that none of the questions went to any of the evidentiary matter in the Shaw case and he listed a number of the questions that were asked.

Alcock responded by claiming that his office felt that all of the matters covered in the questions were aimed at privileged information.

In answer to a question from Judge Heebe, Alcock said that he filed no motion in opposition to the depositions because his research showed that such motions are rarely granted.

In asking the court to dismiss Alcock and Ward from the case, Bertel argued that their presence as defendants was not necessary because Garrison is the sole person responsible for the prosecution and if an injunction would be granted it would apply to all others in the DA's office and those acting for him.

Edward Wegmann argued that the two assistants are necessary defendants because Garrison is frequently out of town and an assistant, particularly Ward, would be in a position to carry on the prosecution.



—Photo by The Times-Picayune.

A SMILING Clay L. Shaw (right) is accompanied by his attorney, Edward F. Wegmann, as a three-judge hearing opened Monday in federal court in New Orleans. Shaw, charged by District Attorney Jim Garrison with conspiring to assassinate President John F. Kennedy, is seeking a permanent federal injunction barring Garrison from prosecuting him on the state conspiracy charge.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Federal Judges Study Move to Drop Shaw Suit

A three-judge federal court has taken under advisement a motion to dismiss a suit by Clay L. Shaw, who seeks to block his trial on a charge of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy.

The motion was filed by District Attorney Jim Garrison and assistant DAs James L. Alcock and Charles R. Ward, who are accused by Shaw of prosecuting him on a false charge and violating his constitutional rights.

SHAW WANTS Garrison barred from bringing him to trial in Criminal District Court.

The motion and three others were argued yesterday before Federal District Judges James A. Comiskey and Frederick J. R. Heebe and United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals Judge Robert A. Ainsworth, Jr.

One of the other motions asks that Ward and Alcock be dismissed as defendants in the suit.

The other two motions, filed by Shaw's attorneys, ask that U.S. Attorney General Ramsay Clark be made a party to the suit and that Alcock and other Garrison aides be compelled to answer questions by Shaw's attorneys.

U.S. Attorney Louis LaCour appeared to object to making Clark a party to the proceedings.

IF THE SUIT is heard, Alcock said, the DA's staff will be required to present all of its evidence that it would present in the criminal trial itself in order to show that the case is not a fraud.

Edward F. Wegmann, one of Shaw's lawyers, told the court that the sole purpose of the prosecution of Shaw is to provide Garrison with a forum for attacking the Warren Commission, which concluded that there was no evidence of a conspiracy to kill Kennedy and that Lee Harvey Oswald was the lone assassin.

The panel gave no indication when it would rule on the motions.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE # 5

STATES ITEM
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 6/18/68
Edition: RED COMET
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS 11/22/63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : I. W. CONRAD

DATE: 6/13/68

FROM : B. J. WHITE

SUBJECT: LETTER FROM JOHN NICHOLS, M. D., Ph. D.
Associate Professor of Pathology
University of Kansas Medical Center
Kansas City, Kansas

The Bureau is in receipt of a letter dated June 8, 1968, from Dr. John Nichols (attached) requesting additional information concerning the assassination of President Kennedy and again suggesting that he present some findings of his in oral rather than in written form. This is the sixth letter which the Bureau has received from Nichols concerning certain ideas and theories which he has in regard to the President's assassination. It is to be noted that he is in the process of writing a book on the assassination of President Kennedy.

By letter dated 7/6/67 he requested an appointment with the Director in order to explain some of his studies and by Bulet 7/12/67, the Director declined to make an appointment and suggested that Nichols might make any information he had available to the Laboratory. The Bureau did advise him that we would take any information he desired to furnish the FBI but we requested that it be furnished in documentary form suitable for referral to proper agencies. It was not believed desirable for the FBI to accept oral information concerning his medical findings since this would be subject to interpretation and the FBI obviously would have to reduce his findings to written form for dissemination. For this reason Nichols was requested to furnish any information in documentary form. Apparently Nichols does not wish to furnish documentary information and his June 8th letter again states that he would be willing to discuss his findings with Agents from the Kansas City Division.

It appears that Nichols has nothing of value which he wants to make available to the FBI but instead hopes to obtain information and to use any statements we might give him which would be useful to him in the preparation of his book. In his letter of June 8th Nichols makes frivolous, if not derogatory, statements concerning Agents from the Kansas City Office and he states that previously he had been visited by our Agents concerning other items "considerably more trivial and even hilarious." It is to be noted that Nichols himself states that letters which he sent to military commandants and personnel at Edgewood

CONTINUED--OVER

enclosure REC-40 62-109060-6484
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Bishop

EX-109 10 JUN 21 1968

BJW:mn
7(4)

SEVEN

Arsenal and the Bethesda Naval installation were not answered. He also makes several facetious statements concerning Colonel Pierre Finck of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology who was one of the pathologists who conducted the post mortem examination of President Kennedy. Colonel Finck is a close friend of the Bureau having met the Director, is well known for many years to Laboratory representatives and is a well recognized authority in the field of pathology. Colonel Finck confidentially advised the Laboratory on 6/13/68 that Nichols was an extremely arrogant, loud-mouthed individual who contacted Finck only at inappropriate times in public places where he made self-serving statements in a loud voice apparently to impress others who were in the area.

In view of Nichols' flippant statements concerning previous contacts by our Agents; the evaluation furnished by Colonel Finck; the fact that other government agencies with which he had been in contact apparently will not answer his letters; and the fact that we have made previous efforts to be of assistance to him and have given him the opportunity to present his theories in documented form, it is believed his most recent communication dated June 8th should not receive any acknowledgement.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this sixth letter from John Nichols, M. D., Ph. D. not be acknowledged and that the field office be advised to be most circumspect in any future dealings with this man. Also send K.C. copy + envelope

6/13

OK

SAC, Norfolk

June 25, 1968

REC 30

Director, FBI (62-109060) — 6485

1 - Mr. Raupach

EX 106

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed for receiving offices are Xerox copies of a self-explanatory letter dated "12 June 1968" bearing the signature "Robert G. Joergensen, Sr." This communication was addressed to the Attorney General and referred to the Bureau by the Department.

Briefly, the correspondent indicates he cannot convince himself that a conspiracy did not exist concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. Correspondent claimed that in 1962 he had informed the FBI of an uncovered plot to assassinate the President and that the FBI turned the case over to the Treasury Department.

The correspondent believes that the "Birch Society" in the San Diego area originally plotted the assassination. He also believes the possibility exists that these individuals were responsible for the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy.

The Norfolk Division should locate and thoroughly interview Robert G. Joergensen, Sr., concerning this matter and obtain all details. At the same time his letter to the Attorney General should be acknowledged. The results of your inquiry are to be incorporated into a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination. Based on information furnished, there was no record for the correspondent in Bureau files and it is unknown what field division Joergensen allegedly furnished his information to during 1962.

MAILED 10
JUN 25 1968
COMM-FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Enclosures (2)

1 - Dallas (89-43) (info.) (Enc. 1)
1 - San Diego (info.) (Enc. 1)

KMR:rpr
(6)

SEE NOTE PAGE 3.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Since he mentioned San Diego area, a copy of his communication is being furnished to San Diego for information as well as the office of origin, Dallas.

Dallas and San Diego should promptly conduct a search of their indices to determine whether there is any previous reference to Joergensen which should be promptly submitted to the Bureau and Norfolk.

Upon receipt of information from auxiliary offices and as a result of the interview conducted, Norfolk may find it necessary to request an additional auxiliary office to submit result of an interview with Joergensen conducted in 1962 and what action was taken. If this is necessary, appropriate background should be furnished to this office requesting that an appropriate letterhead memorandum be submitted suitable for dissemination so that this matter may be fully resolved. Norfolk further insure that the results of your inquiry are furnished to local Secret Service. Handle promptly.

NOTE:

The Department referred a letter addressed to the Attorney General from Robert G. Joergensen, Sr. He claimed that he is not convinced that a conspiracy did not exist in the assassination of President Kennedy. He claimed he personally informed the FBI in 1962 of an uncovered plot to assassinate the President and that this case was turned over to the Treasury Department. He believes that the "Birch Society" originally plotted the assassination and that somehow this same organization was responsible for the assassination of Robert F. Kennedy. Bureau files contain no previous reference to Joergensen and this matter should be fully resolved. Upon receipt of requested investigation, results will be disseminated to U. S. Secret Service and the Department.

12 June 1968

Dear Mr. Attorney General,

I am writing this letter because I cannot convince myself that a possible conspiracy did not exist in the assassination of our President, John F. Kennedy. This failure to convince myself stems from events which took place in 1962, at which time I personally informed the F.B.I. of an uncovered plot to assassinate the President. At that time the F.B.I. turned the case over to the Treasury men, who investigated the matter.

I was no longer informed of the outcome of their investigation and I well understood why and never questioned the matter. However, I did know that no action involving the court was taken on the subjects involved. I assumed at that time that the authorities were either satisfied with their investigation or an action of observation was prevailing.

However, in 1963, one year later and while I was serving in Japan, our President was assassinated and I began referring to my earlier thoughts on the plot and wondering if the same people were involved. I did at that time feel that our agents just do not make mistakes. In 1965, while I was on a thirty day leave in the States, I met one of the principle subjects in that case and through normal conversation he had mentioned another of the principles to which he had referred as having been arrested recently as the leader of the Minutemen in California and of having hordes of fire-arms. As I considered this information compounded with what I already knew about this man and his mother-in-law who was a leader of the Birch Society in the San Diego area and who originally plotted the assassination.

I could not help from wondering if they were actually involved in the assassination of our President. I, as other citizens, have doubts as to the authenticity of the Warren Report. I feel that, more than other citizens, I have good reason to doubt it. Now in the past few months we have had other assassinations, the most recent, the President's brother, Robert F. Kennedy, and this time in the general area of these previous schemers.

EX-PROC. 38—JUN 24 1968

REC-30 62-109060-6485 15 JUN 24 1968

I ask you, sir, as I also ask myself, is it possible that these people could have had something to do with Robert F. Kennedy's assassination? I believe that these dangerous people could have a connection. Of course this is an assumption. However, if there was a laxity in the 1962 investigation, then I would not care to know at a future date that these people were overlooked if there was any possible connection to this recent event. I would be most happy to give more particulars on things which I have stated within, upon request.

Sincerely yours,

Robert G. Joergensen, Sr.
618A Chester Street
Norfolk, Virginia 23503

FBI

Date: 6/21/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are two newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning above-captioned matter.

Copies of these articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 2) ENCLOSURE
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
1 - Miami (Enc. 2)
1 - New Orleans

REC 11 62-109060-6486

ECW:srl
(6)

NOT RECORDED
6 JUN 22 1968

EX 106

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

66JUN 21 1968

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shaw Lawyers To Interview Iowa Witness

Attorneys for Clay L. Shaw have filed notice in Federal District Court that they will take a deposition in Iowa Monday from a witness who has refused to come to New Orleans and testify.

Shaw, accused by District Attorney Jim Garrison of participating in a conspiracy to murder the late President John F. Kennedy, has filed suit in federal court to block his trial on the charge.

A three-judge panel took a motion by Garrison's staff to dismiss the suit under advisement after hearing arguments Monday.

In the notice, addressed to Garrison and his assistants, Charles Ray Ward and James L. Alcock, Shaw's attorneys said they will take a deposition Monday from Sandra Moffett McMaines in the Des Moines office of attorney Lex Hawkins.

Mrs. McMaines is a former girlfriend of Perry Raymond Russo, who testified at a preliminary hearing that he saw Shaw with the late Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assasin, at a party in September, 1963. Russo testified that Mrs. McMaines wass at the party briefly.

Mrs. McMaines has blocked all efforts to return her to New Orleans as a material witness, but agreed some time ago to give a deposition in Des Moines.

The notice was addressed to Garrison, Ward and Alcock and invited them ~~to be~~ present when the deposition is taken.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE # 19

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM

Date: 6-19-68
Edition: Flash
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS 11/22/63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

6 1 1 7 - 6186

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shaw Attorneys Plan Deposition

Attorneys for Clay L. Shaw filed notice Wednesday in Federal District Court that they intend taking the deposition in Des Moines, Iowa, Monday, of Sandra Moffett McMaines, a witness who has refused to come to New Orleans to testify in connection with District Attorney Jim Garrison's investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Shaw is accused of conspiracy in connection with the killing of the President and has filed a suit in Federal Court seeking to block his state court prosecution.

A special three-judge federal court now has under submission a number of technical motions in the case, including one filed by the DA's office seeking dismissal of the suit.

In the notice, Shaw's attorneys notified Garrison and his assistants, Charles R. Ward and James Alcock, of the deposition and invited them to attend.

Mrs. McMaines has been identified as a former friend of Perry Raymond Russo, one of Garrison's principal witnesses.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE # 32

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 6-20-68
Edition:
Author:
Editor: George W. Healy
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS 11/22/63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 6/26/68

REC-15

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are two (2) newspaper articles appearing in the New Orleans States-Item, 6/25/68, concerning above-captioned matter.

Copies of these newspaper articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

EX-103

REC-15 62-109060-6487

ENCLOSURE

16 JUN 27 1968

3 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
1 - Miami (Enc. 2)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:srl
(6)

C. C. Bishop

54 JUL 5 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

WOMAN DENIES RUSSO'S CLAIM

Attorney Speaks for Mrs. McMaines

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP) — A woman subpenaed in New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's probe of the Kennedy assassination refuted Monday the testimony of one of Garrison's star witnesses, according to her attorney.

Lex Hawkins of Des Moines said Mrs. Sandra Moffett McMaines, 23, denied that she attended a party in New Orleans in September, 1963, at which Garrison claims the assassination of John F. Kennedy was plotted.

Lawyers for Clay L. Shaw of New Orleans, who is charged with conspiring to murder President Kennedy, took deposition testimony from Mrs. McMaines during a 40-minute session in Hawkins' office.

Mrs. McMaines, a former girl friend of Perry Raymond Russo, one of Garrison's chief witnesses, has refused to return to New Orleans.

"She testified that she met Russo in the fall of 1962 and dated him but that she did not attend a party in September of 1963 where the conspiracy allegedly took place," said Hawkins.

"In effect, she completely refuted the testimony of Mr. Russo," he said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE # 12

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 6-25-68
Edition: Red Comet
Author:
Editor: George W. "ealy
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS 11/22/63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Russo Story In JFK Probe Said Refuted

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP)—The testimony of one of Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's star witnesses in the Kennedy assassination plot probe has been refuted by a woman subpenaied to testify, her lawyer says.

Attorney Lex Hawkins said yesterday Sandra Moffett McMaines, 23, gave a sworn deposition in which she denied attending a party in New Orleans in September, 1963, at which Garrison claims the assassination of John F. Kennedy was plotted.

THE DEPOSITION was taken in Hawkins' office here by lawyers for Clay L. Shaw of New Orleans who is charged by Garrison with conspiring to murder Kennedy.

Mrs. McMaines, a former girl friend of Perry Raymond Russo, one of Garrison's chief witnesses, has refused to return to New Orleans.

Hawkins said that in Mrs. McMaines' deposition, "she testified that she met Perry Russo in the fall of 1962 and dated him but that she did not attend a party in September of 1963 where the conspiracy allegedly took place."

"IN EFFECT, she completely refuted the testimony of Mr. Russo," he said.

Russo testified at a preliminary hearing last year that he and Mrs. McMaines, then unmarried, attended a party at which he heard Shaw, Lee Harvey Oswald and others plot the assassination of President Kennedy.

Oswald was named by the official Warren Commission as the lone assassin of President Kennedy. Garrison has called the Warren Report a "whitewash."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE # 42
NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 6-25-68
Edition: Red Flash
Author:
Editor: George W. Healy
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS 11/22/63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

6 4 1 1

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 6-27-68

FROM: SAC, KANSAS CITY (62-8156) RUC

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS
11-22-63
MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION CONCERNING

CC TO AG
REQ. RECD. 3/26/73
APR 16 1973
ANS. BY:
for clearance

OO: DALLAS

Re Albuquerque airtel to Bureau dated 5-29-68, and Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 6-4-68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 6 copies and for Dallas 2 copies of a self-explanatory letterhead memorandum.

One copy of this letterhead memorandum is being furnished to the local Secret Service Office in Kansas City.

[redacted] on June 18, 1968, advised he intended to correspond with JAMES GARRISON, New Orleans, Louisiana, Parish District Attorney, and furnish in report form the same information regarding the association of JACK RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD. It should be noted [redacted] was very reluctant to furnish any information and during the course of the interview never volunteered any information.

[redacted] was contacted by SAs JAMES R. GRAHAM, JR. and GEORGE A. ARNETT in his apartment in Mission, Kansas, and the information furnished by [redacted] to the effect that he often carries a gun was furnished on a confidential basis to the Chief of Police JOSEPH HERD of Mission, Kansas, on June 19, 1968 by SA JAMES R. GRAHAM, JR.

ROBERT DOWNS, 430 East 31st Street North, Kansas City, Missouri, on June 14, 1968, advised he had no firsthand information regarding the alleged association of RUBY and OSWALD. The only information available to him was furnished

62-109060-6488

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 6)
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
1 - Kansas City
JRG:per
(5)

REC-57

12 JUL 1 1968

cc LHM & USSS + DEPT (RAO-CRIM DIV.)

7 JUL 9 1968

CC LHMRM 5732

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

to him by SAM WALTERS and he furnished this information to his former police supervisor, Lieutenant KENNETH HAINES of the Albuquerque, New Mexico Police Department.

No leads are being set forth for the Dallas Division inasmuch as Kansas City is not in a position to know if any of the individuals at the Spa were ever interviewed.

IN VIEW OF ALLEGATION THAT [redacted] MAY BE MENTALLY DISTURBED AND THAT HE CARRIES A GUN IN A SHOULDER HOLSTER, HE SHOULD BE APPROACHED WITH CAUTION.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

707 United States Court House
Kansas City, Missouri 64106

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

June 27, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS
11-22-63
MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION CONCERNING

On June 14, 1968, Sammy Joe Walters, 810 Gleed Terrace, Kansas City, Missouri, advised he is a college student presently attending Cleveland Chiropractic College, 3724 Troost, Kansas City, Missouri. While attending this school he became associated with [redacted] who is also an associate student. In fact, this association was the result of he and [redacted] forming a corporation known as The College Co-op, which is a professional janitorial company. They primarily hire students attending professional schools in the Kansas City area for their janitorial work. This corporation has been formed for approximately six months and that he has known [redacted] for approximately the past year.

Some time during the month of May 1968, he and his wife were visiting socially in the [redacted] home in Mission, Kansas. On this occasion [redacted] made a comment as to how he has been followed constantly by the FBI. The reason being he had information regarding the assassination of the former President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. [redacted] continued by saying he had worked in a health Spa in Dallas, Texas, where Jack Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald used to visit together. In fact, on one occasion Ruby introduced Oswald to him as a cousin. Merrick concluded this part of the conversation by saying he expected the FBI to be contacting him in the near future. According to Walters, he considered [redacted] a paranoid and in fact was trying to void the corporation in which they were now involved. [redacted] on several occasions has carried a gun and claimed to have a great desire to kill someone. In fact, on

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44 JAN 16 1973

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

one occasion he claimed to get a sensational tingling when this thought came to his mind. According to Walters, on one of these occasions he pursuaded [redacted] to surrender the gun which he carried in a shoulder holster and on this occasion [redacted] claimed that he was going to shoot a Negro. [redacted] never furnished any explanation or reason why he intended to shoot a Negro or why he has such a desire to shoot anyone.

On June 18, 1968, [redacted] was contacted in his apartment [redacted] Mission, Kansas. At this address he has telephone number [redacted]

According to [redacted] in the fall of 1963, he was working in a new health studio which was just opening at 3883 Turtle Creek, Dallas, Texas. This health studio was known as the Spa. This Spa was then under the management of Jack Countryman who in his opinion is still the manager. His business was to conduct tours through this business establishment. In this capacity he met and became acquainted with Jack Ruby who visited this new Spa on several occasions, but to his knowledge did not have a membership. He recalls on one occasion a manicurist by the last name of Green and who was of the Negro race, gave Ruby a rub down. Ruby also on one occasion asked his, [redacted] wife, [redacted] who is a college graduate with a degree in journalism, to write a story about a strip tease friend of Ruby's by the name of "Jada". [redacted] claimed his wife never wrote any such story.

During these pre-opening days, the date of which he could not recall but which he was positive that on a Sunday during this period he met Ruby in the Spa. He recalled it was specifically Sunday since it is unusually quiet and very few people had yet arrived at the Spa and the tours had not started. On this occasion Ruby was dressed in a silk shirt and introduced to him a man Ruby claimed to be his cousin and furnished this man's name as either Ray or Raymond. [redacted] did not recall if Ruby furnished the last name, but if he did he did not recall the name. This individual was dressed in a plaid shirt with khaki pants. Approximately two to three weeks later he again

saw this individual's photograph introduced to him as either Ray or Raymond in the news media and at that time the person was depicted as Lee Harvey Oswald. [redacted] was emphatic in stating this was the only time he purportedly saw Oswald and Ruby together in the Spa.

Shortly after the death of Lee Harvey Oswald, an individual contacted him in Dallas, Texas, regarding the killing of Oswald by Ruby. This man claimed to be an ex-FBI agent and that this individual was working for a private concern. This unknown individual seemed to know that Ruby and Oswald had visited the Spa together and, therefore, asked him several questions regarding this association. He answered the questions very vaguely. He described this unknown individual as being a caucasian, 30 to 34, dark hair, tall and slender with an acne skin complexion on his face.

Shortly after the death of Oswald, [redacted] claimed he left the Dallas area since he enrolled in the Texas Chiropractic College, San Antonio, Texas. He attended this school for one semester, which would have been the spring semester of 1964 and later this school was moved to Houston, Texas, where he again attended at least one semester prior to joining the Merchant Marines. He served in the Merchant Marines for approximately 8 months receiving his discharge, on December 19, 1966, in Manila. On several occasions while in the Merchant Marines he thought possibly the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) came aboard his ship to make inquiry regarding himself. In fact, shortly after arriving in the Kansas City area in the early part of 1967, he thought he was being followed by the FBI and that the agent following him was driving a pink Rambler. The result being he purchased a 38 revolver, which he still owns and on occasions carries for protection. He claimed never to have met the FBI agent who was following him or the CIA agents who were checking on him.

[redacted] concluded by saying he had no further information as to the death of John Fitzgerald Kennedy or the association of Jack Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald.

FBI

Date: 6/28/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

Re Bulet to Norfolk dated 6/25/68.

A search of the Dallas indices, both general and special indices with respect to captioned case, failed to reflect any information concerning ROBERT G. JOERGENSEN, SR.

(3) Bureau
1- Norfolk (89-17) (Info)
1- San Diego (Info)
2- Dallas
RPG/wvm
(7)

EX-115

REC-20 62-109060-6489

JUL 1 1968

Approved: 51 JUL - 3 1968 Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

FBI

Date: 6/5/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-38861)

FROM: SAC, BUFFALO (44-374) (P)

MURKIN
(OO Memphis)

UNSUBS; Alleged Plot in
New York City, New York,
to Harm or Kill a Prominent
Negro Woman

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS,
TEXAS, 11/22/63

POCAM
CIVIL RIGHTS - CONSPIRACY

There are enclosed herewith for Bureau 10 copies of an LHM setting out a letter received at Buffalo Office on 6/4/68 from TAYLOR CALDWELL, which

(6) - Bureau (Enc. 12) (RM)
(1 - 62-10960) (ASSASSINATION OF PRES. J. F. KENNEDY)
(1 - 100-106670) (WILLIAM MOSES KUNSTLER)
(1 - 157-8428) (POCAM)
2 - Memphis (44-1987) (Enc. 2) (RM)
3 - New York (Enc. 3) (RM)
(1 - 100-146994) (WILLIAM MOSES KUNSTLER)
5 - Buffalo
(1 - 62-1827) (ASSAS. OF PRES. J. F. KENNEDY)
(1 - 62-1305) (Mrs. JANET REBACK)
(1 - 157-623) (POCAM)

1 ENCLOSURE

62-109060

TJS:cah
(16)

NOT RECORDED
139 JUN 25 1968

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-1987-111

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

57 JUL 5 1968

deals with all four captioned matters. Two copies of LHM are enclosed for Memphis as OO in MURKIN case, and three copies of LHM are enclosed for New York, since it is alleged locus of plots set forth, with one of these copies being for New York file on WILLIAM MOSES KUNSTLER.

For info of Bureau, information peviously received on various matters from TAYLOR CALDWELL has been set forth in following communications to Bureau:

(1) Buffalo let to Bureau, 7/23/62, captioned "AMERICAN NAZI PARTY, RM."

(2) Buffalo let to Bureau, 8/15/63, captioned "MRS. JANET T. C. REBACK, aka, INFO CONCERNING."

(3) Buffalo let to Bureau, 12/18/63, captioned "TAYLOR CALDWELL, aka, INFORMATION CONCERNING."

(4) Buffalo let to Bureau, 9/16/64, captioned "WILLIAM KUNTZLER, aka, SM-C," (Bureau file 100-106670).

(5) Buffalo let to Bureau, 4/30/65, captioned "TAYLOR CALDWELL, aka, INFO CONCERNING."

(6) Buffalo let to Bureau, 10/27/65, captioned "TAYLOR CALDWELL, aka, INFO CONCERNING."

(7) Buffalo airtel to Bureau, 11/18/66, captioned "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS."

These communications have been itemized so Bureau itself can better evaluate Miss CALDWELL and information furnished by her.

The above communications and a review of Buffalo Office files reflect that TAYLOR CALDWELL (whose true name is Mrs. JANET T. C. REBACK) is a world famous novelist, that she is an inveterate letter writer, possessed of a vivid imagination, and is inclined to intermingle fact with fiction indiscriminately; that she is prone to carry on literary battles through the mails and in publications

with various and sundry persons throughout the world; and that she has a proclivity for furnishing information to other government agencies in addition to the FBI.

The information set forth in the LHM is being furnished to the Bureau and interested Offices, principally because of the serious nature of the charges, Miss CALDWELL's prominent position, and the possibility that she may at some future time claim she furnished pertinent information to the FBI, which received no attention.

Buffalo is making no local dissemination of the LHM, and whether or not any dissemination should be made at Washington, D.C., is being left to the discretion of the Bureau.

No action, other than possible dissemination at the Seat of Government to Secret Service because of intimation of threats of harm to President JOHNSON and Vice President HUMPHREY included in the material furnished by Miss CALDWELL, is recommended, on the basis that prior experience with Miss CALDWELL reflects she is unreliable and possibly demented. It would appear that a person in her position would place the welfare of the U.S. above an alleged loyalty to a correspondent, whom she has never met, and that she would disclose the identity of her correspondent so he could be located and questioned if he does, in fact, exist and if he did in fact send her the information she claims to have received.

It is pointed out that in the telephonic interview conducted with Miss CALDWELL by SA THADDEUS J. SZYMANSKI on 6/4/68, it was suggested to her that in the future she send any letters received from her friend to the FBI, deleting his signature if she feels so obligated, but so the FBI would have his exact wording for purposes of evaluation. She first replied this would be a violation of her promise to destroy her friend's letters. She then stated possibly she could Xerox the letters, and send the Xerox copies to the FBI, and then destroy the originals, which would mean she was honoring her promise. Finally, she stated that doing this would bother her conscience, and that anyway she felt her friend would not write anymore because he sounded

so terrified in his last letter. Miss CALDWELL's responses throughout the telephonic interview of 6/4/68 emphasized her unwillingness to be interviewed in person concerning this matter, and reflected a desire on her part to go into great detail on extraneous matters rather than on the alleged plots.

It is acknowledged by the Buffalo Office that there is considerable detail in the LHM dealing with Miss CALDWELL herself and prior FBI experiences with her. It is felt this data is essential to an appropriate evaluation of the serious charges contained in her letter should the Bureau feel compelled to disseminate the LHM.

Unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau, the Buffalo Office will make no further effort to personally interview Miss CALDWELL re instant matters, and will simply acknowledge receipt of any further data from her in this matter without incorporating the information into LHMs for the Bureau.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Buffalo, New York 14202
June 5, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

JAMES EARL RAY, Also known
as Eric Starvo Galt

ASSASSINATION OF REV. MARTIN
LUTHER KING, JR., MEMPHIS,
TENNESSEE, April 4, 1968

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; Alleged Plot
In New York City, New York, to
Harm or Kill a Prominent
Negro Woman

ASSASSINTATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS,
November 22, 1963

POOR PEOPLE'S CAMPAIGN

On June 4, 1968, there was received at the Buffalo, New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, a letter, dated May 31, 1968 from TAYLOR CALDWELL, 34 Audley End, Buffalo (26), New York, the contents of which will be set forth below.

TAYLOR CALDWELL is a world famous novelist, whose true name is Mrs. JANET T. C. REBACK. She is referred to from time to time in news articles as an outspoken foe of Communism. She is known as and admits to be an inveterate letter writer. She has frequently engaged in literary battles with persons who opposed her private and public statements. Close associates have described her imagination as vivid, and many of her statements as tending toward exaggeration.

On one occasion, Miss CALDWELL wrote an article which appeared in the October, 1960, issue of "The American Mercury," in which she alleged that an unnamed, American-born distinguished professor, in one of the large universities, was a Communist. When an attempt was made by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to arrange an interview

1 ENCLOSURE

with Miss CALDWELL concerning this story, her husband, MARCUS McBACK, a former official of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, and who scheduled appointments for Miss CALDWELL, stated it would serve no purpose for the Federal Bureau of Investigation to interview Miss CALDWELL regarding the article in "The American Mercury" because the unnamed professor was non-existent, a figment of Miss CALDWELL's imagination and a hypothetical situation employed by Miss CALDWELL to provoke public opinion.

On another occasion in September, 1964 when Miss CALDWELL was being interviewed by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the presence of her husband concerning an occurrence she had brought to the attention of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Miss CALDWELL's husband flatly stated that the true circumstances of the occurrence were completely different from the version given by Miss CALDWELL, after which the latter materially modified her earlier statement.

The above mentioned letter received from Miss CALDWELL on June 4, 1968, reads as follows:

"As I am always wary of giving you any information which even vaguely sounds 'kooky' to me, I now deeply regret that I did not

inform you of something which my terrified Negro businessman friend in New York wrote me last October. It still disturbed me, however - though it sounded very improbable - that I incorporated it as a sort of warning in my article in the Buffalo Evening News concerning events of 1968, earlier this year, which you may have read, yourself. FSF had nothing to do with that!

"He wrote me, if I remember accurately - as I immediately destroy his letters at his urgent request - that a meeting was held in New York the latter part of last September, in which plans were laid to 'throw the country into chaos and revolution.' It was suggested that a prominent Negro leader be assassinated, or at least badly injured, in early 1968, 'as a start to revolution.' He said that New York lawyer and novelist, about whom I have written you before, discussed this at length, and then remarked the matter would be given considerable thought - later. My friend was not invited 'later,' for some reason or other which alarmed him. But he was able to gether together a few facts last October and write me about them. He did not give me the source of his information.

JAMES EARL RAY, Also known
as Eric Starvo Galt

ASSASSINATION OF REV. MARTIN
LUTHER KING, JR., MEMPHIS,
TENNESSEE, April 4, 1968

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; Alleged Plot
In New York City, New York, to
Harm or Kill a Prominent
Negro Woman

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS,
November 22, 1963

POOR PEOPLE'S CAMPAIGN

"The man finally chosen was a white man, between the ages of 25 and 30, named Robert W---, some simple name such as Watson or Watkins or Wellock or Wilkins, from the vicinity of New Jersey, a crack shot, of fair complexion, light eyes either very light brown or blue-gray, medium brown hair, long thin face, very agile - and a 'Marxist.' My friends say you have had a dossier on him for several years in either New Jersey or New York. He followed Martin Luther King for several months before the assassination, which was scheduled for early March, not April, but the opportunity did not arise. 'They' wanted a larger city than Memphis, especially Washington. 'They' had thought of Carmichael or Brown, then settled on King. It was remarked that they had 'failed' with Mr. Kennedy, because they had thought to start nationwide riots against 'right wing extremists,' and a general blood-bath, and nothing happened. 'Only Oswald got caught,' they remarked, which led my friend to believe that others were implicated, too, in the Marxist assassination. Apparently 'they' don't believe in the Warren Commission Report, either, for good and sufficient reasons.

JAMES EARL RAY, Also known
as Eric Starvo Galt

ASSASSINATION OF REV. MARTIN
LUTHER KING, JR., MEMPHIS,
TENNESSEE, April 4, 1968

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; Alleged Plot
In New York City, New York, to
Harm or Kill a Prominent
Negro Woman

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS,
November 22, 1963

POOR PEOPLE'S CAMPAIGN

"Now he writes that 'something much worse' is 'going to happen soon.' He doesn't know what it is, because he is being included less and less in 'conferences,' and is very frightened. He had asked me to write you last October about the planned assassination, and I did not, and he now wonders 'if I can trust you.'

"He writes that a woman will be the focus-point of the 'much worse,' and almost immediately, but does not know who the woman is. She is a Negro, however. He also writes that the man you are looking for is working either in New Jersey or 'just outside of New York,' and is or was in the Army and received a 'discharge without prejudice,' whatever that means, though not an honorable discharge. I thought they were the same. At any rate, he is often in New York at 'conferences.' Then it was decided to send him to Washington with the 'Poor People," and is probably there now. (By the way, he had accomplices in Memphis.)

"He never liked Martin Luther King, my friend wrote last September, but reproaches me that if I had written you in October you might have prevented him from being murdered.

JAMES EARL RAY, Also known
as Eric Starvo Galt

ASSASSINATION OF REV. MARTIN
LUTHER KING, JR., MEMPHIS,
TENNESSEE, April 4, 1968

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; Alleged Plot
In New York City, New York, to
Harm or Kill a Prominent
Negro Woman

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS,
November 22, 1963

POOR PEOPLE'S CAMPAIGN

"This new information is also vague, but it may serve some purpose, though I don't see how. But remembering that letter of last October I thought it only right to let you know now. My friend also says that Mr. Johnson and Mr. Humphrey 'had better not' show themselves too openly in Washington, or be too available, in the very near future, but what threatens them he does not know. He just overheard 'hints."

"He fears, now, that he is suspected, so if you do any investigation on this information, don't try to find him or question him. He has a family. I know I will do all I can to protect him.

"Sincerely,

"(Miss) /s/ Taylor Caldwell

"P.S. My poor husband now lies at the point of death in the hospital - where he has been since March, 1967 - after he was attacked in our house by two of Earl Warren's pampered thugs. He is completely shattered in body and mind. He was a most brilliant man, and he has now become a confused, wandering, disoriented old shadow, and is unable even to feed himself or even to sit up, and is attended constantly

by private nurses. I brought a specialist from New York to see him recently, a Dr. Donald Louria; he told me frankly that my husband's destruction of mind and body had led to his present dying condition. If I knew who the thugs were I'd kill them, myself, so that some 'trust' or Earl Warren's would not set them free again to murder over and over.

"N.B. By the way, the Internal Revenue Service Center at Andover, Mass., has been opening letters addressed to me from all over the country, and then stamping the envelope: 'Opened by mistake.' I thought they were genuine 'mistakes,' and threw away all letters but one - and you may see it if you wish. For instance, how could a letter addressed to me by a fan from Syracuse, N.Y., find its way to Andover, Mass.' That was the one I kept. I can't imagine what the reasons are up to, but I have long had reason to suspect them, as files in your office will show."

On June 6, 1968, a telephone call was made to Miss [illegible] by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation requesting an interview with her to any additional details she might be able to furnish in connection with the contents of the above letter.